Appendix D Consultation documentation

CLEVEDON QUARRY EXPANSION

OVERVIEW OF CONSULTATION
CLEVEDON QUARRY EXPANSION
FAST TRACK APPROVALS ACT

Substantive Application
30 October 2026



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1. INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

1.1. Introduction and scope of this report

Stevenson Aggregates Limited (SAL) own and operate the existing Clevedon Quarry, located at 546 McNicol Road, and are seeking resource consent under the Fast Track Approvals Act 2024 (FTAA) to expand quarry operations on site for the next 50 years. The purpose of this expansion is to continue to provide a reliable, regionally significant local source of aggregate supply as Auckland continues to grow. The proposed expansion will remain within SAL landholdings but extend into the parcels of land at 439 Otau Mountain Road and 646 McNicol Road.

Since commencing ownership of the quarry in 2019, SAL has regularly engaged with key stakeholders identified in the area. The summary provided in this report relates to engagement undertaken regarding the proposed expansion design only for the Substantive Application and does not constitute a full record of all regular engagement regarding the current operation of the Clevedon Quarry.

This report provides an update to an earlier version prepared in accordance with Section 13(4)(k) of the Fast Track Approvals Act that accompanied the Referral Application but does not repeat the details contained within that report. A copy of the earlier version can be provided upon request.

This report summarises engagement undertaken in relation to the proposed quarry expansion up to 30 October 2026. The engagement record is current as at that date; any engagement occurring after that date will be recorded in a subsequent update, if required.

1.2. Project overview

SAL is one of New Zealand's leading industry experts in aggregate extraction, processing and distribution, with eight quarries across the Auckland, Bay of Plenty and Waikato regions. Clevedon Quarry, located at 546 McNicol Road, is a regionally significant quarry, operating in the area since the 1970s and is a greywacke hard rock quarry supplying aggregate to the Auckland market.

The construction of infrastructure and development within urban and rural areas of New Zealand depends on the ability to access, extract, process and transport aggregate. Aggregate extraction can only take place where it is found naturally in situ and is preferably extracted in close proximity to where it will be used. This is to minimise both the environmental effects as well as the costs of transporting aggregate from the quarry to a construction site.

Currently, Clevedon Quarry extracts approximately 200,000 - 300,000 tonnes of aggregate annually. SAL holds an existing consent (granted in 2018) allowing expansion of the current footprint to enable the extraction of approximately 60 million tonnes (MT) of aggregate and overburden over 35 years[1]. To continue to provide a reliable local supply of aggregate, SAL proposes to progressively expand the existing quarry, providing a minimum of 150 MT of aggregate for at least 50 years while maintaining the current consented annual extraction limit of 3 MT per year, with no increase to existing operational parameters such as truck movements or hours of operation.

The proposed improved quarry footprint design refines the staging and extraction sequencing to better align with operational requirements, and improves operational continuity and constructability across stages, supporting a stable, reliable local aggregate supply to meet forecast growth in demand and help address Auckland's shortfall in locally produced aggregate.

[1] [2018] NZEnvC 96

1.3. Engagement Strategy

1.3.1. Engagement Approach

The Clevedon Quarry has been operating, in various forms, since the 1970s and given SAL's ownership of the site since 2019, they are now a well-established part of the area. Since taking ownership of the quarry, SAL's approach has been to be a good neighbour, acting with integrity and maintaining proactive and ongoing engagement within our local community and iwi as much as possible.

Once SAL made the decision to expand the quarry, engagement with key stakeholders commenced, well ahead of any decision to seek a referral application under the FTAA. Following approval of the referral application, further updates and on-going attempts to discuss the details of the project have been made.

Overall, stakeholder engagement has focused on the following aspects:

- Collaborate with key stakeholders, which involves working together to progress the project and achieve mutually beneficial outcomes;
- Involve directly affected stakeholders, such as nearby landowners, to ensure their concerns are considered and reflected in the feedback and considered during project development and finalisation;
- Consult with stakeholders to present proposals and gather feedback that combined with other stakeholder information and technical analysis will inform project development and finalisation;
- Inform interested parties about the proposal and invite them to participate in engagement activities, such as drop-in sessions, and provide feedback.

The purpose of early engagement with identified parties ahead of lodgement has been to identify any concerns or questions that require time to address them or that could result in any changes being made to the details of the project. It also has provided an opportunity for those who may not have easy access to online information to discuss the details of the proposal with SAL staff.

1.3.2. Engagement Objectives

The engagement objectives for this project include:

- Building and maintaining relationships with directly impacted neighbours, key stakeholders, and local business;
- Identify and deliver mitigation options for any risk identified;
- Earn and maintain trust with key stakeholders and the community;
- Demonstrate integrity through information, actions, and decision-making;
- Demonstrate transparency in how and when communication happens;
- Raise awareness of the importance of Clevedon Quarry as a key tool in building Tāmaki Makaurau;
- Enhance the reputation of SAL.

1.4. Legislation context

The FTAA outlines the consultation requirements for applications that are either seeking a referral or for those projects which are listed under the Act. Section 13(4)(k) applies to referral applications while Section 29(1)(a) outlines the pre-lodgement requirements for listed projects.

For projects that have received a referral approval and are preparing a substantive application, there is no specific section of the Act that outlines the additional consultation required. However, given the Clevedon Quarry's location, the extent of the proposed expansion and SAL's understanding of the known interested parties in the surrounding area, consultation has continued and expanded following the receipt of the referral approval.

To ensure the consultation undertaken has been appropriately commensurate with the scale of the activity proposed, Section 53 of the FTAA has been used as a guideline to identify the relevant stakeholders to consider. Section 53(2) outlines that the Panel, during processing of a Substantive Application, must invite comment from:

a) *The relevant local authorities; and*

b) *Any relevant iwi authorities: and*

c) *Any relevant Treaty Settlement entities; and*

d) *Any protected customary rights groups; and*

e) *Any applicant group under the Marine and Coastal Area Act 2011*

f) *Ngā hapū o Ngāti Porou if the area to which the substantive application relates is within or adjacent to, or the activities to which it relates would directly affect, ngā rohe moana o ngā hapū o Ngāti Porou; and*

g) *The tangata whenua of any area within the area to which the substantive application relates that is a taiāpure-local fishery, a mātaitai reserve, or an area that is subject to bylaws or regulations made under Part 9 of the Fisheries Act 1996; and*

h) *the owners of the land to which the substantive application relates and the land adjacent to that land; and*

i) *the occupiers of the land to which the substantive application relates and the land adjacent to that land unless, after reasonable inquiry, an occupier cannot be identified; and*

j) *the Minister for the Environment and other relevant portfolio Ministers; and*

k) *relevant administering agencies; and*

l) *any requiring authority that has a designation on land to which the substantive application relates or on land adjacent to that land; and*

m) *if the approvals sought in the substantive application include*

   i. *an approval described in section 42(4)(a) or (d) (resource consent or designation), the persons and groups listed in clause 13 of Schedule 5*

   ii. *an approval described in section 42(4)(e) (concession), the persons listed in clause 5 of Schedule 6:*

   iii. *an approval described in section 42(4)(g) (conservation covenant), the persons listed in clause 44 of Schedule 6*

   iv. *an approval described in section 42(4)(h) (wildlife approval), the persons listed in*

clause 4 of Schedule 7:

v. *an approval described in section 42(4)(k) (marine consent), the persons listed in clause 5 of Schedule 10:*

vi. *an approval described in section 42(4)(l) or (m) (access arrangement), the persons listed in clause 5 of Schedule 11:*

vii. *an approval described in section 42(4)(n) (mining permit), the person listed in clause 18 of Schedule 11; and*

n) *any persons or groups specified by the Minister under section 27(3)(b)(iii).*

1.5. Stakeholders

With consideration of Section 53 of the FTAA and based on SAL's long-term relationships and knowledge of the surrounding area, the following stakeholders have been considered as relevant to the proposed quarry expansion application:

- Tangata Whenua
  - Ngai Tai Ki Tamaki
  - Ngāti Paoa Iwi Trust
  - Ngāti Maru
  - Ngāti Tamatera
  - Ngāti Te Ata Waiohua
  - Ngaati Whanaunga
  - Te Ākitai Waiohua
  - Waikato-Tainui
  - Ngāti Tamaoho Settlement Trust
- Local authorities and central government department and ministries
  - Auckland Council, including the Franklin Local Board, Auckland Council Parks and Auckland Transport
  - Minister of Police
  - Watercare
  - Department of Conservation (DoC)
- Community stakeholders.
  - Adjacent property owners
  - Potentially affected parties identified in technical assessment reports
  - Clevedon Liaison Group (CLG)
  - Friends of Te Wairoa

2. TANGATA WHENUA

The summary that follows represents a snapshot of consultation that has been undertaken to date in preparation of the substantive application. However, engagement with interested Tangata Whenua groups has been, and will continue to be, ongoing beyond the scope of this consent application. In addition, a large component of our engagement and relationship building includes informal meetings and phone conversations which have not been recorded or detailed below.

There are nine groups that have been identified as having an interest in the surrounding area:

- Ngai Tai Ki Tamaki
- Ngāti Maru
- Ngāti Paoa Iwi Trust
- Ngāti Tamatera
- Ngāti Te Ata Waiohua,
- Ngaati Whanaunga
- Te Ākitai Waiohua
- Waikato-Tainui
- Ngāti Tamaoho Settlement Trust

Table 1 briefly summarises the responses received from Tangata Whenua identified above, with further information on the key respondents outlined below. All Tangata Whenua representatives were contacted again specifically regarding the Substantive Application after the referral was approved irrespective of whether they had previously provided comment or not. A copy of the correspondence sent to all iwi is provided in **Appendix 1** and the responses received are attached as **Appendix 2.**

Table 1: Record of Tangata Whenua Engagement

Iwi	Correspondence	Date	Tangata Whenua Responses and Comment	SAL Response and Comment
Ngāi Tai Ki Tamaki	Correspondence has been ongoing since the initial email was sent in October 2025.	23/10/2025 – 30/09/2026	See below (**and Appendix 2**) for further comment.	See below for further comment.
Ngāti Maru	Email sent advising that the application will be progressing under the FTAA and extending the offer to discuss the project in further detail.	21/08/2026	▪ No response received to any correspondence sent by SAL.	▪ No further action taken
Ngāti Paoa Iwi Trust	Email sent introducing the project and the future plans for the proposed quarry expansion	23/10/2025	▪ Following the initial email from SAL, a response was received confirming that Ngāti Paoa would like a tenure report completed by SAL.	▪ SAL discussed the tenure report with Ngāti Paoa and was advised who to contact. After numerous attempts to engage with their preferred agent, no

				contact could be established.
Ngāti Tamaterā	Email sent advising that the application will be progressing under the FTAA and extending the offer to discuss the project in further detail.	21/08/2026	▪ No response received to any correspondence sent by SAL.	▪ No further action taken
Ngāti Te Ata Waiohua	Email sent advising that the application will be progressing under the FTAA and extending the offer to discuss the project in further detail.	21/08/2026	▪ Initial response was received on 10.11.2025 confirming that they do not wish to engage. No further response was provided following the update from SAL in August 2026.	▪ No further action taken
Ngaati Whanaunga	Following the initial email introducing the project at referral stage, a site visit was confirmed.	12/03/2026	▪ Confirmation was received that a CVA and CIA will be prepared once technical documents are available for review.	▪ Technical documents were provided to Ngāti Whanaunga. See below for further comment.
Te Ākitai Waiohua	Email sent advising that the application will be progressing under the FTAA and extending the offer to discuss the project in further detail.	21/08/2026	▪ No response received to any correspondence sent by SAL.	▪ No further action taken
Waikato-Tainui	Email sent introducing the project and the future plans for the proposed quarry expansion	25/10/2026	▪ Response received stating that Waikato-Tanui "*acknowledges the status and supports our marae and hapuu to exercise their mana whakahaere independent of the iwi. Waikato-Tainui reserves the right however to ensure the integrity of its own mana whakahaere is maintained through all appropriate means if necessary*.	▪ During the processing of the referral application, Waikato Tanui asked for a copy of the documentation, and this was sent to them. However, no further action has been undertaken since then.

Ngāi Tamaoho Settlement Trust	Following receipt of the comments made on the referral application, formal acknowledgement of these comments was made and an offer to meet to discuss the proposal was extended.	14/09/2026	▪ No response has been received	▪ No further action taken

2.1. Ngāi Tai Ki Tāmaki

The Site is located within the rohe of Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki, encompassing from the top of Kohukohunui maunga to Otata on Great Barrier Island in the east, then to Kawau Island and south to Te Onewa down State Highway 1 to Mangatawhiri and back north to Kohukohunui.

In 2018, the Ngāti Tai ki Tāmaki Claims Settlement was passed, with a Statutory Acknowledgement Area that applies to Crown owned land within the Wairoa Gorge Scenic Reserve and the Wairoa River and tributaries.

Kōrero with Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki has been ongoing for a number of years and has been more consistent since the details of a proposed expansion of the Clevedon Quarry started to be formed.

Many hui between Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki and SAL have occurred between December 2025 and September 2026, with discussions ongoing. Matters discussed during the hui have included possible options for ecological off-setting, possible preparation of a Cultural Impact Assessment (CIA) or Cultural Values Assessment (CV and opportunities to further develop the relationship between SAL and Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki. Attached as **Appendix 3** is a comment from Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki on the engagement to date and the matters that will be progressed outside the consenting process.

2.2. Ngaati Whanaunga

The Site is located within the rohe of Ngaati Whanaunga, which extends from Mahurangi Harbour, near Warkworth, to around Waihi Beach, Bay of Plenty. The rohe of Ngaati Whanaunga is identified in the Auckland Council GeoMaps database.

Prior to lodgement of the referral application, SAL sought to engage with interested iwi groups in the area. Ngaati Whanaunga confirmed that they wished to undertake a site visit and then prepare a CIA and a CVA once technical reports were available to review. These were subsequently provided and the corresponding CIA and CVA from Ngaati Whanaunga are attached as **Appendix 4**.

Ngaati Whanaunga recommend conditions of consent providing for iwi involvement related to seven key areas:

- Funding for mana whenua on-site monitors to ensure environmental compliance, to build trust and to provide insight into culturally specific environmental management practices;
- Continuous water quality monitoring to ensure protection of waterways and adherence to regulatory requirements, providing for adaptive management practices over time.

- The preparation of staged ecological rehabilitation plans for ongoing monitoring and ensuring accountability.
- Undertaking regular ecological surveys prior to each stage of expansion to identify, monitor and mitigate potential effects on endangered species.
- Creation of a Cultural Heritage Management Plan that includes protocols for the discovery of cultural artifacts discovered during quarry operations.
- Regular reporting of environmental performance findings to the Tāmaki Makaurau Iwi Collective
- Specific biodiversity offset measures and compensation strategies

Most of these matters are addressed through proposed conditions of consent, mainly related to ecological planting and maintenance water quality monitoring, and the proposed offset and compensation package. SAL acknowledges the importance of ensuring that these measures are implemented effectively and are appropriately reflected in the proposed consent conditions and supporting management plans. The remaining matters are considered to be best addressed through ongoing engagement outside of the regulatory process, allowing for relationships to be developed and fostered between all interested iwi (including Ngaati Whanaunga) and SAL. Overall, Ngaati Whanaunga has provided conditional support for the project, expressing its willingness to work collaboratively with SAL beyond the fast-track consenting process, to which SAL are committed to.

2.3. Ngāti Tamaoho Settlement Trust

The Site is located adjacent to the rohe of Ngāti Tamaoho, which extends across the Manukau Harbour, Awhitu Peninsula across the south Auckland areas of Papakura, Karaka and Pukekohe and extends over the Hunua Ranges.

In 2017, the Ngāti Tamaoho Claims Settlement Act 2018 was passed, with a Statutory Acknowledgement Area applied to the Hunua Stream and its tributaries south-west of the Site.

As part of the referral application for the Clevedon Quarry expansion, the Ngāti Tamaoho Settlement Trust provided written feedback regarding the proposal. The comments made on the referral application outlined the expectation that the substantive application "*will contain a complete and properly framed approvals package, full technical material, robust draft conditions and a delivery framework that gives genuine effect to kaitiakitanga, protects the mauri of te taiao and enables Ngāti Tamaoho to remain meaningfully involved throughout the life of the Project and beyond*[2]."

Specifically, Ngāti Tamaoho expects the substantive application to include:

- A fully developed ecological assessment with a detailed offset and compensation design and supporting draft conditions.
- A clear articulation of the baseline hydrology, predicted stream depletion profile and appropriate triggers for augmentation.
- Meaningful roles for Ngāti Tamaoho in cultural monitoring, review of key management plans and oversight of works on site.

SAL acknowledged receipt of these comments and invited further kōrero with the Ngāti Tamaoho Settlement Trust (see correspondence in **Appendix 2**). However, no formal response has been

[2] Paragraph 26 Section 18 Report from Ngāti Tamaoho dated 15 June 2026.

received to date. The substantive application is accompanied by comprehensive technical assessments, including the Ecological Impact Assessment and the Groundwater Assessment, which outline the effects on the hydrology of the stream environments on site and how the effects will be offset/compensated. A comprehensive suite of proposed consent conditions is also proposed to manage and address potential effects on streams, including effects associated with groundwater drawdowns and changes to base flows. As outlined above, the involvement of iwi on site is more appropriately addressed outside of the regulatory process and SAL will continue to kōrero with iwi who wish to do so.

3. LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

When considering the site's location and the details of the proposed expansion, the following parties have been identified as relevant to engage with for this application:

- Auckland Council, including the Franklin Local Board, Auckland Council Parks and Auckland Transport
- Watercare
- Minister of Police
- Department of Conservation

A summary of the engagement with these parties is outlined below.

3.1. Auckland Council

Following receipt of the comments made by Auckland Council on the referral application, SAL reviewed these matters and sought to engage on the points raised. The comments included input from Auckland Council's Parks and Community Facilities Department (in its capacity as the owner and manager of the adjacent Hunua Ranges Regional Park), the Franklin Local Board and Auckland Transport.

A summary of the matters raised by Auckland Council, with responses from SAL, was provided to Auckland Council on 17 August 2026. A number of matters were considered to be outside the scope of the referral application or would be addressed in detail by the relevant technical assessments as part of the Substantive Application.

SAL sought formal feedback from the relevant parties on whether the responses provided were satisfactory and indicated its intention to maintain ongoing dialogue with Council ahead of lodgement of the substantive application. A record of the responses provided to Auckland Council is attached as **Appendix 5**. At this stage, the matters are considered to have been closed.

On 16 October 2026, SAL received the s30 letter from Auckland Council. confirming that there are no existing resource consent to which section 124C(1)(c) or 165ZI of the RMA would apply. Council also confirmed that sufficient water is available in the Hunua Wairoa Greywacke Aquifer for the proposed groundwater take.

3.2. Watercare

The quarry site is bound by Orum Road to the immediate east, beyond which is the Hunua Ranges Regional Park, located on 201 Moumoukai Hill Road. Under the Auckland Unitary Plan, Watercare Services Limited hold a number of designations over part or all of the Hunua Ranges Regional Park, including:

- Designation 9501 for Water Supply Purposes - Headworks Service Land
- Designation 9500 for Water Supply Purposes – Water Catchment Headworks Land
- Designation 9541 for Water Supply Purposes – Cosse's Dam

An offer to meet to discuss the proposal was extended to Watercare, who advised that an initial look at the proposal had been completed. No meeting was sought and confirmation that a review of the final specialist assessments would be undertaken once these were available. These have been provided to Watercare, and we await any responses received. A copy of this correspondence is provided in

Appendix 6.

3.3. Minister of Police

The site at 501 Otau Mountain Road, which immediately adjoins the Clevedon Quarry site, is subject to Designation 5728 under the Auckland Unitary Plan. The purpose of this designation, held by the Minister of Police, is for police and emergency services radiocommunication and telecommunication. The conditions of the designation recognises the existing of nearby quarrying activities and that vibration and other effects may arise as a result of those activities.

The proposed quarry expansion will result on the quarry footprint extending closer towards this site and the Vibration Assessment undertaken has specifically considered the potential effects on the designation.

An offer to meet to discuss the proposal and to answer any initial questions held by the Police was extended. The response provided was that no further discussion on the proposal was required at this stage. A copy of this correspondence is provided in **Appendix 7**.

3.4. Department of Conservation

Consultation with DoC, as a regulatory authority for Wildlife Act approvals, commenced ahead of lodgement of the referral application due to the possibility of the presence of Hochsetter's Frogs on the quarry site. Following the approval of the referral application and in preparation for the substantive application, additional surveys were completed on site to determine if any impacts would occur on frog habitat as a result of the proposed quarry expansion. The results of the survey (which are detailed in the Ecological Impact Assessment accompanying the substantive application) confirmed that no Hochstetter's frogs were detected in the stream tributaries that will be reclaimed or impacted by the quarry expansion. Therefore, the assessment has concluded that there will be no adverse impacts on Hochsetter's frogs and no approval under the Wildlife Act is required. On this basis, DoC has confirmed that this has substantially reduced their interest in the application. Correspondence confirming this position is attached as **Appendix 8**.

As well as being an interested party for the regulatory element of the application, DoC also manage land owned by the Crown that is considered adjacent to the quarry site (refer to **Appendix 9** for further detail). An invitation was extended to discuss the proposed expansion of Clevedon Quarry with the Statutory Land Management Team, with the response advising that no comment will be provided until the substantive application has been lodged. Correspondence confirming this position is attached in **Appendix 8**.

4. COMMUNITY STAKEHOLDERS

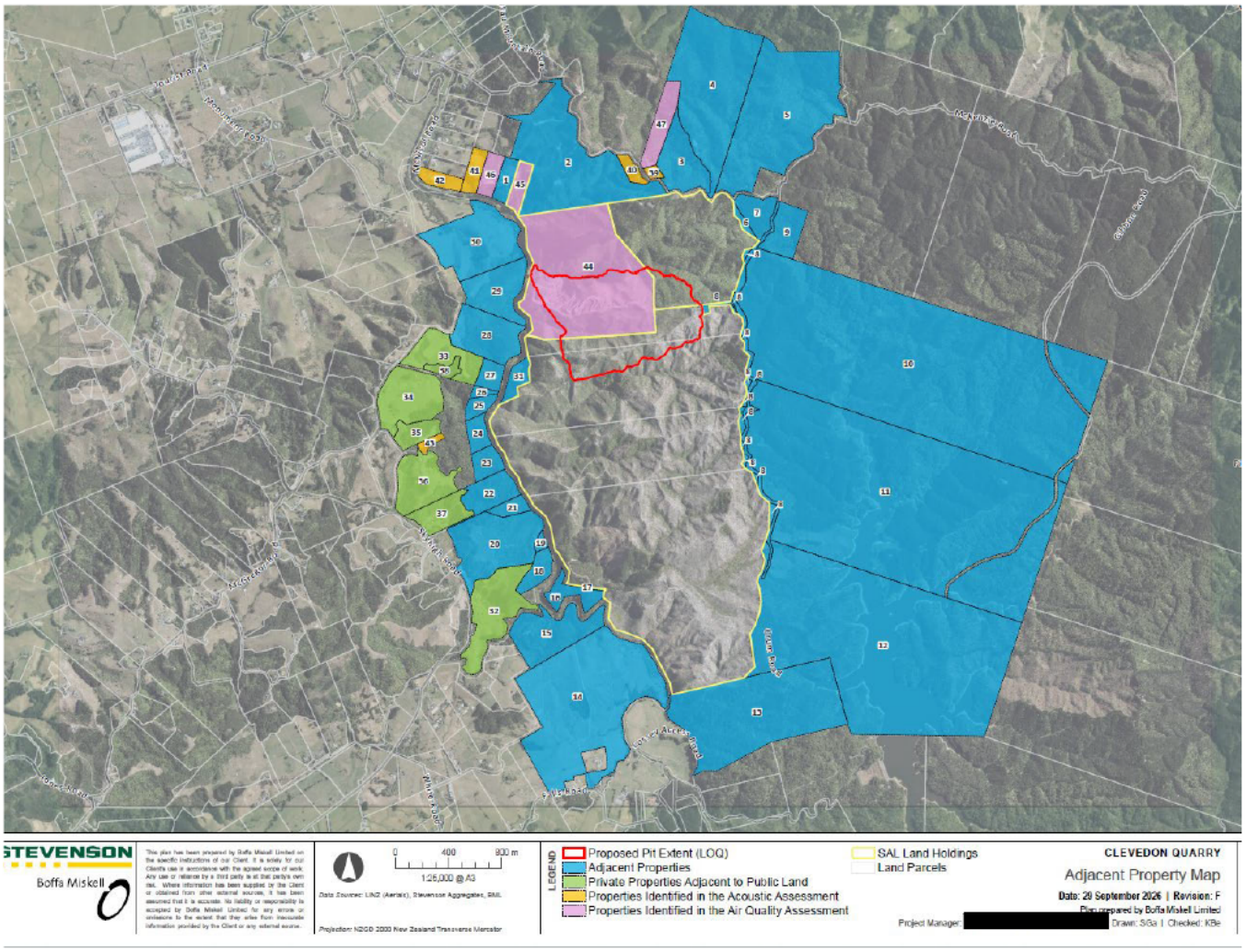
The relevant community stakeholders are considered to be surrounding property owners and known collective community groups within the Clevedon area. As the quarry is an existing activity in the area and as SAL have owned the site since 2019, there is a lot of regular engagement and discussion with these stakeholders. However, the following sections outline the consultation related to the substantive application only.

4.1. Property owners

Four groups of landowners have been identified relevant to the application. This includes:

- Properties considered 'adjacent' to the existing quarry / SAL landholdings
- Private properties bordering any 'adjacent' property which is publicly owned
- Additional properties identified in the Assessment of Noise Effects Report
- Additional properties identified in the Air Quality Assessment.

A figure showing the location of these four groups of landowners is copied below and provided in **Appendix 9,** alongside the full list of these properties. A summary of engagement with these parties is outlined further below.



4.1.1. Adjacent property owners

There are 31 parcels of land that are considered to be adjacent to the Clevedon Quarry, with 13 different landowners. Of these, four are held in private companies, eight are held privately by individual landowners and 19 are either local government or central government owned.

The 19 parcels of land that are publicly owned include 201 Moumoukai Hill Road (Hunua Ranges Regional Park), owned by Auckland Council, and 860R McNicol Road and Skyhigh Road, which is Crown owned land managed by the Department of Conservation. The engagement with these parties, and the outcome of this engagement, is outlined in Section 3.1 and 3.4 above in this report.

Of the 12 remaining properties, three could not receive standard mail and had no letterboxes. No alternative forms of communication were able to be obtained and therefore, contact was not able to be established. For those who received either an email or letter from SAL offering to meet, two responses were received. The first was a phone call from the owners at 494 Otau Mountain Road, who asked about the extent of road upgrades proposed, how far the quarry would expand towards their property and whether trucks would use Otau Mountain Road for access. The other response received was from NZ Forestry Group Limited, who own 236 Otau Mountain Road. A meeting was held between this landowner and SAL on 16th September, where the draft expansion drawings were briefly discussed. The conversation confirmed that the quarry would not be expanding towards this property and all on site effects would be appropriately managed. No further discussion was required following this meeting.

A full record of the engagement to date with the property owners is provided in **Appendix 10.**

4.1.2. Private property owners adjacent to public land

Where public land has been identified adjacent to the Clevedon Quarry, the opportunity to meet to discuss the details of the project was extended to private landowners adjoining the public land. Seven properties were identified and letters were dropped into all seven letter boxes. Thus far, no response has been received from any of these landowners.

4.1.3. Additional properties identified

As part of the technical assessments undertaken for the proposed expansion of the Clevedon Quarry, where additional properties beyond those identified as adjacent to the site have been considered specifically as part of the assessment, letters were prepared and sent to these homeowners, where possible. Five additional properties were identified within the Assessment of Noise Effects report, and 4 additional properties were identified in the Air Quality Assessment. No potentially affected bore owners in the surrounding area were identified as part of the Groundwater Assessment. Of these nine identified, two are properties owed by SAL and three do not have letterboxes, nor could they receive standard mail, so contact was not established. Of those who did receive a letter or email from SAL, no responses have been received to date.

4.2. Clevedon Community

4.2.1. Clevedon Quarry Community Liaison Group

Following the granting of the 2018 consent for the Clevedon Quarry[3], a condition of the resource consent[4] was the creation of the Community Liaison Group (CLG). The CLG has, at any one time,

[3] [2018] NZEnvC 96
[4] Condition 7

representatives of the following stakeholders[5]:

- An independent chair;
- A representative of Ngai Tai Ki Tamaki;
- Clevedon community and business association members;
- The Local Board;
- Two representatives of the residents of McNicol Road and Tourist Road;
- A representative of the consent holder; and
- A member of the Clevedon Protection Society 2017.

Meetings of the CLG should be held on a quarterly basis[6] and the consent holder shall inform the CLG prior to any application to vary the conditions of the existing consent or any other consent application concerning the quarry[7]. SAL has held meetings with the CLG once a quarter since December 2021. Notice was provided to the CLG at the meeting held on 20 November 2025 of the intention by SAL to seek resource consent for a proposed quarry expansion. Further information of the proposal, including the intention to lodge a referral application under the FTAA, was provided at the meeting held on 25 February 2026. At the most recent meeting on 20 August 2026, the CLG were advised that the referral application has been approved and that the expansion proposal would be sought under the FTAA. No further discussion on the expansion proposal was had. A copy of these meeting minutes can be provided upon request.

4.2.2. Clevedon Community

Prior to the lodgement of the referral application, two community information days were held in Clevedon on 20 and 21 March 2026, where information on the proposed expansion as well as the opportunity to discuss the project with SAL staff was provided. Since then, no further community information days have been held but updates on the project have been available on the Stevenson website, alongside contact information for those who wish to discuss the proposed expansion.

4.2.3. Friends of Te Wairoa

Friends of Te Wairoa (FOTW) is a community organisation that works together to restore the health and mauri of the Wairoa River, which runs through Clevedon and past Clevedon Quarry. SAL previously met with FOTW on 17 April 2026 to discuss the proposed expansion of the quarry and opportunities for SAL and FOTW to collaborate. Another meeting was held on 3rd September 2026 to see where there may be some opportunities to share information, particularly relating to ecological monitoring and surveys that have been undertaken on site. Information sharing and discussions between FOTW and SAL are ongoing and will continue to be so as the quarry expands.

[5] Condition 8
[6] Condition 7
[7] Condition 8A

Appendix 1

Correspondence to Tangata Whenua

From: [redacted]
To:
Subject: FW: Clevedon quarry - future plans - Follow Up
Date: Thursday, 29 October 2026 6:07:53 PM
Attachments: image.png
Outlook-Image
Outlook-3xjurowt.png
Outlook-A close up.png
Outlook-2eklab3f.png
image.png
image001.png

Kelsey Bergin| Principal Planner
Stevenson Aggregates Limited
99 Gavin Street, Mount Wellington, Auckland | Private Bag 94000, Manukau City, Auckland 2241 | Mobile [redacted]
www.stevenson.co.nz | www.fultonhogan.com

From: Tara EDWARDS-TUSA [redacted]
Sent: Friday, August 21, 2026 12:44 PM
To: [redacted]
Subject: Re: Clevedon quarry - future plans - Follow Up

Kia ora e te iwi,

I am following up on earlier correspondence regarding the proposed Clevedon Quarry Expansion below.
The referral application has been approved, and the project will now progress under the Fast-track Approvals Act. We are aiming to lodge the substantive application in late September.

Before we do that, I wanted to check in with you directly. We have not received a response to earlier emails, and we do not want to make assumptions about your interest in this kaupapa or your preferred level of engagement.

If you would like to reconnect on the proposal, seek further information, or discuss any matter before lodgement, please let me know.

We are very open to making time for that kōrero.

Nāku noa, nā

Tara Edwards-Tusa | Kaiārahi - Māori Engagement Manager
Stevenson Aggregates Limited | **Fulton Hogan Ltd**
Private Bag 94000, Manukau City, Auckland, 2241 | Mobile [redacted]
| www.stevenson.co.nz www.fultonhogan.com

Whāia te iti kahurangi, ki te tuohu koe, me he maunga teitei.
Seek the treasure that you value most dearly, if you bow your head, let it be to a lofty mountain.

From: EDWARDS-TUSA, Tara [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, March 11, 2026 1:10 PM
To: [redacted]
Subject: Re: Clevedon quarry - future plans - Follow Up

Kia ora e te iwi,

I am writing to follow up on our previous emails regarding the proposed expansion at Clevedon Quarry, located at 546 McNicol Road, Clevedon.

We are now proposing to seek a referral for this project under the Fast Track Approvals Act.
In accordance with section 11 of the Act, please take this email as formal notification of our intention to consult with you in relation to this proposal.

Could you please confirm whether you wish to be consulted on this application under the Fast Track Approvals Act, and if so, the appropriate contact person or rōpū for us to engage with?

We would value the opportunity to kōrero kanohi ki te kanohi or online at a time that suits you.

Nāku noa, nā
Tara Edwards-Tusa | Kaiārahi & Environmental Compliance Manager I **Stevenson Aggregates Limited**
Private Bag 94000, Manukau City, Auckland, 2241 | Mobile [redacted]
[redacted] | www.stevenson.co.nz

From: EDWARDS-TUSA, Tara [redacted]
Sent: Friday, January 30, 2026 12:43 PM
To: [redacted]
Subject: Re: Clevedon quarry - future plans - Follow Up

Tēnā koe,

I'm following up on my previous emails regarding the Clevedon Quarry expansion and consultation process.

We would appreciate confirmation of Ngati Tamatera interest in being involved, whenever convenient.

Ngā mihi

Tara Edwards-Tusa | Kaiārahi & Environmental Compliance Manager I **Stevenson Aggregates Limited**

Private Bag 94000, Manukau City, Auckland, 2241 | Mobile [redacted]

[redacted] | www.stevenson.co.nz

From: EDWARDS-TUSA, Tara [redacted]
Sent: Monday, November 10, 2025 11:05 AM
To: [redacted]
Subject: Re: Clevedon quarry - future plans - Follow Up

Tēnā koe,

I hope this finds you well. I wanted to follow up on my previous email about the proposed expansion at Clevedon Quarry. We're very keen to understand if Ngāti Tamaterā would like to be involved in the consultation process for the resource consent application.

If you have any questions or want to chat about the proposal, I'd be more than happy to have a kōrero.

Please do let me know when you get a chance.

Ngā mihi

Tara Edwards-Tusa | Kaiārahi & Environmental Compliance Manager I **Stevenson Aggregates Limited**

Private Bag 94000, Manukau City, Auckland, 2241 | Mobile [redacted]

[redacted] | www.stevenson.co.nz

From: EDWARDS-TUSA, Tara [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, October 23, 2025 2:11 PM
To: [redacted]
Subject: Clevedon quarry - future plans

Tēnā koe,

Stevenson Aggregates Limited (Stevenson) is currently working through plans to expand aggregate extraction into the southern part of the Clevedon Quarry site (located at Mcnicol Road, Clevedon). We are at the early stages of planning for this expansion.

The aerial plan below shows the existing quarry and the approximate area of proposed expansion in red.



This email seeks to confirm whether Ngāti Tamaterā wishes to be consulted regarding the future resource consent application.

Please feel free to give me a call if you would like to talk through any aspect of this future resource consent application.

Ngā mihi

Tara Edwards-Tusa | Kaiārahi & Environmental Compliance Manager I **Stevenson Aggregates Limited**

Private Bag 94000, Manukau City, Auckland, 2241 | Mobile [redacted]

[redacted] | www.stevenson.co.nz

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Appendix 2

Responses from Tangata Whenua

From: [redacted]
To: [redacted]
Subject: Fw: Clevedon Quarry - future plans - Ngaati Paoa
Date: Monday, 5 October 2026 1:31:38 PM
Attachments: image.png
Outlook-A close up.png
Outlook-Image
Outlook-2ignd4hp.png
Outlook-4eqbhctc.png
Outlook-Image
Outlook-mzxroxtv.png
Outlook-A close up.png
Outlook-x4arvi4h.png
Outlook-Image
Outlook-qq2pza4k.png
Outlook-A close up.png
Outlook-vrmlb3pw.png

Nāku noa, nā
Tara

From: EDWARDS-TUSA, Tara [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, March 11, 2026 1:15 PM
To: Tipa Compain [redacted]
Subject: Re: Clevedon Quarry - future plans

Ngā mihi nui ki a koe for your email and for sharing the kōrero regarding Raupatu and Ngāti Pāoa's historical claims and settlement with the Crown.

We have reviewed the whenua at 546 McNicol Road, Clevedon, being the location of the quarry. Our information is that this land is not part of the Pōkeno Raupatu block, and we are therefore unable to provide a tenure report tracing it from Māori Customary Title to Stevenson ownership as Raupatu land. We acknowledge the ongoing mamae and the limitations of the redress received by Ngāti Pāoa across your rohe, as reflected in the Ngāti Pāoa settlement legislation.

Further to our previous correspondence regarding the proposed expansion at Clevedon Quarry by Stevenson Aggregates, we are now proposing to seek a referral under the Fast Track Approvals Act. In accordance with section 11 of the Act, please take this email as formal notification of our intention to consult with you under the Fast Track Approvals Act.

Can you please confirm whether you wish to be consulted regarding this application under the Fast Track Approvals Act?

Ngā mihi
Tara Edwards-Tusa | Kaiārahi & Environmental Compliance Manager I **Stevenson Aggregates Limited**
Private Bag 94000, Manukau City, Auckland, 2241 | Mobile [redacted] | www.stevenson.co.nz



From: EDWARDS-TUSA, Tara [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, October 30, 2025 2:34 PM
To: Tipa Compain [redacted]
Subject: Re: Clevedon Quarry - future plans

Tenā koe Tipa,

Thank you for your response and for sharing Ngāti Paoa's position regarding the whenua.

To ensure we understand your expectations clearly, could you please share a contact number I can reach you on?
I'd be happy to give you a call at a time that suits you.

Nāku nā,
Tara Edwards-Tusa | Kaiārahi & Environmental Compliance Manager I **Stevenson Aggregates Limited**
Private Bag 94000, Manukau City, Auckland, 2241 | Mobile [redacted] | www.stevenson.co.nz



From: Tipa Compain [redacted]
Sent: Friday, October 24, 2025 7:38 AM
To: EDWARDS-TUSA, Tara [redacted]
Subject: Re: Clevedon Quarry - future plans

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You have not previously corresponded with this sender.
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Kia ora Tara yes we would.

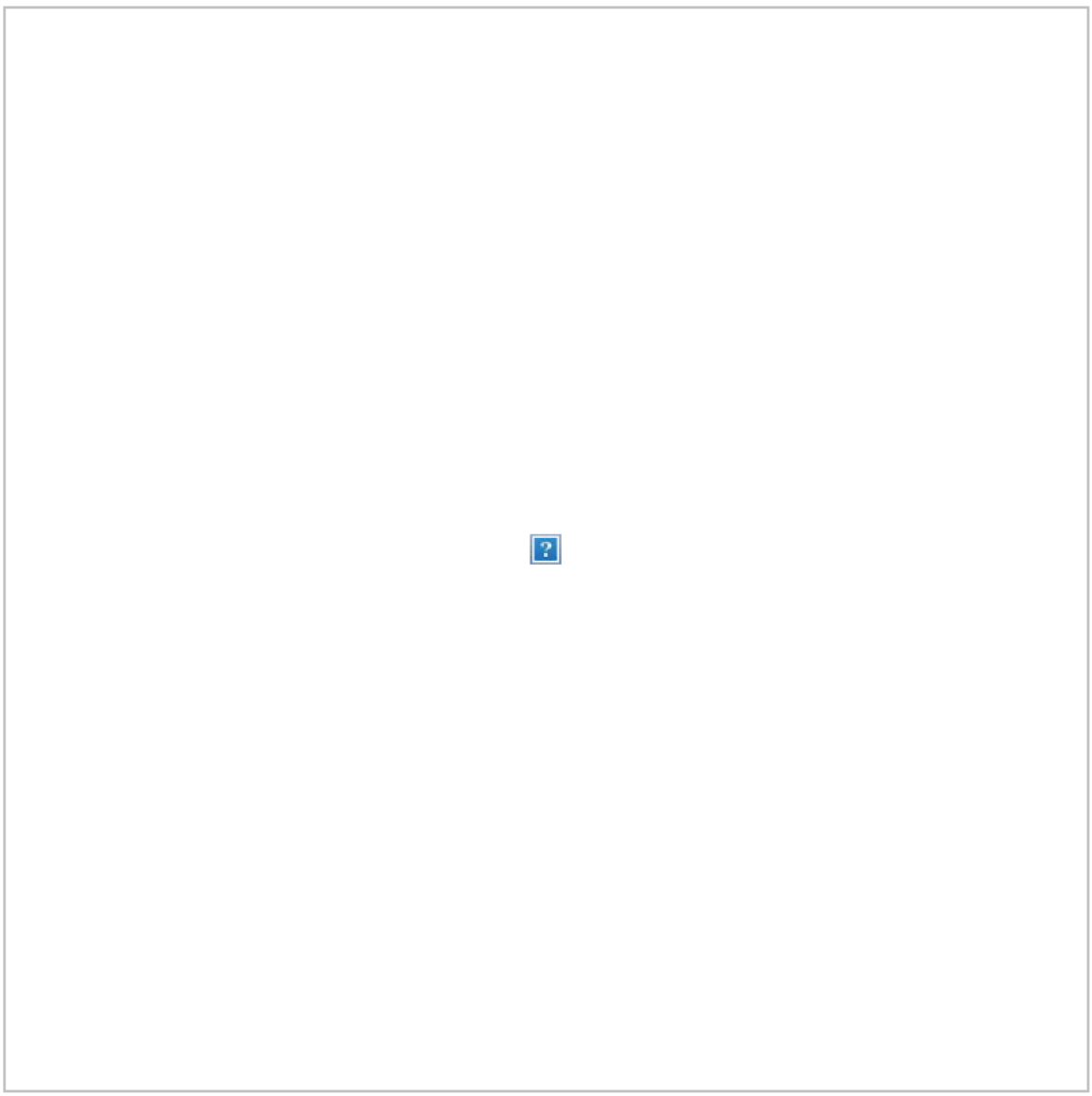
Can you provide a tenure report of the whenua from Maori Customary title to Stephen's?

We believe the whenua is part of the Raupatu block called Pōkeno, of which Ngati Paoa received compensation for in money only after confiscation.

The return of land was not offered and therefore the Treaty breach at issue. We have settled with the Crown on this matter to a point but it was in no way near enough in terms of redress compensation for loss of land across our tribal rohe.

Please call me if necessary.

On Thu, 23 Oct 2025 at 2:09 PM, EDWARDS-TUSA, Tara [redacted] wrote:

> Tēnā koe,
>
> Stevenson Aggregates Limited (Stevenson) is currently working through plans to expand aggregate extraction into the southern part of the Clevedon Quarry site (located at Mcnicol Road, Clevedon). We are at the early stages of planning for this expansion.
>
> The aerial plan below shows the existing quarry and the approximate area of proposed expansion in red.
>
> 
>
> This email seeks to confirm whether Ngāti Paoa wishes to be consulted regarding the future resource consent application.

From: [redacted]
To: [redacted]
Subject: Fw: You have a new Request from Fast-track Application Team CRM:0139014657 ; Waikato Tainui response.
Date: Monday, 5 October 2026 1:22:36 PM
Attachments: image520185.png
image356252.png
Re Clevedon Quarry - future plans.msg
Outlook-Image
Outlook-qh34winl.png

Nāku noa, nā
Tara

From: EDWARDS-TUSA, Tara [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 25, 2026 4:17 PM
To: Te Makarini Mapu [redacted]
Subject: Re: You have a new Request from Fast-track Application Team CRM:0139014657

Kia ora Te Makarini, e pai ana ahau,

Here is a link the document https://fultonhogan.sharefile.com/public/share/web-s7983e8c33a57442683dda891f9a6a803

I've also attached the email chain from my initial correspondence with Lorraine Dixon.

Of course if you have any further patai, waea mai, imera mai.

Nāku noa, nā

Tara Edwards-Tusa | Kaiārahi - Māori Engagement Manager
Stevenson Aggregates Limited | **Fulton Hogan Ltd**
Private Bag 94000, Manukau City, Auckland, 2241 | Mobile [redacted] |
www.stevenson.co.nz www.fultonhogan.com

STEVENSON

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People at the heart of everything

From: Te Makarini Mapu [redacted]
Sent: Monday, May 25, 2026 3:01 PM
To: EDWARDS-TUSA, Tara [redacted]
Subject: Fw: You have a new Request from Fast-track Application Team CRM:0139014657

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Kia ora Tara,

I'm wondering if you are able to provide the iwi consultation record in relation to the Clevedon Fast Track proposal to speed up our response to the request for comments to the referral application?

Hope you are well e hoa



Te Makarini Mapu | Senior Planner

Mobile: [redacted] | **Tel:** 0800TAINUI
Email: [redacted] | **Web:** www.waikatotainui.com
Address: PO Box 648, 4 Bryce Street, 3204, Hamilton

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Please contact Waikato-Tainui for more information.

From: FTA NoReply <NoReply@fasttrack.govt.nz>
Sent: Friday, May 22, 2026 9:24 AM
To: Te Makarini Mapu [redacted]
Subject: You have a new Request from Fast-track Application Team CRM:0139014657

KIA TUUPATO: This email is from an external sender. Please only act on this email if you trust the individual and organisation represented below. From time to time our kaimahi receive fraudulent email from bad actors posing as legitimate companies. If you were not expecting this email, do not open links or attachments, proceed with caution.

Dear Te Makarini Mapu

The Fast Track Application team requests that you provide feedback on the Application (Clevedon Quarry Expansion) regarding Te Whakakitenga o Waikato Incorporated - invite comments - Clevedon Quarry Expansion.
The application and associated documents can be viewed through our portal.
Your response can also be uploaded to the portal.
The Team have requested that you provide your feedback by :15-06-2026.
Should you need any assistance during the registration or application process, please contact us at info@fasttrack.govt.nz or call 0800 327 875.
We thank you for your diligence in this matter and look forward to working with you through the application process.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

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From: [redacted]
To: [redacted]
Subject: Re: Clevedon Quarry - future plans
Date: Wednesday, 29 October 2025 8:35:14 am
Attachments: image001.png
image003.png
image004.png
image005.png
image818501.png
image187074.png
image301749.png
Outlook-Image
Outlook-bjer2bff.png
Outlook-A close up.png
Outlook-osqksnhn.png

Tenā koe Lorraine,

Thank you for your detailed response on behalf of Te Whakakitenga o Waikato Inc. We acknowledge and appreciate the position outlined regarding Waikato-Tainui's rights, interests, and responsibilities, particularly in relation to mana whakahaere and environmental stewardship.

Stevenson Aggregates is committed to engaging respectfully and meaningfully with iwi throughout the planning and consenting process.

We will ensure Waikato-Tainui is consulted as part of our upcoming engagement regarding the proposed expansion of the Clevedon Quarry.

Nāku nā,

Tara Edwards-Tusa | Kaiārahi & Environmental Compliance Manager I **Stevenson Aggregates Limited**
Private Bag 94000, Manukau City, Auckland, 2241 | Mobile [redacted]
[redacted] | www.stevenson.co.nz

From: Lorraine Dixon [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, October 23, 2025 3:08 PM
To: EDWARDS-TUSA, Tara [redacted]
Subject: RE: Clevedon Quarry - future plans

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Teena koe Tara,

This response is made on behalf of Te Whakakitenga o Waikato Incorporated (formerly known as Waikato-Tainui Te Kauhanganui Incorporated). Te Whakakitenga o Waikato Incorporated (Waikato-Tainui) is the governing body for the 33 hapuu and 68 marae of Waikato-Tainui and manages the assets of Waikato-Tainui for the benefit of over 85,000 registered tribal members.

Waikato-Tainui acknowledges the status and supports our marae and hapuu to exercise their mana whakahaere independent of the iwi. Waikato-Tainui reserves the right however to ensure the integrity of its own mana whakahaere is maintained through all appropriate means if necessary.

Waikato-Tainui therefore supports the position our marae and hapuu in this matter insofar that it does not impact or impinge on its own exercise of mana whakahaere and/or its rights and interests in this matter.

Waikato-Tainui marae are kaitiaki of their environment and regard the holistic integrated management of all elements of the environment (such as flora, fauna, land, air and water) with utmost importance. Waikato-Tainui

are tangata whenua and exercise mana whakahaere within our rohe (tribal region).

The historical Te Tiriti o Waitangi claims of Waikato-Tainui in relation to raupatu were settled in 1995 under the Waikato Raupatu Claims Settlement Act, addressing the displacement, great losses of people, lands and resources and the suffering endured by Waikato iwi at the hands of the Crown from 1863 when the British Militia crossed the Mangataawhiri River and invaded Waikato. The impacts for Waikato iwi were vast and devastating for the economic, social, cultural and physical wellbeing of our people.

Waikato-Tainui have a range of rights and interests that are reflected and affirmed in a number of different ways:

(a) The 1995 Raupatu and 2010 River settlements including Accord arrangements;

(b) Our unique tikanga and customary law;

(c) Te Tiriti o Waitangi;

(d) Common law.

Waikato-Tainui continue to advocate and ensure that any legislative regime or policy does not adversely affect the rights, interests, responsibilities and opportunities of Waikato. The instruments and mechanisms in our Treaty settlements hold the Crown to account, to work with us in good faith as genuine Treaty partners to ensure that Waikato is consulted and engaged with in the development of new legislation and policy, and when making decisions in respect of anything within the raupatu boundaries.

Ngaa mihi

Lorraine



Lorraine Dixon | Project Advisor - Taiao

Mobile: [redacted] | **Tel:** 0800TAINUI
Email: [redacted] | **Web:** www.waikatotainui.com
Address: PO Box 648, 2 Bryce Street, 3204, Hamilton

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Anything in this email which does not relate to the official business of Waikato-Tainui is neither given nor endorsed by Waikato-Tainui.

Please contact Waikato-Tainui for more information.

From: EDWARDS-TUSA, Tara [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, 23 October 2025 2:18 pm
To: Lorraine Dixon [redacted]
Subject: Clevedon Quarry - future plans

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Tēnā koe,

Stevenson Aggregates Limited (Stevenson) is currently working through plans to expand aggregate extraction into the southern part of the Clevedon Quarry site (located at Mcnicol Road, Clevedon). We are at the early stages of planning for this expansion.

The aerial plan below shows the existing quarry and the approximate area of proposed expansion in red.



This email seeks to confirm whether Waikato - Tainui wishes to be consulted regarding the future resource consent application.

Please feel free to give me a call if you would like to talk through any aspect of this future resource consent application.

Ngā mihi
Tara Edwards-Tusa | Kaiārahi & Environmental Compliance Manager I **Stevenson Aggregates Limited**
Private Bag 94000, Manukau City, Auckland, 2241 | Mobile [redacted]
[redacted] | www.stevenson.co.nz

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From: [redacted]
To:
Subject: Fw: Clevedon Quarry - future plans - Follow Up - Ngaati Te Ata Response
Date: Monday, 5 October 2026 1:14:41 PM
Attachments: image.png
Outlook-Image
Outlook-a3g5co1x.png
Outlook-A close up.png
Outlook-lqkpy1za.png
Outlook-Image
Outlook-kts2q24n.png
Outlook-A close up.png
Outlook-z05dn2c2.png

Nāku noa, nā
Tara

From: Karl Flavell [redacted]
Sent: Monday, November 10, 2025 11:29 AM
To: EDWARDS-TUSA, Tara [redacted]
Subject: Re: Clevedon Quarry - future plans - Follow Up

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Kia ora Tara - no engagement required from us.

Ngaa mihi
Karl

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From: EDWARDS-TUSA, Tara [redacted]
Sent: Monday, November 10, 2025 11:08:37 AM
To: Karl Flavell [redacted]
Subject: Re: Clevedon Quarry - future plans - Follow Up

Tēnā koe Karl,

I hope this finds you well. I wanted to follow up on my previous email about the proposed expansion at Clevedon Quarry.
We're very keen to understand if Ngaati Te Ata Waiohua would like to be involved in the consultation process for the resource consent application.

If you have any questions or want to chat about the proposal, I'd be more than happy to have a kōrero.

Please do let me know when you get a chance.

Ngā mihi

Tara Edwards-Tusa | Kaiārahi & Environmental Compliance Manager I **Stevenson Aggregates Limited**

Private Bg 94000, Manukau City, Auckland, 2241 | Mobile [redacted]

[redacted] | www.stevenson.co.nz



From: EDWARDS-TUSA, Tara [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, October 23, 2025 2:12 PM
To: Karl Flavell [redacted]
Subject: Clevedon Quarry - future plans

Tēnā koe,

Stevenson Aggregates Limited (Stevenson) is currently working through plans to expand aggregate extraction into the southern part of the Clevedon Quarry site (located at Mcnicol Road, Clevedon). We are at the early stages of planning for this expansion.

The aerial plan below shows the existing quarry and the approximate area of proposed expansion in red.

This email seeks to confirm whether Ngaati Te Ata Waiohua wishes to be consulted regarding the future resource consent application.

Please feel free to give me a call if you would like to talk through any aspect of this future resource consent application.

Ngā mihi

Tara Edwards-Tusa | Kaiārahi & Environmental Compliance Manager I **Stevenson Aggregates Limited**

Private Bg 94000, Manukau City, Auckland, 2241 | Mobile [redacted]

[redacted] | www.stevenson.co.nz



Appendix 3

Formal response from Ngāi Tai Ki Tamaki

NGĀI TAI KI TĀMAKI
Tapuwae o Nuku · Tapuwae Ariki · Tapuwae o Tai

30 September 2026

Stevenson Aggregates Limited
99 Gavin Street
Mount Wellington
Auckland 1060
Private Bag 94000
Manukau City
Auckland 2241

Attention: Kelsey Bergin and Tara Edwards-Tusa
Project: Clevedon Quarry Expansion Fast Track Consent Application (FTC)
Address: 546 McNicol Road, Clevedon, Auckland 2585
Kaupapa: Confirmation of ongoing engagement

Tēnā kōrua,

Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki (Ngāti Tai) are the original inhabitants of Tāmaki Makaurau. Ngāti Tai trace their ancestry from ancient pre-waka peoples known as Turehu and Patupaiarehe, led by Koiwiriki and his daughter Hinemairangi of the Hunua, Papakura, Maraetai and Pakuranga districts.

The iwi is now based in Maraetai, Te Waitematā and Tīkapakapa Moana (Hauraki Gulf), and exercises mana whenua and mana moana interests across Tāmaki Makaurau and with a longstanding connection to Te Waitematā and Tīkapa Moana. Ngāti Tai have maintained customary interests and ahikā in Tāmaki Makaurau, Hauraki, and Tīkapakapa Moana since time immemorial and are acknowledged as being amongst the original inhabitants of Aotearoa.

The Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki treaty settlement legislation was passed exclusively in 2018 as the Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Settlement Act 2018. Ngāti Tai also maintains shared interests in the collective settlements of;

- (13 iwi) via the Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau Collective 2014,
- (63 hapū) Waikato – Tainui Raupatu Settlement 1995;
- and is awaiting the enactment of the (12 iwi) Hauraki Collective Iwi Settlement

Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki (NTKT), as Iwi Mana Whenua of Clevedon and the surrounding area, acknowledges and appreciates the engagement undertaken by Stevenson Aggregates Limited (SAL) with NTKT prior to the lodgement of the FTC application.

At the initial meeting, SAL advised that the proposed project application would seek to increase the aggregate resource at the Clevedon Quarry from approximately 60 million tonnes (MT) to approximately 150 million tonnes (MT), with the resource anticipated to be extracted over a period of up to 50 years.

NGĀI TAI KI TĀMAKI
Tapuwae o Nuku · Tapuwae Ariki · Tapuwae o Tai

Following a number of discussions and meetings with SAL, NTKT supports an approach that establishes an ongoing relationship and engagement process between SAL and NTKT throughout the life of the project. In this context, NTKT considers that a one-off Cultural Values Assessment (CVA) would not provide the most appropriate mechanism for ensuring meaningful and enduring Mana Whenua involvement.

Instead, NTKT considers that establishing a formalised ongoing engagement framework, potentially through a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), would provide greater value. An MoU would enable the parties to establish clear expectations, processes and responsibilities for ongoing engagement and provide an appropriate mechanism for NTKT to provide cultural guidance and input as the project progresses.

Accordingly, NTKT confirms its support for continued engagement with Stevenson Aggregates Limited in relation to the FTC application and any subsequent matters requiring Mana Whenua input.

Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki looks forward to continuing to work with Stevenson Aggregates Limited to provide Mana Whenua input, guidance and cultural advice throughout the FTC process and, where appropriate, for the ongoing management and development of the project.

Mauri ora,



Rev Butler
Pou Taiao
Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki
A: 11 Papakura-Clevedon Road, Clevedon, Auckland
P: PO Box 141, Clevedon 2248, Auckland
M: [redacted]

Appendix 4

Cultural Values and Impact Assessment from Ngaati Whananunga

Stevenson Aggregates Ltd

Clevedon Quarry Expansion

Clevedon, Auckland

Cultural Values and Impact Assessment

Ngaati Whanaunga Incorporated Society

11 September 2026

This report has been prepared by the Ngaati Whanaunga Incorporated Society (Ngaati Whanaunga) for the benefit of Stevenson Aggregates Ltd (SAL). No liability is accepted with respect to its use.

This disclaimer shall apply not withstanding that the report may be made available to other persons for an application for permission or approval or to fulfil a legal requirement.

Please feel very welcome to contact us if you have any queries relating to this Cultural Impact Assessment.

Michael Baker
Environmental Manager
Ngaati Whanaunga Incorporated Society

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1 Whakaraapopototanga – Executive Summary

This report presents a Cultural Values and Impact Assessment prepared by Ngaati Whanaunga Incorporated Society (NWIS) regarding the proposed expansion of the Stevenson Aggregates Limited (SAL) Clevedon Quarry.

The quarry expansion would increase aggregate reserves from approximately 60 million tonnes to 150 million tonnes, enabling continued extraction for up to 50 years under the Fast-Track Approvals Act 2024 process.

The purpose of this report is to help SAL understand the cultural, environmental, spiritual, and socioeconomic implications of the proposed quarry expansion from a Ngaati Whanaunga perspective, and to provide recommendations that can be incorporated into project design, consent conditions, and long-term management.

Ngaati Whanaunga is a sovereign iwi of the Marutuahu Confederation with longstanding ancestral, cultural, and spiritual connections throughout Taamaki Makaurau and the wider Hauraki region. The proposed quarry lies within Ngaati Whahangaua's tribal domain and, as such, it is a culturally significant landscape rather than being viewed as an isolated development site.

The assessment is framed by core Ngaati Whanaunga tikanga concepts including:

- *Whakapapa* (ancestral relationships and interconnectedness)
- *Mauri* (life force)
- *Kaitiakitanga* (guardianship and stewardship)
- *Taha Wairua* (spiritual relationships with the environment)
- *Mātauranga Whanaunga* (traditional knowledge)
- *Apōpō atu nei* (intergenerational responsibility for future generations

The report posits that environmental management should not be viewed solely through technical or regulatory lenses, but also through cultural and spiritual values that recognise the interconnected wellbeing of land, water, ecosystems, and people.

Ngaati Whanaunga considers the Clevedon and Hunua Ranges area part of a broader cultural landscape that retains significance despite historic land-use changes and existing industrial activity. Cultural value derives from:

- Historical and ancestral associations.

- Traditional resource use.
- Ecological and spiritual connections.
- Cultural narratives and oral traditions.
- Ongoing identity and community wellbeing.

The report notes that quarrying itself is not inherently inconsistent with Ngaati Whanaunga tradition. Historically, Ngaati Whanaunga quarried stone for tools, weapons, building material, and *waka*. However, traditional quarrying was governed by *tikanga* and respect for environmental limits. Ngaati Whanaunga, therefore, does not oppose modern quarrying in principle, provided it is undertaken in a manner that reflects cultural values and environmental stewardship.

The report evaluates the technical assessments presented by SAL and generally accepts that identified environmental effects can be managed through appropriate mitigation measures.

Key findings and conclusions include:

Land Stability: Earthworks required for expansion present slope stability risks, but these are considered manageable through engineering controls, drainage design, and monitoring.

Surface Water and Flooding: Potential increases in sedimentation and runoff could affect water quality and downstream environments. The report supports robust stormwater systems and sediment controls to minimise impacts.

Groundwater: Dewatering activities are expected to lower groundwater levels and affect surrounding stream baseflows. While impacts are predicted to be localised, ongoing monitoring and mitigation will be important.

Stream Depletion: Predicted reductions in stream flows are a significant concern because they affect the health and mauri of waterways. The report supports proposed stream augmentation measures to offset these effects.

Landscape and Natural Character: Expansion will permanently alter parts of the landscape through vegetation removal and waterways modification. However, the report acknowledges that staged rehabilitation and revegetation are expected to reduce long-term effects.

***Blasting*:** Blasting is accepted as necessary for quarry operations but should be carefully managed through monitoring, scheduling, and adherence to safety standards.

Erosion and Sediment Controls: The report supports implementation of an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan to avoid impacts on nearby waterways and ecosystems.

Noise and Traffic: The report acknowledges that noise and transport assessments suggest operations can remain within existing regulatory limits and traffic conditions. Appropriate management plans are recommended.

Freshwater Ecology: Habitat loss, waterways modification, and ecological degradation are key concerns. The report supports restoration and offset measures but strongly advocates direct *tangata whenua* involvement in planning and implementation.

Freshwater Ecology: Loss of vegetation and habitat is considered a significant environmental impact. The report supports restoration and native planting programmes designed to reconnect ecological corridors and improve biodiversity outcomes.

The report acknowledges several positive initiatives proposed by SAL, including:

- Engineered wetlands and water treatment systems.
- Water quality treatment designed to achieve high sediment removal rates.
- Funding for *iwi* environmental monitors.
- Riparian restoration planting.
- Willingness to involve *iwi* in ecological restoration.
- Maintaining a community liaison group.
- Acceptance of accidental discovery protocols for cultural heritage finds.

At the same time, Ngaati Whanaunga notes that technical compliance alone does not adequately capture cultural outcomes and encourages greater integration of Māori cultural indicators alongside conventional environmental metrics.

The central finding of the report is that the Clevedon Quarry Expansion presents significant environmental and cultural impacts; nevertheles, Ngaati Whanaunga considers that these impacts can be effectively avoided, remedied, or mitigated through robust consent conditions, ongoing monitoring, ecological restoration, cultural participation, and long-term accountability mechanisms.

As a result, Ngaati Whanaunga provides **conditional support** for the project. Ngaati Whanaunga expresses its willingness to work collaboratively with Stevenson Aggregates Ltd should the project receive consent, while ensuring that cultural values, environmental protection, and community interests remain central throughout the quarry's life cycle.

The report recommends seven principal consent conditions; these cover:

1. On-site mana whenua monitors throughout project phases.
2. Continuous water quality monitoring of streams and groundwater.
3. Staged ecological rehabilitation and stream restoration.
4. Ongoing ecological surveys and management plans for flora and fauna.
5. Cultural Heritage Management Plan with clear discovery protocols.
6. Regular environmental performance reporting to the Taamaki Makaurau Iwi Collective.
7. Biodiversity offsets and compensation measures with measurable performance standards and timelines.

Across all seven recommendations, several consistent themes emerge.

The most dominant theme is ***kaitiakitanga***, the responsibility of Ngaati Whanaunga to act as guardians of the environment. The rationale repeatedly emphasises that *mana whenua* involvement is necessary to help protect land, waterways, biodiversity, and cultural resources throughout the life of the quarry project.

A second major theme is the need for the project to **recognise, respect and provide for the cultural relationship** of Ngaati Whanaunga with the land, water, ecosystems, and heritage of the area. The report stresses that:

- Waterways are *taonga*.
- Indigenous species are *taonga*.
- *Whenua tupuna* are expressions of *whakapapa*.
- Traditional knowledge should influence project management.
- *Mana* whenua should have an active role in oversight and decision-making.

Another recurring theme is the **protection of cultural and environmental taonga**. This includes:

- Streams and waterways.
- Native flora and fauna.
- Archaeological sites and cultural artefacts.
- Traditional knowledge and historical narratives.
- Habitats for culturally significant species.

The report promotes **a partnership model** between Stevenson Aggregates Ltd and *mana whenua* rather than a purely regulatory relationship. This theme emphasises that better

outcomes arise when *tangata whenua* knowledge and expertise are incorporated into management frameworks.

Examples include:

- Funding and use of *iwi* monitors.
- Joint ecological restoration planning.
- Collaboration on biodiversity projects.
- Immediate consultation when cultural discoveries occur.
- Ongoing environmental reporting to *iwi*.

Also within the rationale for the recommended conditions is a theme focussing on creating mechanisms that improve **accountability, transparency and trust.** These measures are intended to build trust between the quarry operator, *mana whenua*, regulators, and the wider community. The report advocates for:

- Independent monitoring.
- Continuous environmental data collection.
- Regular performance reporting.
- Clear management plans.
- Defined protocols for heritage discoveries.
- Measurable biodiversity outcomes.

The recommendations' rationale repeatedly promote adaptive **management and continuous improvement** and posits that environmental management should be responsive rather than static. This reflects Ngaati Whanaunga's preference for active management throughout the quarry's operational life rather than relying solely on initial assessments by promoting:

- Real-time monitoring.
- Ongoing ecological assessments and performance reporting.
- Continuous feedback loops providing ability to modify mitigation measures if impacts emerge.

Another notable theme in the recommendations is the integration of ***maatauranga Whanaunga*** with technical and scientific approaches. The recommendations seek to ensure maatauranga Whanaunga is treated as a valid source of environmental expertise, highlighting that:

- *Mana whenua* possess generations of ecological knowledge.
- Restoration design should incorporate this knowledge.

- Ecological monitoring should draw upon both scientific and cultural indicators.
- Cultural perspectives can improve environmental outcomes.

The rationale for recommended conditions recognise that quarry expansion will result in unavoidable ecological impacts. The preferred approach is not simply minimising damage but **delivering measurable ecological gains** over time, through placing emphasis on:

- Habitat restoration.
- Native planting.
- Stream rehabilitation.
- Biodiversity offsets.
- Ecological connectivity.
- Protection of threatened species.

Throughout the recommendations is a strong focus on **future generations**. This reflects the broader Ngaati Whanaunga principle that resource management decisions should extend beyond the current generation and promote: T

- Environmental decisions that consider long-term consequences.
- Cultural heritage and its preservation for descendants.
- Protection of water quality for future communities.
- Ecological restoration to create enduring benefits.
- Biodiversity management practices that leave ecosystems healthier than before.

Overall, the recommendations are about establishing a framework through which economic development can occur alongside protection of cultural values, environmental integrity, and future generations' interests.

The executive summary takeaway is: This report is not an objection to the quarry expansion. Rather, it is a framework for partnership. Ngaati Whanaunga recognises the economic and infrastructure importance of aggregate supply to Taamaki, accepts that quarrying can occur in culturally significant landscapes, and ultimately supports the project subject to strong environmental safeguards, meaningful iwi participation, cultural heritage protection, ecological restoration, transparent reporting, and long-term stewardship commitments.

2 He koorero whakataki - Preface

The Clevedon Quarry Expansion project, initiated by Stevenson Aggregates Limited (SAL), seeks to increase the quarry's aggregate resource capacity from the current 60 million tonnes to approximately 150 million tonnes, allowing for extraction over a proposed 50-year period. The project is positioned to provide a sustainable supply of essential aggregate materials for construction and infrastructure development in the Auckland region.

The proposal is submitted under the Fast-Track Approvals Act 2024 (FTAA), which is intended to streamline the resource consent process. The application for referral was initially submitted in March 2026. The project proposal underwent revisions in April 2026 and was finalised for submission on 8 May 2026. Between May and June, Government officials reviewed the application against the specific criteria of the Fast-track Consenting Act; and, briefings and formal advice were compiled and sent to the Minister for Infrastructure. The Minister officially approved the project for referral on 20 July, thereby moving out of the standard Resource Management Act (RMA) pathway and into the fast-track framework. Having completed the referral stage, the applicant is currently preparing to lodge its comprehensive, substantive application with the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA). Once lodged, an independent expert consenting panel will make the final decision on the conditions and ultimate approval

Ngaati Whanaunga has agreed to provide this report in the expectation that the SAL will more readily understand the impact of the proposal on Ngaati Whanaunga's cultural integrity and socioeconomic cohesion. Once thus informed, we anticipate that SAL may integrate these considerations into the preparation of its substantive application, as well as its future development and management of the quarry, if enabled by this consenting process. Thus, this report should be read as a useful set of guidelines and reference points that provide insight, context and opportunity for, ultimately, the potential management of one the Auckland region's most significant sources of aggregate.

In presenting the report in this way, we acknowledge that its commission is set in the framework of an application under fast-track and that others might expect that the report would stay in that narrow lane. However, Ngaati Whanaunga is not thus compartmentalised in expressing, sharing and applying our tikanga. All of Ngaati Whanunga tikanga has the purpose of uplifting and sustaining people and our environment, and to this end this report has been written and presented.

The report proceeds with a brief discussion on assessments of cultural values and impact, followed by Te Tuu o Ngaati Whanaunga; followed by our place in Taamaki and our connection with te taiao, setting out the whakapapa and cultural frame of reference for the report. Evaluations of information

available to us at the time of writing are made before wrapping up our presentation with recommendations on how to avoid, remedy, or mitigate identified cultural effects.

3 Arotake Tikanga me Te Whakaaweawe - Cultural Values and Impact Assessments

Cultural values assessments and cultural impact assessments are related, but distinct, components of Ngaati Whanaunga's framework for engagement in planning and resource consenting process. Both assessments are included in this report, and an understanding of their respective purposes and relationship is important to the interpretation of the report's findings. This section explains the relevance of each assessment and why Ngaati Whanaunga considers them essential to the evaluation of the proposed Clevedon Quarry expansion, including the identification, assessment and management of potential cultural effects during decision-making and, if consent is granted, the implementation and ongoing operation of the expanded quarry.

The main goal of our cultural values assessment is to describe the cultural values of Ngaati Whanaunga as they pertain to the proposal. This assessment should help the SAL understand how cultural identity shapes what Ngaati Whanaunga members experience in our daily lives.

The cultural values assessment component of this report focuses on understanding key cultural elements that define Ngaati Whanaunga, like *whakapapa*, *tikanga taiao*, *taha wairua, kaitiakitanga* and *maatauranga Whanaunga*. Such provides a glimpse into Ngaati Whanaunga's cultural identity often expressed through shared memories, stories and kinship ties.

The desired outcome of this assessment portion of this report is a well-rounded understanding of the cultural values of Ngaati Whanaunga. This understanding is essential for making plans and taking actions that respect these values, leading to development practices that are culturally sensitive and sustainable in the long run.

Our cultural impact assessment aims to evaluate how the proposal may affect *tikanga Whanaunga*. It identifies potential misalignment with or negative impacts on Ngaati Whanaunga's culture in advance.

The assessment considers effects on heritage, identity, and future outcomes. It typically reviews risks to cultural sites, traditions, and practices posed by developments; specifically in this case, expanding the Clevedon Quarry.

Whilst the values element of this report focuses on exploring and understanding the culture of Ngaati Whanaunga, which helps to create better engagement, the impact element looks at how the

proposal might affect that culture from the outside. Presented and read together in this report, the assessments are a foundation for ensuring that the SAL's proposal considers cultural preservation while pursuing its expansion goal.

4 Te Tuu o Ngaati Whanaunga – The Worldview of Ngaati Whanaunga

Ngaati Whanaunga is a sovereign iwi that is made up of several distinct *hapuu* and *whaanau*.

We set out in this section the *whakapapa*, principles and values that underpin Ngaati Whanaunga.

4.1 Whakapapa

Ngaati Whanaunga descends from Marutuahu. Whanaunga's father was Marutuahu. Marutuahu is the name of *te whakaminenga o Marutuahu*, the Marutuahu confederation of Pare Hauraki tribes.

Marutuahu married a Te Uri o Pou woman named Paremoehau, from which union came Whanaunga among others. Whanaunga became a leader of the Marutuahu *iwi* and *hapuu* following his father's death and is the eponymous ancestor of Ngaati Whanaunga.

4.2 Te Whakaminega o Marutuahu – The Marutuahu Confederation

By definition, a confederation is a collective of sovereign entities that choose to unite for a common purpose. And thus it is with Marutuahu.

The confederation comprises iwi who are descended from Marutuahu's marriages to two sisters from Ngaati Pou (te uri o Poutukeka) of Wharekawa and Taamaki, daughters of Ruahiore, named Paremoehau and Hineurunga. The iwi who constitute this whakaminenga have taken the names of the children from the marriages described above.

From the first marriages came Tamatepoo, Tamateraa and Whanaunga (Ngaati Whanaunga).

From the second marriage came Te Ngako and Taurakapakapa.

These tuupuna are the progenitors of the tribes that make up the many *hapuu* of the Marutuuahu of Pare Hauraki.

Tamatepoo consists of (among others): Ngaati Rong-uu, Ngaati Pakira, and Te Uringahau; Ngaati Tamateraa (of Tamateraa); Ngaati Whanaunga (of Whanaunga); Ngaati Maru (of Ngako and Taurakapakapa); and Ngaati Paaoa (of Tamateraa's granddaughter Tukutuku and her husband Paaoa of Waikato); and (all the aforementioned) *hapuu*.

4.3 Tikanga Whakaaro – Values

Ngaati Whanaunga recognises the interconnectedness of all living and non-living elements, their dependence on each other and the linkages between the life supporting capacity of healthy ecosystems and people's wellbeing.

Everything has *whakapapa*.

These linkages are explained in the of Ngaati Whanaunga creation story, commencing with Te Kore (the nothingness) through to Te Poo (the night), then on to Te Ao Maarama (the world of light). The narrative explains how the landscape, people, plants, and animals came into being as children of Ranginui (sky father) and Papatuaanuku (earth mother). *Mauri* is the essence by which we are all connected; it is the bond Ngaati Whanaunga share with the living, the non-living, past, current, and future generations to come. Any degradation of this *mauri* affects the wellbeing of the environment and, by association, Ngaati Whanaunga's wellbeing as a people. For Ngaati Whanaunga, the inextricable kinship between people and the natural world creates an obligation to nurture the environment so it, in turn, can nurture us.

4.4 Mai i te Taunga Mai o Tauiwi Tae Noa ki te Tuku Kereme WAI100 – Harm and Redress

In the early 1800s, Ngaati Whanaunga inhabited areas within Taamaki.

A significant transaction took place in 1836 when missionaries negotiated a deal involving a large tract of land in Taamaki with Ngaati Whanaunga and other *iwi*. This agreement included a provision that allowed the iwi and hapuu selling the land to retain rights to one-third of it.

However, the Crown did not fulfil its obligation to return this one-third to the original landowners; nor did it establish reserves for the former Ngaati Whanaunga proprietors. Furthermore, there was a lack of inquiry by the Crown into whether Ngaati Whanaunga had adequate land to satisfy their needs. In addition to this transaction, the *iwi* participated in other land negotiations prior to the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi at Aotea, Hikutaia, and Ahuahu, with Ngaati Whanaunga leaders formally signed the Treaty at two sites: Karaka Bay in Taamaki and Waiau in the Coromandel.

In 1841, the Crown purchased approximately 220,000 acres at Mahurangi and Omaha from Ngaati Whanaunga and other Marutuahu iwi. The boundaries of this sale were later disputed by Ngaati Whanaunga. In 1850, the Crown granted the Awataha block to the Catholic Bishop. In the 1920s, Ngaati Whanaunga petitioned the Crown stating that the Awataha block in Takapuna had not been included as part of the 1841 agreement, and therefore the Crown grant to the Bishop was invalid.

From 1852 onwards, Ngaati Whanaunga entered into several agreements with the Crown, permitting some Māori-owned land to be used for licensed gold mining while ensuring that the land would remain under Māori ownership.

Ngaati Whanaunga, together with other Hauraki iwi, presented petitions to Parliament, contending that they had not received all payments owed from mining activities. A Crown commissioner recommended an ex-gratia payment between £30,000 and £40,000 for the affected iwi, but despite further advocacy, this payment was never made.

In July 1863, and against the advice of the renowned Ngaati Whanaunga ally Patuone who was influential with the Governor resident in Taamaki, the Crown launched an invasion of the Waikato, crossing the Mangataawhiri Stream. This prompted resistance from Ngaati Whanaunga, who undertook guerrilla warfare against Crown military forces.

In November of that year, Crown troops seized Puukorokoro after the area was shelled by HMS Miranda, leading to the destruction of homes and waka. The Crown later fortified Puukorokoro, renaming it Miranda.

During 1864 and 1865, the Crown designated confiscation blocks in various regions, including Waikato, Pookeno, East Wairoa, and Tauranga (Katikati to Te Puna), affecting the interests of Ngaati Whanaunga in these territories.

Starting in 1865, native land legislation initiated the individualisation of Māori land tenure, an abhorrent and foreign concept to Ngaati Whanaunga, which rendered our lands more susceptible to alienation.

Ngaati Whanaunga was not consulted during the development of native land laws in Aotearoa; and the establishment of the Native Land Court – also known as Te Kooti Tahae Whenua (the land-stealing court), gradually oversaw the diminution of traditional structures and the tribal estate of Ngaati Whanaunga.

By the conclusion of the nineteenth century, Ngaati Whanaunga primarily held land in the Western Firth of Thames, often in blocks that were shared with other *iwi*. Throughout the twentieth century, nearly all of these lands, along with significant areas within Taamaki, were alienated to private buyers and the Crown.

As well as this tragic and impactful land loss, for decades Ngaati Whanaunga children faced active and targeted discouragement from speaking their native language in schools run by the Crown.

By the end of the twentieth century, coinciding with the WAI 100 Hauraki claim before the Waitangi Tribunal, only 27% of Ngaati Whanaunga were fluent in *te reo Māori* and only around 2% of the Parehauraki tribal estate remained in Maaori ownership.

Land loss, the deterioration of tribal structures and the decline of the Māori language significantly contributed to the loss of Ngaati Whanaunga knowledge and cultural identity. In both the twentieth and twenty-first centuries, Ngaati Whanaunga generally encountered poorer health outcomes compared to Paakeha including lower life expectancies and higher rates of infant mortality. Additionally, Ngaati Whanaunga faced higher unemployment rates and had a lower average annual income compared to the wider population.

4.5 Te Mana Taawharau o Ngaati Whanaunga - Ngaati Whanaunga Governanace

Ngaati Whanaunga Incorporated Society (NWIS) was established in 1992 to advance the interests of Ngaati Whanaunga.

An important milestone in Ngaati Whanaunga's development was reached when, on 29 June 2011, the Crown recognised the mandate of NWIS, and the mandated negotiators, to negotiate a comprehensive settlement of the historical Te Tiriti o Waitangi (the Treaty of Waitangi) claims.

On 25 August 2017, Ngaati Whanaunga and the Crown initialled a Deed of Settlement. The Deed is subject to ratification by the members of Ngaati Whanaunga and conditional on the enactment of the settlement legislation. Subject to ratification, the Ngaati Whanaunga Ruunanga Trust will manage the settlement assets upon settlement. In addition, Ngaati Whanaunga is a member of Ngaa Whenua o Taamaki Makaurau (the Taamaki Collective); Pare Hauraki Collective and the Marutuuahu Collective.

NWIS continues to lead Ngaati Whanaunga development and represents *iwi* and *hapuu* interests.

4.6 Te Anga Whakamua o Ngaati Whanaunga – Future Facing

In presenting this report, NWIS is true to Ngaati Whanaunga's over-arching mission "to enhance the wellbeing of our people both now and in the future by ensuring the sustainable management of our resources."

Our core objectives seek to ensure the long-term wellbeing of our land, freshwater, coastal and marine areas, biodiversity, air, culture, and heritage such as historic structures, archaeological sites, places of significance that may include nature features such as trees, springs, rivers, or mountains

which are associated with historical or cultural activities or events. These help connect our people to the land and maintain our strong sense of belonging within Taamaki and beyond.

5 Ngaati Whanaunga ki Taamaki – Ngaati Whanaunga in Taamaki

Kei a Ngaati Whangaunga he wahanga mana i te whenua o roto o Taamaki.

5.1 Te Whakaminenga o Ngā iwi o Taamaki Makaurau

Especially relevant to SAL's fast-track application, Ngaati Whanaunga is an iwi included amongst the Ngaa Mana Whenua o Taamaki Makaurau Collective. The proposed project falls within a culturally significant area governed by Collective's active Treaty arrangements.

5.2 Te Rohe Pootae o Ngaati Whanaunga

The breadth and width of our tribal domain is captured in the saying "Mai Matakana ki Matakana" – and extends along the east coast from the sunken reefs of Ngaa Kuri-a-Whaarei near Matakana Island in the south; up through parts of the Taamaki isthmus, Takapuna, Whangaparaaoa, and Mahurangi to the Matakana River estuary in the north. The western boundary extends to Mount Te Aroha, along the ranges of Te Hapuu-a-Kohe and the Clevedon Ranges to Moumoukai and Papakura.

The seaward boundary of our rohe includes parts of Aotea (Great Barrier Island) to its origin of Ngaa Kuri-a-Wharei ki Te Arai o Taahuhuniarangi including the inner gulf islands of Tikapa Moana (Firth of Thames) and offshore islands along the eastern coastline of Te Tai Tamawahine excluding Tuhua Island (refer to Turoa 1997). We consider our *rohe* as a land and maritime estate.

The map below shows *Te Rohe Pootae o Ngaati Whanaunga.*



5.3 Te Hononga ki Taamaki Me Oona Hapuu Katoa

Through *whakapapa, whanaungatanga and hononga*, Ngaati Whanaunga has shared interests in Taamaki.

Ngaati Whanaunga's *interest* in developments in Taamaki is to be understood in the context of *whakapapa, whanaungatanga and hononga*, and not in the European context of a legal right of an individual or entity to own, control and use land or resources without reference to others. Ngaati Whanaunga's *mana* to speak to issues across Taamaki is based on familial, cultural and spiritual connection rather than (European) legal entitlements.

In substantiating the cultural validity of taking this approach, it is appropriate that Ngaati Whanaunga acknowledge our connection with Taamaki in the context of our historical relationships with many *hapuu* of our kin *iwi* within Taamaki.

Maa to maatou hononga ka tuutapatahi ai maatou, ko maatou-tahi, ka tika.

Ko Ngaati Paoa te iwi, ko oona hapuu, ko maatou whanaunga ko eenei:

Ko Te Patukirikiri, ko Te Matekiwaho, ko Ngaati Hura, ko Te Urikaraka, ko Ngaati Kapu, ko Ngaati Taurua, ko Ngaati Rakura, ko Ngaati Putoa, ko Ngaati Hingawaka, ko Ngaati Te Umu, ko Ngaati Manawa, ko Ngaati Tuahuru, ko Ngaati Te Haupa, ko Ngaati Rauhea, ko Ngaati Paeahi, ko Ngaati Huruhuru, ko Ngaati Kahungeri, ko Ngaati Kaimarire, ko Ngaati Whataroa, ko Ngaati Ruarangi, ko Ngaati Te Wai, ko Ngaati Tahuna, ko Ngaati Omakau, ko Ngaati Naho, ko Ngaati Kauahi, ko Te Iwitahupo, ko Te Matekiwaho, ko Ngaati Horowhenua.

Ko Ngaati Tamateraa te iwi, ko oona hapuu, ko maatou whanaunga ko eenei: Ko Ngaati Tawhaki, ko Ngaati Pinenga, ko Ngaati Mango, ko Ngaati Taireina, ko Ngaati Taiuru, ko Te Matewaru, ko Ngaati Taharua, ko Te Kiriwera, ko Ngaati Rangi, ko Ngaati Rangitaua, ko Ngaati Te Kiko, ko Te Uriwha, ko Ngaati Rongo, ko Te Patu, ko Ngaati Tangata, ko Ngaati Hura, ko Ngaati Tu, ko Ngaati Rangipuata, ko Ngaati Te Hihi, ko Ngaati Koroki, ko Te Mahurehure, ko Ngaati Pohutu, ko Ngaati Waipunarangi, ko Ngaati Manuiti, ko Ngaati Rakei, ko Te Iwitutu, ko Ngaati Te Roro, ko Te Mateatua, ko Ngaati Pukeko, ko Ngaati Pare.

Ko Ngaati Maru te iwi, ko oona hapuu, ko maatou whanaunga ko eenei: Ko Ngaati Naunau, ko Ngaati Patu, ko Ngaati Ua, ko Ngaati Ahu, Te Matewaitai, Te Matewhakapapa, Ngaati Parematau, Ngaati Parakore, Ngaati Matewhiti, Ngaati Rangirangi, Ngaati Hikairo, Ngaati Tarakihi, Ngaati Whanga, Ngaati Pu, Ngaati Hinerangi, Ngaati Hineahi, Te Uringahu, Ngaati Hape, Ngaati Rongou, Ngaati Tumoana, Ngaati Wawenga, Ngaati Te Ahumua, Ngaati Te Kahu, Ngaati Whare, Ngaati Waihinu, Ngaati Parakore, Ngaati Tahae, Ngaati Ruahuri, Ngaati Mauopo, Ngaati Waikaukau, Ngaati Hinehau, Ngaati Pupu, Ngaati Wharo, Ngaati Hei, Ngaati Hauauru, Ngaati Te Aute, Ngaati Te Ngako, Ngaati Rautao of Ngaati Maru

Ko Te Waiohua te iwi, ko oona hapuu, ko oo maatou whanaunga ko eenei: Ko Ngariki, ko Ngaati Reko, ko Ngaati Rewha, ko Te Aua, ko Te Uriika, ko ko Ngaati Kaiaua, ko Ngai Tai, ko Ngaati Tai, ko Ngaati Taimanawaiti, ko Ngaati Taihaua, ko Ngaati Te Raukohekohe, ko Ngaati Kohua, ko Te Urioteao, ko ko Ngaati

Hinewai, ko Ngaati Tamaoho, ko Ngaati Te Ataairehia, ko Ngaati Pou, ko Ngaati Koheriki, ko Ngaati Tarao, ko Ngariki, ko Ngaiwi, ko Ngaoho, ko Te Akitai, ko Ngaati Pare, ko Poutukeka;

Ko Kawerau me Ngai Taahuhu ngaa iwi, oo raaua hapū, ko eenei

Ko Ngaati Kahu, ko Ngaati Poataniwha, ko Ngaati Manuhiri, ko Te Kawerau a Maki, ko Ngaati Rehua, ko Te Kapotai

Ko Ngaati Whatua te iwi, ko oona hapuu, ko oo maatou whanaunga ko eenei, Ko Te Uri Ngutu, ko Te Uri-o-Hau, ko Ngaati Rango, ko Ngaati Rongo, ko Ngaati Whatua Tuturu, ko Te Mangamata, ko Ngaati Mauku, ko Te Roroa, ko Te Taouu, ko Ngaaoho.

6 Ngaati Whanaunga me te Taiao – The Environment

The proposal is being processed within the framework of resource management regulation within the fast-track regime.

Ngaati Whanaunga's approach to resource management is fundamentally founded in *whakapapa* that features the interrelationships between *taangata*, *whenua*, and *te taiao*. This framework is informed by a confluence of historical, spiritual, and pragmatic insights regarding natural resources and their essential role in inter-generationally shaping identity, promoting sustainability, and enhancing well-being. This is how Ngaati Whanaunga defines *resource management*.

6.1 Ngaa tikanga taiao

Ngaati Whananga views the environment as an holistic system, all the parts of which are interconnected. The *whenua, wai, haa* and all living things – including people - are seen as part of an integrated ecosystem. Each therein has innate value, and each contributes to the health of the whole.

6.2 Taha wairua

Ngaati Whanaunga has a spiritual relationship with *te taiao*. We view *whenua*, *moana* and *wai* as *tupuna* that deserve our reverence and respect. It is this deep sense of regard that is the essence of the spiritual dimension of *te taio*.

6.3 Kaitiakitanga

In the context of *te taiao*, Ngaati Whanaunga are stewards. The responsibility of stewardship includes conservation and sustainable management to protect and enhance the mauri of our *whenua, wai* and *moana*.

6.4 Aapoopoo atu nei

Kaitiakitanga is an intergenerational responsibility. In all that we do and say, including the delivery of this report, we consider the needs of future generations. Our practices are informed by *maatauranga Whanaunga*, tribal knowledge passed down to us through generations. An example of this is the *taonga tuku iho* of our respected Marutuahu *kuia* Betty Williams, who left us the following account of *mauri* and the part it plays in the natural world.

> *Natural taonga have evolved from the union of Papa and Rangi (Earth and Sky). They include flora, fauna, air, water, soil, minerals, humankind, natural phenomena, sun, moon, planets etc. Natural taonga exist through mauri, the vital*

life essence and energy force that gives everything existence and being. Mauri connects everything to the Universe.

The human being is merely an extension, a re-arrangement of the same living matter, in terms of Mauri and the basic elements which make up water, soil, minerals, flora and fauna, air etc. Natural taonga have an intrinsic value in terms of their own existence and being and their value to the interconnected nature of the natural environment, to the integrity of the Earth, and to human survival

Today's *kaitiaki* have a responsibility to pass such *taonga tuku iho* on to future generations. *Maatauranga Whanaunga* covers a wide range of knowledge relating to traditional ecological. This body of knowledge supports effective resource management based on historical a, experiential practices and observations.

7 Taakongakonga - Quarrying

Having established *te tuu o Ngaati Whanaunga*, including the *tikanga* relating *te taiao*, we are now better able to discuss our values in relation to *taakongakonga* (quarrying) and aggregate production in relation to the proposal, to the extent that information has been made available to us at the time of writing,

Ngaati Whanaunga oral tradition notes,

> *Ka hangaia hoki e oo maatou tuupuna oo mua he waahi taakongakonga hei waihanga taputapu maa raatou.*
>
> In days past, our ancestors built quarries to make implements for themselves.

Ngaati Whanaunga *tuupuna* quarried specific stones, such as basalt, obsidian, and argillite, to create tools and weapons. These stones were valued for their properties: for example, obsidian could be shaped into sharp cutting tools or weaponry.

Ngaati Whanaunga traditionally used quarried stones in various constructions, including *paa* housing, and other community structures. Local stone sources were highly prized.

Quarrying sites often had cultural and spiritual significance, such as links to *tuupuna*, stories, and important events in our history. Such sites were treated with great respect, and their use was often governed by specific *tikanga*

Some stones were used in the making of *waka*, which were vital for transport, food gathering, *whanaungatanga* and warfare alike.

Traditional Ngaati Whanaunga practices included taking only what was necessary and ensuring that the extraction of material did not lead to long-term depletion of resources.

Thus, quarrying has been a part of traditional Ngaati Whanaunga practices since time immemorial, although anciently it differed significantly from modern industrial quarrying. In the context of *tikanga Whanaunga*, what does not differ between traditional and contemporary practices is respect for *te taia*o. In Ngaati Whanaunga's world view, these values must still serve as a foundational framework for modern practices as we seek to balance development needs with cultural integrity and *kaitiakitanga*.

These are set out here, below.[1]

7.1 Mauri

Ko te mauri me te mana o te waahi, te taonga raanei, e ngaakaunuitia ana e Whanaunga.

The mauri (life force and life-supporting capacity) and mana (integrity) of the place or resource holds special significance to Ngaati Whanaunga.

Natural and physical resources imbued with and propagating *mauri* and *mana* at the subject site or in the surrounding area relate to climate, wind, topography, geology, soils, water, vegetation and associated fauna (including birds, insects, and reptiles). These resources sustained our people, and we are intimately connected to them through *whakapapa*. Anthropogenic land change and the introduction of exotic species that out-compete natives species degrade *mauri* by eroding ecosystem resilience

7.2 Tapu

He tapu; kooia teeraa waahi, taonga raanei he mea tapu, araa, he tino whakahirahira ki ngaa tikanga, ki ngaa puri mahara, o ngaa wairua a Whanaunga.

The place or resource is a waahi tapu of metaphysical or spiritual significance to Ngaati Whanaunga.

To be *tapu* is to be imbued with sacred properties originating from *Atua* and *tuupuna*. In the context of the proposal, Ngaati Whanaunga would seek to assess to which tapu associated the subject site or anything connected thereto is negatively impacted.

Being *tapu*, of itself, does not necessarily translate to prohibition of the proposed quarrying activities; however, it is necessary that such be assessed.

7.3 Koorero Tuuturu

Ko teeraa waahi e ngaakaunuitia ana e Whanaunga ki roto i oo maatou koorero tuuturu.

[1] The framework used here is adapted from assessment criteria described in the Auckland RPS B6.5 Protection of Mana Whenua Cultural Heritage.

The subject site has special historical or cultural significance to Ngaati Whanaunga.

The Clevedon Quarry Expansion project is localised entirely within existing corporate landholdings owned by SAL.

For Ngaati Whanaunga, the subject site is part of an integral cultural landscape, not a collection of isolated sites within the landscape. Accordingly, although the site has a long history of being a major active industrial site, it is important that it is assessed within the framework of *koorero tuuturu*.

7.4 Rawa Tuuturu

He waahi teeraa e kawea ai ngaa rawa tuuturu a Whanaunga.

The place provides important customary resources for Ngaati Whanaunga

Rawa tuuturu values include remnant vegetation at or near the project site that are valued for resource provisioning such as food, fibre, fuel, and *rongoaa*.

7.5 Hiahiatanga Tuuturu

He waahi teeraa e eke ai ngaa hiahia hinengaro tuuturu a Whanaunga.

The place is a repository of elements that are set apart for Ngaati Whanaunga's cultural and spiritual practices.

Such places include habitats of species known to have special cultural significance that is often relayed via myths and legends, *whakatauki*, and *waiata*. These oral traditions help educate our people and enhance their understanding of our connections to *te taiao*. Examples of such species include *pekapeka* and *pepeketua.*

7.6 Whakaaronuitia ana tae mai ki teenei waa tonu nei

He waahi rongonui teeraa ki Whanaunga, araa, he whakaahuru, he whakawaihanga, me te whai oranga.

Ngaati Whanaunga recognise the place as having present day significant amenity, cultural and even economic value.

Sites of inherent Ngaati Whanaunga cultural value retain their cultural significance despite changes brought about by human activity over time because their importance is grounded in enduring *whakapapa*, *mātauranga*, customary associations, and relationships with *te taiao*. Although the physical condition, "ownership" or use of a site may change, its connections to *tuupuna*, significant events, traditional practices, *mauri*, and the transmission of knowledge to future generations remain important to Ngaati Whanaunga identity and cultural wellbeing. These enduring associations mean that cultural significance cannot be assessed solely by the site

8 Arotake Tono – Assessing the Application

The following sections set out Ngaati Whanaunga's overall assessment of the application, prefacing our recommendations for conditions of consent.

8.1 Pūmau whenua – *Land Stability*

The proposed expansion entails considerable earthworks that could affect slope stability within the quarry footprint. However, assessments indicate that with proper engineering designs and monitoring, risks related to slope instability can be appropriately managed. Ngaati Whanaunga acknowledges the geotechnical assessments that suggest that potential failures can be mitigated through suitable drainage and design measures.

8.2 Waipuke - *Surface water and flooding effects*

The expansion may lead to increased surface runoff due to land disturbance, which can affect surface water quality. The assessments identify a need for a robust stormwater management plan to address potential flooding and sedimentation issues. Ngaati Whanaunga acknowledges that mitigation measures, including sediment basins and treatment systems, are proposed to minimise adverse effects on local waterways.

8.3 Punawai o raro i te whenua - *Groundwater*

The quarry dewatering process will lower groundwater levels, with an anticipated maximum diversion rate of approximately 388 m^3/day. Initial modelling indicates localised drawdown effects within the quarry catchment, predominantly affecting baseflows in three streams. The modelling reports no significant bore drawdown interference for neighbouring groundwater users. Ngaati Whanaunga notes suggestions of monitoring and compensation strategies to manage potential impacts on surrounding water bodies.

8.4 Waimimiti - *Stream depletion effects*

The proposed quarry operations are expected to reduce baseflows in three nearby streams, with potential depletion impacts quantified. The worse-case scenario estimates reductions up to 2.0 L/s in one stream. To offset such impacts, Ngaati Whanaunga notes that stream augmentation is proposed, which would help maintain downstream flow levels.

8.5 Hanga whenua - *Landscape, visual, and natural character*

The expansion will alter landscape attributes, causing moderate to moderate-high changes to local visual character and natural features. Key effects include the removal of sections of streams and

vegetation. Mitigation through staged rehabilitation and planting is proposed to progressively restore landscape character and enhance the visual setting, potentially reducing adverse effects over time.

8.6 Pahū - *Blasting*

Blasting operations are necessary for accessing aggregate resources. Ngaati Whanaunga acknowledges SAL's commitment to established safety protocols to minimise vibrations and noise impacts. Ngaati Whanaunga encourages SAL to manage blasting impacts through appropriate scheduling and monitoring.

8.7 Horowhenua - *Erosion and Sediment Control*

The impact assessments reviewed by Ngaati Whanaunga emphasise the importance of preventing soil erosion and sediment runoff into watercourses, particularly given the proximity of several streams to the proposed quarry extension. Ngaati Whanaunga notes that an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) will be implemented, aligning with best practices to mitigate adverse effects during construction and operational phases.

8.8 Haruru - *Noise*

The potential for increased noise impacts due to quarry operations has been assessed. Ngaati Whanaunga notes that noise modelling indicates that levels are expected to comply with existing regulations. Ngaati Whanaunga recommends the development of a Noise Management Plan (NMP) that ensures noise impacts on surrounding communities are minimised and managed effectively.

8.9 Rerenga waka - *Traffic*

Ngaati Whanaunga notes that the proposal is expected to maintain current traffic patterns, with no substantial increase in vehicle movements beyond those currently permitted under the 2018 consent. Traffic assessments that we have reviewed indicate that the existing road infrastructure can handle the anticipated transport operations.

8.10 Waimāori - *Freshwater Ecology*

Ngaati Whanaunga notes that potential adverse impacts from the proposal on freshwater ecosystems, is primarily due to habitat loss and alteration. Stream depletion and physical habitat changes are key concerns for Ngaati Whanaunga because this affects and mana o te wai, as well as the living environment of valued species. Mitigation measures, including habitat restoration and enhancement efforts, are supported as part of an integrated offset/compensation strategy intended to support ecological recovery. Ngaati Whanaunga wishes to see the involvement of *mana whenua* in the development and implementation of those strategies.

8.11 Oranga whenua - *Terrestrial Ecology*

The removal of native vegetation and the conversion of land cover from plantation forestry to quarrying is of considerable concern to Ngaati Whanaunga. Management strategies include enhanced planting and habitat restoration aimed at reconnecting indigenous flora and fauna, which will be progressively implemented as operations unfold.

8.12 Whakawhitiwhiti kōrero me ngā whakaaro tuatahi a Stevenson – *Consultation and feedback*

At the application for referral stage, consultation with mana whenua representatives had been conducted as part of the proposal's development. However, the information with which we have been provided does not include any report on consultation or SAL's feedback (if any).

In any case, Ngaati Whanaunga offers the following, in an effort for increased shared understanding such that would benefit SAL, *mana whenua* and the wider community going forward:

8.12.1 Te Mana o Te Wai

Ngaati Whanaunga notes that SAL has designed an extensive engineered wetland water treatment system near the site entrance to manage runoff before it enters the Wairoa River catchment.

The constructed wetland is designed to manage stormwater runoff, allowing for sediment to settle in treating the water before it is discharged. We note that this proposed treatment approach aims for up to 90% total suspended solids removal prior to discharge and to an adjoining stream and is designed to mitigate potential adverse effects on water quality and the surrounding environment.

Ngaati Whanaunga's feedback is, while supportive of alignment with *Te Mana o te Wai*, SAL prefers technical compliance targets (such as measurable Total Suspended Solids (TSS) and pH metrics) but such an approach unhelpfully sets aside cultural indices.

8.12.2 Arotutuki – Monitoring

Ngaati Whanaunga commends SAL for agreeing to fund on-site iwi monitors as part of their mitigation strategies. We acknowledge that this provision is intended to apply to the initial earthworks, vegetation clearing, and topsoil stripping across all five stages.

Regarding accidental discovery, SAL supports standard statutory protocols (where work stops immediately upon a find). Ngaati Whanaunga anticipates that SAL would push back on any consent condition that gives *mana whenua* an open-ended veto or unilateral power to halt broad operational

areas indefinitely. Ngaati Whanaunga would cooperate in the establishment of a clear, time-bound pathway to resolve discoveries alongside Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga.

8.12.3 Whakatikatika -Restoration

Ngaati Whanaunga acknowledges that, because the expansion requires removing segments of native vegetation, SAL has agreed to riparian offset planting. We would welcome SAL's invitation of *iwi* involvement in eco-sourcing seeds and co-designing the ecological restoration to ensure it aligns with the native biodiversity of the Huunua ranges.

Ngaati Whanaunga accepts that the final "Life of Quarry" closure design should remain flexible, given that the final rehabilitation steps will take place up to 50 years in the future, and circumstances may change over that time.

8.12.4 Mahitahi tonu -Ongoing accountability

Whilst standing firmly on our duty to *kaitiakitanga*, Ngaati Whanaunga acknowledges that SAL is protective of corporate operational control. We understand why SAL would resist structural co-governance models that might give *mana whenua* groups direct influence or veto rights over daily quarry operations, production volumes, or corporate management decisions.

At the same time, Ngaati Whananga would support the maintenance of a community liaison group, and we would welcome an invitation for active and constructive involvement its co-design. A well designed group should feature characteristics such as the following:

- Facilitating understanding of *tangata whenua* values and how such add value to the project.
- Providing a structured way for community members to convey feedback and any concerns regarding the operations of the quarry.
- Community members can participate in discussions about changes or expansions, making the process inclusive and reducing potential conflicts.
- Promoting transparency, accountability, and positive relations between SAL and the community, including *mana whenua* groups.

8.12.5 Panoni whakaetanga LUC60361560 - Variation of Land Use Consent

Ngaati Whanaunga notes that proposed expansion involves a variation of existing consents, accommodating the need to address the anticipated environmental impacts while adhering to legislative frameworks.

8.12.6 Tikanga ture - Other Statutory Matters

Ngaati Whanaunga considers that the proposal aligns with various relevant national policy statements concerning freshwater management, infrastructure, and natural hazards. In that context, we can support quarrying in this location while emphasising adherence to guidelines for managing environmental impacts.

8.13 Whakarapōpototanga – *Summary and Conclusion*

Ngaati Whanaunga concludes that the assessments of environmental effects presented in the information provided to us identify significant potential impacts across various domains associated with the Clevedon Quarry Expansion. However, we also conclude that it is possible for robust management and mitigation strategies to effectively reduce these impacts. Continued monitoring and engagement with *tangata whenua* are highlighted as essential components of the project moving forward.

With all of that in mind, Ngaati Whanaunga gives its support to the proposal and provides the following recommendations for inclusion with conditions of consent.

9 Ngā Tohutohu - Recommendations

We set out below seven recommended consent conditions, and rationale for each.

9.1 On-site iwi monitoring

Recommended Condition	Rationale
Provision for funding and participation of on-site *mana whenua* monitors throughout all phases of the project to oversee activities and report on environmental compliance and impacts.	***Cultural Recognition and Respect*** Engaging *mana whenua* monitors reflects acknowledgment and respect for the cultural significance of the land and waters affected by the quarry expansion. Ngaati Whanaunga has strong connections to our ancestral lands and natural resources, and our involvement ensures that *mana whenua* perspectives, interests, and traditional ecological knowledge are integrated into project oversight. ***Environmental Protection and Compliance*** On-site *mana whenua* monitors play a crucial role in ensuring environmental compliance. Their oversight can help identify potential adverse effects on water quality, biodiversity, and cultural sites in real-time. With cultural and ecological expertise, monitors can prompt immediate corrective actions if potential impacts are identified, maintaining compliance with consent conditions and environmental standards. ***Community Trust and Relationship Building*** Involving *mana whenua* monitors fosters trust and cultivates positive relationships between SAL and *mana whenua* groups. Their participation signifies a commitment to collaborative governance and reinforces the idea that stakeholder voices are valued. This approach can help mitigate community opposition, ensuring smoother project operations. ***Accountability and Transparency*** The presence of independent monitors helps hold the consented operations accountable to the community and

Recommended Condition	Rationale
	regulatory authorities. Regular reporting by *mana whenua* monitors on environmental conditions and compliance can enhance transparency, ensuring that the quarry operators are fulfilling their responsibilities and commitments regarding environmental management. ***Enabling Cultural Frameworks for Enhanced Performance*** *Mana whenua* monitors provide insights into culturally specific environmental management practices, allowing SAL to adapt their operations to better align with *mana whenua* values. This may include practices for water conservation, habitat protection, and sustainable resource management that reflect the principles of *kaitiakitanga* and sustainable development. ***Mitigating Residual Effects*** Given the anticipated residual ecological effects highlighted in the application, such as the permanent loss or modification of approximately 2.3 km of stream habitat and native vegetation, having on-site *mana whenua* monitors will create a framework for ongoing mitigation efforts. They can oversee and guide rehabilitation and compensation measures to ensure that they are effective and aligned with community expectations. ***Facilitating Continuous Feedback*** On-site *mana whenua* monitors can facilitate continuous feedback to SAL throughout the project's lifecycle. This proactive approach allows for the identification of issues and concerns as they arise, rather than after the fact. Consequently, adjustments can be made in operational practices which better address the needs and priorities of the community and the environment.

Recommended Condition	Rationale
	In summary, the recommendation for on-site *mana whenua monitors* is grounded in the goals of cultural respect, environmental stewardship, community engagement, accountability, and the effective management of ecological impacts. *Mana whenua* involvement is vital for aligning the quarry operations with both community values and environmental responsibilities.

9.2 Water quality

Recommended Condition	Rationale
Implementation of continuous monitoring of water quality in nearby streams and groundwater, with predefined thresholds for acceptable levels of pollutants, sedimentation, and other parameters.	***Waterways are taonga*** From Ngaati Whanaunga's perspective, water bodies are not merely resources; they hold substantial cultural and spiritual importance. Continuous monitoring underscores the obligation to protect these waterways, which are vital for sustaining the cultural practices and well-being of Ngaati Whanaunga. This condition ensures that any potential adverse impacts on these cherished resources are managed in a timely and effective manner. ***Enhancing Kaitiakitanga*** Continuous monitoring empowers Ngaati Whanaunga and other *iwi* to exercise their role as *kaitiaki* or guardians of the environment. By having access to real-time data about water quality, we can ensure that the quarry operations do not compromise the health of the ecosystems they are entrusted to protect. This proactive measure aligns with our *tikanga* of *kaitiakitanga*, as it enables swift actions to mitigate any negative impacts observed. ***Wider Community Trust and Engagement*** Regular monitoring and transparent reporting on water quality build trust between Ngaati Whanaunga, other *iwi* and

Recommended Condition	Rationale
	Stevenson Aggregates Limited. This condition demonstrates a genuine commitment to not only adhere to regulatory requirements but also to include us in the stewardship of natural resources. Enhanced community trust fosters collaboration and ensures ongoing dialogue, which is essential for managing any concerns raised *mana whenua* regarding the quarry's impact on our taonga. ***Regulatory and Te Tiriti Compliance*** Continuous monitoring aids in ensuring compliance with both regulatory standards and *Te Tiriti* obligations owed by the Crown to the Ngaati Whanaunga. By establishing predefined thresholds for pollutants and sedimentation, Stevenson Aggregates Limited shows its commitment to environmental justice and accountability, thereby respecting Ngaati Whanaunga's rights as stakeholders with vested interests in the resources affected by the quarry expansion ***Adaptive Management Strategies*** The collected water quality data allows for adaptive management practices that can be adjusted based on findings. If monitoring indicates any deviations from acceptable thresholds, Ngaati Whanaunga can advocate for immediate remedial actions. This flexibility ensures that environmental impacts are not only addressed reactively but can also be effectively managed throughout the lifecycle of the quarry. ***Protection from Cumulative Effects*** Continuous monitoring provides vital information necessary to assess cumulative effects from the quarry and other developments in the area. This condition plays a critical role in safeguarding the waterways by identifying broader environmental impacts, ensuring that the interests of Ngaati Whanaunga are protected against cumulative degradation.

Recommended Condition	Rationale
	Supporting Future Generations Continuous water quality monitoring aligns with the Ngaati Whanaunga's worldview of intergenerational responsibility. By safeguarding the integrity of water resources today, we are ensuring that future generations have the same rights to clean water and healthy ecosystems. This commitment reflects a long-term vision for environmental sustainability and well-being. ***Conclusion*** From the Ngaati Whanaunga perspective, the implementation of continuous water quality monitoring represents a fundamental aspect of environmental stewardship, cultural respect, and accountability. This proactive measure not only protects essential resources but also fosters trust and collaboration between the quarry operators, Ngaati Whanaunga and other iwi, ensuring that the voices of *mana whenua* are central in the management and conservation of their ancestral lands and waters.

9.3 Staged ecological rehabilitation

Recommended Condition	Rationale
Develop plans for stream habitats, including native planting and restoration of affected areas, ensuring that any permanent loss of stream habitat is offset with equivalent ecological gains.	***Preservation of Cultural Heritage*** To Ngaati Whanaunga, waterways are not only vital ecological systems but also hold profound cultural significance. Streams and their surrounding environments are integral to our identity, heritage, and traditional practices, including *mahinga kai*, gathering, and spiritual rituals. Stipulating conditions for stream rehabilitation and offsets ensures that *mana whenua* cultural values are

Recommended Condition	Rationale
	upheld and protected despite the impacts of the quarry expansion. ***Kaitiakitanga*** The *tikanga* of *kaitiakitanga* underlines the responsibility Ngaati Whanainga has to protect and manage natural resources for future generations. By committing to staged ecological rehabilitation and offset measures, the quarry operators demonstrate respect for this principle, enabling us to retain our role as guardians of the environment. This condition empowers Ngaati Whanaunga and other *iwi* to actively participate in oversight and management of ecological restoration efforts, ensuring they align with our values and practices. ***Mitigating Ecological Impact*** The expansion of the quarry is expected to cause significant ecological impacts, including the loss and modification of stream habitats. An explicit commitment to rehabilitation and offsets provides a framework for compensating for these losses. Through native planting and restoration efforts, the agreement aims to restore ecological functions and support the recovery of biodiversity, which is crucial for the health of both the environment and people. ***Enhancing Biodiversity*** Restoration efforts through rehabilitation plans can enhance local biodiversity by improving habitats for aquatic fauna, birds, and other wildlife that rely on healthy waterways. This condition aligns with Ngaati Whanaunga's aspirations for ecological sustainability and the maintenance of healthy ecosystems. By ensuring that offsets lead to measurable ecological gains, the commitment supports the long-term viability of native species and their habitats.

Recommended Condition	Rationale
	Engagement with *Maatauranga Whanaunga* The condition for staged rehabilitation invites collaboration with Ngaati Whanaunga and other ***iwi***, incorporating traditional ecological knowledge and practices into restoration efforts. This partnership approach can also foster a sense of ownership and agency within the wider community, ensuring that restoration practices are culturally appropriate and effective. ***Long-term Monitoring and Accountability*** The commitment to staged rehabilitation provides an ongoing mechanism for monitoring ecological outcomes and ensuring accountability. Ngaati Whanainga would welcome an invitation to be involved in assessing the success of rehabilitation efforts, which reinforces our *kaitiaki* role. ***Intergenerational Responsibility*** For Ngaati Whanaunga, the health of the streams and ecosystems is not just a present concern but one that impacts future generations. The proposed condition addresses intergenerational responsibilities by ensuring that the environmental impacts of the quarry are not only mitigated but that positive ecological outcomes are created that can be enjoyed by future generations. ***Conclusion*** From Ngaati Whanaunga's perspective, the commitment to staged ecological rehabilitation plans and offset measures is a vital condition that aligns with our *tikanga.* It ensures that despite the impact of the quarry expansion, there are concrete steps taken to restore and enhance the health of local waterways, fostering a sustainable relationship between the quarry operations and the environment that has sustained *iwi* for generations.

9.4 Ecological surveys and management plans

Recommended Condition	Rationale
Requirement for ongoing ecological assessments pre- and post-operations to ensure that all measures to protect flora and fauna species are adhered to, including measures for the conservation of any endangered species.	***Cultural Significance of Indigenous Flora and Fauna*** For Ngaati Whanaunga, the preservation of indigenous flora and fauna is vital not only for ecological balance but also for cultural identity and heritage. Many plant and animal species hold significant cultural and spiritual meanings. This condition ensures that the quarry expansion does not irreparably harm the existing species that are integral to *iwi* culture and traditions. Continuous assessments provide a necessary safeguard for these taonga. ***Kaitiakitanga*** The obligation of Ngaati Whanaunga as *kaitiaki* extends to all forms of biodiversity in their ancestral lands and waterways. Ongoing ecological assessments empower Ngaati Whanaunga and other iwi to monitor and manage the health of these ecosystems actively. This alignment with *kaitiakitanga* strengthens the role of iwi in decision-making processes and ensures that their knowledge is utilised in managing natural resources effectively. ***Scientific Insight and Maatauranga Whanaunga Integration*** Requiring ecological surveys allows for the integration of scientific understanding with traditional ecological knowledge – *maatauranga Whanaunga*. We and other *iwi* possess knowledge about local ecosystems that has been passed down through generations. Collaborating in ecological assessments enables the sharing of this knowledge and supports the application of best practices tailored to the unique context of the quarry extension area. ***Addressing Potential Impacts*** The quarry expansion may lead to significant ecological impacts, including the loss of habitat for endangered

Recommended Condition	Rationale
	species. Ongoing ecological assessments help identify, monitor, and mitigate potential adverse effects on these species throughout the quarry operations. This proactive measure allows for timely interventions if species are found to be adversely affected, aligning with *iwi* interests in conservation and biodiversity preservation. ***Supporting Resilient Ecosystems*** Regular evaluations of ecological health support the resilience of ecosystems. Knowing what species are present and how they are responding to changes caused by quarry activities enables adaptive management strategies. This condition aids in ensuring the preservation and recovery of ecosystems, allowing them to thrive despite development pressures. ***Long-term Health of Te Tai Ao*** The conditions of consent regarding ongoing ecological assessments reflect a long-term vision for environmental health. Ngaati Whanaunga believes that ecological integrity is essential for the future endurance of our culture and identity. This commitment ensures that ecological assessments will not be treated merely as formalities but as crucial elements in pursuing a sustainable coexistence with industrial activities. ***Conclusion*** From the Ngaati Whanaunga perspective, a condition calling for ongoing ecological surveys and management plans is fundamentally about safeguarding cultural identity, enhancing environmental stewardship, and ensuring accountability in preserving biodiversity. This proactive approach recognises the interconnectedness of ecological health and our communal well-being.

Recommended Condition	Rationale

9.5 Cultural heritage management plan

Recommended Condition	Rationale
Cultural Heritage Management Plan: Development of a cultural heritage management plan that includes protocols for the discovery of cultural artifacts or sites during quarry operations, with immediate consultation processes with mana whenua.	***Cultural Significance of Whenua Tuupuna*** For Ngaati Whanaunga, the land holds deep cultural and spiritual significance, and the discovery of cultural artifacts or heritage sites during quarry operations can represent a direct connection to our *whakapapa*. A comprehensive cultural heritage management plan ensures that these aspects are recognised and respected, safeguarding valuable cultural information and practices that are integral to our identity. ***Kaitiakitanga*** This condition aligns with the principle of *kaitiakitanga*, which emphasises Ngaati Whanaunga's responsibility to protect their ancestral land and resources. Having a dedicated plan provides a framework for *mana whenua* to actively engage in the protection and management of cultural heritage, reinforcing their role as guardians over their *rohe* and its historical significance. ***Proactive Protection of Taonga*** A clear protocol for responding to discoveries of cultural artifacts and sites supports proactive protection of *taonga*. This not only preserves any physical artifacts discovered, but also the rich narratives associated with them, ensuring that the stories and lessons of the past are passed on to future generations. ***Facilitating Consultation*** The requirement for immediate consultation with Ngaati Whanaunga and other *iwi* upon discovering cultural sites or

Recommended Condition	Rationale
	artifacts ensures that iwi have a direct role in determining how to manage and protect those findings. This condition recognises the expertise and authority of *iwi* in matters concerning our culture and heritage, allowing us to lead the decision-making process regarding the fate of any discoveries. ***Mitigating Risks and Addressing Concerns*** By establishing clear protocols, the plan would help to mitigate risks associated with inadvertent damage to cultural sites during quarry operations. This approach fosters accountability and transparency, addressing concerns that Ngaati Whanaunga and other *iwi* may have regarding the potential impacts of quarrying activities on our ancestral heritage and cultural resources. ***Integration of Maatauranga Whanaunga*** A cultural heritage management plan provides an opportunity for integrating traditional knowledge and practices into the management of cultural resources. By involving Ngaati Whanaunga and other *iwi* in the development and implementation of the plan, the process respects and utilises the knowledge and perspectives that we bring regarding our heritage, contributing to a more holistic and culturally-sensitive approach to resource management. ***Building Trust and Collaboration*** The existence of a cultural heritage management plan and the commitment to consult with Ngaati Whanaunga and other *iwi* promotes trust and collaboration between the quarry operators and *iwi*. This relationship-building is vital for ensuring that our interests and rights are respected throughout the quarrying process and beyond.

Recommended Condition	Rationale
	Intergenerational Responsibility and Legacy Preserving cultural heritage through a management plan reinforces the idea of intergenerational responsibility. It acknowledges that the actions taken today will have lasting impacts on future generations. By ensuring that cultural heritage is protected, Ngaati Whanaunga and other *iwi* can pass down our history, knowledge, and identity to those who will come after us. ***Conclusion*** From the Ngaati Whanaunga whenua, the development of a cultural heritage management plan is crucial for protecting our cultural identity, exercising *kaitiakitanga*, and ensuring that our voices are central in managing our ancestral heritage. This condition signifies a commitment to responsible stewardship of cultural resources, facilitating collaboration and respect between quarry operators and *iwi* while preserving the history and stories inherent in the land.

9.6 Environmental performance reporting to the Taamaki Makaurau Iwi Collective

Recommended Condition	Rationale
Regular reporting of environmental performance findings (e.g., quality of water, ecological impacts, dust emissions) to the Taamaki Makaurau Iwi Collective to ensure ongoing accountability.	**Ensuring Cultural and Environmental Protection** For Ngaati Whanaunga and other *iwi* the health of the environment is inextricably linked to our cultural identity and well-being. Regular reporting on environmental performance findings is a valuable tool for ensuring that water quality, ecological integrity, and air quality are safeguarded throughout the quarry operations. This condition helps protect the natural resources that hold significance for *iwi*, including waterways that are integral to their heritage and traditions. **Kaitiakitanga**

Recommended Condition	Rationale
	The principle of *kaitiakitanga* emphasises Ngaati Whanaunga's role as guardians of the land and waters within our *rohe*. Such reporting requirement is essential for empowering *iwi* to exercise our guardianship effectively. By having access to regular updates on environmental performance, we can oversee the impact of quarry activities and promote proactive steps to mitigate any negative effects, reinforcing our responsibility to protect ancestral lands. ***Facilitating Informed Engagement*** Ongoing environmental performance reporting provides Ngaati Whanaunga and other *iwi* with critical information that supports informed engagement. With access to detailed findings on water quality, ecological impacts, and dust emissions, the *iwi* can assess how well the quarry is adhering to its commitments and can advocate for necessary changes or improvements to operational practices when needed. ***Building Trust and Transparency*** Regular environmental reporting fosters transparency and accountability, essential for building trust between SAL and the *iwi* community. This openness signals to *iwi* that SAL takes its environmental responsibilities seriously and are committed to working collaboratively with iwi. ***Supporting Compliance with Regulations and Agreements*** Environmental performance reporting assists SAL in complying with relevant environmental regulations and the commitments made to *iwi* through consultation processes.

Recommended Condition	Rationale
	Intergenerational Responsibility Ngaati Whanaunga and other *iwi* hold a long-term view of sustainability, recognising that decisions made today affect future generations. By ensuring ongoing accountability through environmental performance reporting, this condition helps preserve the natural resources and ecosystems for the benefit of descendants, aligning with the Ngaati Whanaunga principle of looking after the land for future generations. ***Conclusion*** From Ngaati Whanaunga's perspective, the condition for regular environmental performance reporting is essential for safeguarding cultural heritage, exercising *kaitiakitanga*, promoting transparency, and fostering trust.

9.7 Offsets for biodiversity loss

Recommended Condition	Rationale
Specific terms that detail the biodiversity offset measures and compensation strategies for impacts related to native vegetation loss, including timelines and acceptable performance metrics.	***Biodiversity is taonga*** Ngaati Whanaunga, *whenua* and its ecosystems are interconnected with our cultural identity and practices. The proposed condition underscores the importance of biodiversity, recognising that native vegetation and wildlife are integral to our *whakapapa* and cultural narratives. By mandating biodiversity offsets, the condition ensures that the loss of these vital resources is addressed in a manner that aligns with our cultural values and spiritual connections. ***Kaitiakitanga - Including Long-term Environmental Stewardship*** This condition aligns closely with the Ngaati Whanaunga's role as *kaitiaki* of our ancestral lands and waters. By

Recommended Condition	Rationale
	implementing specific biodiversity offset measures, Ngaati Whanaunga can actively participate in the stewardship of our environment, ensuring that any ecological impact from the quarry expansion is compensated for and that the ecological integrity of the area is preserved. This involves restoring habitats that support native species vital to our cultural heritage. By requiring specific timelines and performance metrics for biodiversity offsets, the condition emphasises the importance of long-term environmental stewardship. It ensures that the benefits gained from restoration efforts are measurable and monitored over time, reflecting a commitment to sustained ecological health. This perspective aligns with the Ngaati Whanaunga's intergenerational responsibility to protect and enhance their natural resources for future generations. ***Muru (restorative justice) for Ecological Impacts*** Offsetting biodiversity loss serves as a form of *muru* for the impacts incurred by the quarry operations. It recognises that while extraction may occur, there is a moral and ethical responsibility to ensure that equivalent ecological gains are achieved elsewhere. This condition allows Ngaati Whanaunga to advocate for genuinely meaningful restoration projects that not only mitigate impacts but enhance the ecological landscape, contributing to overall environmental health. ***Strengthening Ecological Connectivity*** Biodiversity offset measures that focus on restoration and enhancement contribute to strengthening ecological connectivity between significant habitats, such as the Wairoa River and Hunua Ranges. This is essential for maintaining the movement and health of wildlife, including species that are culturally important to Ngaati Whanaunga and other iwi, such as *pekapeka* (long-tailed bats) and

Recommended Condition	Rationale
	pepeketua (Hochstetter's frogs). The condition supports a holistic approach to ecosystem management that enhances ecological networks for better resilience and viability. ***Educational and Community Benefits*** Implementing biodiversity offsets can provide educational opportunities for the Ngaati Whanaunga and other *iwi*, enabling us to learn about ecological restoration practices and the importance of biodiversity. Engaging *iwi* members in restoration activities fosters a sense of ownership and pride in their environment, reinforcing cultural identity and community bonds. ***Conclusion*** From the Ngaati Whanaunga perspective, the condition for specific biodiversity offset measures and compensation strategies is essential for ensuring ecological integrity, cultural preservation, and long-term stewardship of our ancestral lands. This condition not only affirms our role as *kaitiaki* but also establishes a framework for proactive engagement, responsible resource management, and enhanced collaboration with the quarry operators, fostering a sustainable relationship with the environment.

9.8 Koorero whakamutunga

We conclude this section, and this report, with an expression of our conditional support for the proposal. In the event that the Expert Panel grants conditional consent, we also express our willingness to cooperatively work with SAL to ensure that the proposal's implementation proceeds in accordance with approvals and in a manner that realises economic and community benefit whilst appropriately managing environmental impacts.

Ngaati Whanaunga Incorporated Society
11 September 2026

10 Papakupu

A Glossary of Te Reo Whanaunga terms used in this report

Aapoopoo atu nei	The future
Arotake tikanga	Cultural values assessment
Haa	The breath of life
Hapuu	Sub-tribe
He koorero whakataki	Preface
Hiahiatanga tuuturu	Significant elements
Hiitori	History
Iwi	Tribe
Kaitiakitanga	Stewardship
Kaumaatua, kuia	Elders
Kei a Ngaati Whangaunga he wahanga mana i te whenua o roto o Taamaki	Ngaati Whanaunga has mana derived from whenua in Taamaki
Koorero tuuturu	Significant history
Koorero whakamutunga	Closing statement
Mai i te Taunga mai o Tauiwi Tae Noa ki te Tuku Kereme WAI100	From the time of European contact to WAI 100, the Hauraki Inquiry before the Waitangi Tribunal
Maatauranga Whanaunga	Ngaati Whanaunga traditional knowledge

Maatauranga Whanaunga me te maatauranga tauiwi	Ngaati Whanaunga traditional knowledge and western science
Mana	Status
Mana o te wai ki Mangapuu	The status of the Mangapuu Stream
Mauri	Life essence
Muru	Restorative justice
Ngaa Hapuu o Ngaati Whanaunga	Ngaati Whanaunga hapuu
Ngaa tikanga taiao	Dimensions of the natural world
Ngaa tohutohu	Recommendations
Ngaati Whanaunga ki Taamaki	Ngaati Whanaunga in Auckland
Ngaati Whanaunga me te Taiao	Ngaati Whanaunga and the natural world
Rawa tuuturu	Of significant resources
Rongooa	Medicine
Taamaki	Auckland
Taha Wairua	The spiritual element
Taakongakonga	Quarrying
Taonga tuku iho	Bequeathed treasure
Tangata	Person
Taangata	People

Tapu	Sacred, set apart
Tauiwi	Other peoples and cultures
Te Anga Whakamua o Ngaati Whanunga	Ngaati Whanaunga's strategic direction
Te Hononga ki Taamaki Me Oona Hapuu Katoa	Kinship ties in Auckland
Te Mana Taawharau o Ngaati Whanaunga	Ngaati Whanaunga Incorporated Society
Te Reo Whanaaunga	The language of Ngaati Whanaunga
Te Rohe Pootae o Ngaati Whanaunga	Ngaati Whanaunga's tribal estate
Te Tuu o Ngaati Whanaunga	Ngaati Whanaunga's world view based on whakapapa and tikanga
Te Whakaminega o Marutuahu	The Marutuahu confederation
Tikanga	Custom and lore
Tikanga whakaaro	Philosophy
Tikanga Whanaunga	Ngaati Whanaunga values and practices
Tikanga taiao	Resource management
Tuna	Eel
Tupu	Plant life
Utu	Off set and compensation
Waa	Time, epoch
Wai	Water
Waiora	Water with life giving/sustaining qualities

Whakaaweawe	Impact
Whakapapa	Origin and connection
Whakaraapopototanga	Executive summary
Whakaaronuitia ana i teenei waa tonu nei	Contemporary considerations
Whaanau	Family
Whaunangatanga	Kinship; sense of connection

Appendix 5

Correspondence with Auckland Council

	Person	Party	Comments from Council 15.06.2026	Response from Applicant 17.08.2026	Response from Council 27.08.2026	Response from Applicant 08.09.2026
1	Amanda Hopkins	**Franklin Local Board**	*Commends the applicant for ongoing engagement with the community. Acknowledges truck movements are not increasing but extending the amount of aggregate and years of the quarry. Board is concerned that the roads around the quarry are not suitable and safe for high numbers of heavy truck movements. Safety issues such as the one lane bridge on Tourist Road (no space for pedestrians or cyclists), intersection of Tourist Road and Monument Road, intersection of Tourist / Creightons / Papakura-Clevedon Road, Ardmore Primary School.*	These comments are noted. A Transport Impact Assessment has been completed for the Project. The assessment considered the existing transport environment, including road safety, traffic patterns and volumes, and quarry-related traffic generation. It found that the receiving transport environment has not materially changed since the 2018 Consent was granted and its associated transport assessments were completed. Accordingly, no additional or different transport effects are anticipated. The existing transport-related conditions will continue to provide an appropriate and sufficient management framework for the duration of the varied consent if granted.	*My points remain. The roads are not built for large numbers of quarry trucks and there are safety concerns remaining with those intersections and the one lane bridge.*	No further comments required at this stage.
2	Vaishali Sankar	**Auckland Transport**	*Pavement and Asset Effects AT's Pavement Engineer specialist considers there is a risk of accelerated pavement deterioration with the heavy vehicle loading and overall increase in period of extraction from initial 20*	Refer to response in row 1. Transport-related conditions of the 2018 Consent will be retained unchanged, and therefore it is considered that there are no additional or alternative transport matters requiring further assessment, including a	*Unfortunately, my queries have not been addressed. The applicant has advised that the upgrading of*	The scope and anticipated outcomes of the McNicol Road project is clearly outlined in Conditions 60-66 of the

			years that was approved to 50 years proposed. Accelerated pavement deterioration can lead to increased maintenance and repair costs for the Road Controlling Authority, reduced pavement service life, and increased safety risks for road users. Some intersection upgrades including pavement upgrades at 530 McNicol Road may be required for slow truck movements with braking / acceleration and turning movements. The Environment Court had conditioned the sealing, upgrading and widening of McNicol Road from 530 McNicol Road to the quarry entrance (BUN60302442), however it is unclear if this work has been undertaken by the applicant. In order to better understand the effects on McNicol Road and how it is functioning, AT requires further information from the applicant, such as a pavement impact analysis, to understand the pavement life	Pavement Impact Analysis. Traffic volumes and patterns to and from the site are already authroised. The upgrading of McNicol Road, including any matters related to 530 McNicol Road, is being addressed outside the regulatory consenting process, including the Engineering Plan Approval process, which is ongoing with Auckland Council and Auckland Transport. In addition, the relevant transport-related conditions (including the requirement for upgrades to occur on parts of McNicol Road) will be retained as part of this application.	*McNicol Road, including matters relating to 530 McNicol Road, is being progressed outside the resource consenting process through the Engineering Plan Approval (EPA) process currently being undertaken with Auckland Council and Auckland Transport. However, it is important to understand the status, scope, and anticipated outcomes of these works, as they may be relevant to*	2018 resource consent, which will remain unchanged as part of the proposed Fast Track substantive application. The status of the EPA is a matter to which Auckland Council can confirm as it is a council process. The requirement or appropriateness for a pavement assessment will be addressed in the comprehensive Transport Impact Assessment that will be lodged with the substantive application.

			compared to the design life and the anticipated effects.		*assessing the transport and infrastructure effects of the proposal on McNicol Road. While the proposal does not increase the number of truck movements, it seeks to extend the duration of those movements from the previously approved 20-year period to 50 years. As a result, the traffic loading effects on McNicol Road will occur over a substantially longer timeframe. In our view, a pavement*	
3			*Road Safety Effects AT's Road Safety specialist has advised that McNicol Road currently presents a low collective risk. As the applicant is not proposing any increase in the existing trip generation limits, no additional inherent safety risk is anticipated on McNicol Road. However, it is noted that the intersection of Papakura–Clevedon Road and Tourist Road have recorded seven crashes since 2020, five of which involved vehicles failing to give way. If quarry trucks are expected to utilise this intersection, additional care is recommended when undertaking turning movements*	This comment is noted. As there is no proposed increase to the existing authorised trip-generation limits, no additional road safety effects are anticipated. The management, operation and safety of the Papakura–Clevedon Road/Tourist Road intersection are the responsibility of Auckland Transport and fall outside the scope of this application.		
4			*Recommended Substantive Application Material AT requests that, should the Project be accepted for the Fast Track consenting process, the full application material including a Traffic Report, should be referred to AT for review. The Traffic*	The quarry has been in continuous operation since the 1970s and is currently operating under a number of active resource consents. The requirements for the sealing, widening and upgrading of McNicol Road, including the timing of those works, are set out		

			Report should include, but not be limited to the following: Details on whether the quarry site is currently operating and indication on when the sealing, widening and upgrading works will be undertaken on McNicol Road or if it has already been undertaken.	in Conditions 60-66 of consent [2018]NZEnvC96. These will be retained as part of the proposed consent variation. A Transport Impact Assessment will be submitted with the substantive application.	*assessment is therefore required to determine the extent of any long-term pavement impacts and whether any mitigation measures may be necessary.*	
5			*Details on how compliance with the limitations on truck movements, timing, etc has been achieved.*	Compliance with the existing consent conditions, including limitations on truck movements and operating times, is addressed through Auckland Council's monitoring and enforcement processes. This information is provided to Council in accordance with the relevant monitoring conditions and does not form part of the matters requiring assessment as part of this substantive application.		
6			*Information on the proposed construction methodology, including an assessment of construction and earthwork heavy vehicle-related trips. This should include: A Draft Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) covering an assessment of effects on construction traffic (including measures to*	The quarry is an established operational quarry that will be expanded incrementally over time. The expansion will occur internally within the site and will not involve large-scale or typical construction works. Any heavy vehicle movements associated with the expansion, including the removal of overburden, will be managed in accordance with the		

			maintain safe and efficient operation for all road users).	existing consent conditions, which will be retained as part of the proposed application. Accordingly, the proposed works will not generate traditional construction traffic effects of a scale or nature that would warrant the preparation of a Construction Traffic Management Plan.		
7			*A Pavement Impact Assessment, including video surveys of McNicol Road used by heavy vehicles, including the unsealed section between 530 McNicol Road and 546 McNicol Road. Clarify if the section between 530 McNicol Road and 546 McNicol Road will be maintained by the applicant. Undertake traffic survey on McNicol Road to indicate the latest traffic volumes.*	Refer to the response in rows 1, 2 and 4. All other matters relating to the road's maintenance or upgrade are outside the scope of the substantive application.		
8			*Details of how any potential adverse effects on the adjacent transport network will be managed, including the unsealed section.*			
9			*The road safety effects of the development on the wider*			

			network, including but not limiting to CAS assessment.			
10			*Provide tracking curves for the proposed truck movements on McNicol Road, especially on the curves and access to the site.*	Tracking curves will be provided as part of the Transport Impact Assessment. However, it is noted that access to the site is not being altered as part of the proposal.		
11			*Clarification on whether all the transport related conditions, including the monitoring conditions under consent BUN60302442 will be retained as outlined in the existing consent order provided by Environment Court, dated 25 October 2018.*	As set out in the referral application, the transport-related conditions under consent [2018] NZEnvC 96 will be retained It is acknowledged, however, that a number of the monitoring conditions have lapsed/expired. Those conditions will remain lapsed/expired and will not be reinstated under the new application.	No further action. Matter closed.	
12	Kirsty Smith	**Auckland Council Parks**	*Noted that the site is adjacent to the Hunua Ranges but also next to open space owned by the Crown and administered by DOC. No management plan that Council knows so DOC fully manages this land. In the future, there may be greater accessibility to the western part of the Ranges to the public so the quarry needs to be aware of: construction effects (dust settlement on the open space), reverse*	This comment is noted - the applicant has engaged with DOC (as 'landowner') on the open space land adjacent to the site outside of the Hunua Ranges. No compensation on Open Space is proposed as part of the application. All other matters are addressed below.	No further action. Matter closed.	

			sensitivity for future recreational activities, conservation effects (if flora and fauna cross boundaries), access and vehicle movements new to the reserve area. Any compensation on Open Space proposed needs to be dealt with outside of Regulatory process as Land owner approval is required.			
13			*Construction-Related effects - The bulk of the Hunua Ranges is over the ridge on Orum Road. The impacts would be minimal in terms of noise and vibration. Consideration needs to be given to effects on conservation and how the Ranges will be protected during expansion of the quarry. Consideration also needs to be given to any effects from land disturbance with dust potentially settling within the open space*	Noise, vibration and air quality (dust) assessments have been completed for the proposed expansion. These assessment conclude, that subject to management and mitigation measures, noise, vibration and dust effects will be managed on site, and will comply with the permitted activity standards of the Auckland Unitary Plan. The proposed expansion will also be undertaken in accordance with the relevant consent conditions to manage potential dust, noise and vibration effects.	*Item 13 & 19 – What the applicant is saying will need to be confirmed by the noise and variation specialists. When they review this please pass on comments to parks on any impacts on the Hunua Ranges.*	
14			*Reverse sensitivity effects – As public access to the west side of the open space is opened up in future there is potential for impacts of*	The expansion of the quarry will be contained within the boundaries of the SAL landholdings and will not extend into the Hunua Ranges.	No further action. Matter closed.	

			ongoing use of the quarry to users of the open space. It is important that the quarry expansion does not lead to constraints on the recreational activities undertaken in the reserve now and in future.	Accordingly, the expansion will not constrain current or future recreational activities within the Ranges or affect the operation or use of the Hunua Ranges Regional Park.		
15			*Conservation effects – Hunua Ranges is a regional park with significant conservational values. There is potential for flora and fauna species from the open space to out move across the boundary and enter private land due to the conservation work happening within the Ranges. It is important that consideration is given to biosecurity and how natives and pests can be kept in and out of the ranges retrospectively*	These comments are noted. An Ecological Impact Assessment is being prepared and will consider the potential effects on flora and fauna associated with the proposed quarry expansion. The Project will include appropriate mitigation and management measures, including pest control and planting to improve the connectivity of native vegetation with the adjoining Hunua Ranges.	*Item 15 & 20 - The ecologist is to review these but would like a copy for Parks. Also, when ecology reviews this package please can they review it from the perspective of any impacts on the Hunua Ranges*	No further comment required - a comprehensive Ecological Impact Assessment will be provided with the substantive application
16			*Access and vehicle movements – Confirmation of what new vehicle movements will be created on roads adjacent to the reserve is required. It is important biosecurity and reverse sensitivity effects of*	No alteration to the existing, consented vehicle movements is proposed as part of the substantive application. No new vehicle movements are proposed and access to the site will remain from McNicol Road only.	No further action. Matter closed.	

			any increase in movement on Orum Road are managed.			
17			*The referral application indicates offsetting in many instances throughout the application. An offset and/or compensation package is mentioned to be "detailed as part of the substantive application and will be encapsulated through proposed conditions of consent". It should be noted that any offsetting that may be proposed on existing open space land owned by Auckland Council as a part of any package will not be supported by Parks and should be assessed outside any regulatory process as any works within Council owned land requires Land Owner Approval which is separate from the regulatory process.*	This comment is noted - no compensation is proposed to occur on Open Space land or beyond SAL wider landholdings.		
18			*Address reverse sensitivity effects on users of the open space and conservation value through appropriate design responses and ongoing work management*	Refer to row 14.	No further action. Matter closed.	
19			*Provide construction and environmental management plans including specific*	A suite of environmental management plans will be prepared and implemented in	*See item 13 above*	

			mitigation for impacts on adjacent open spaces and the conservation work occurring.	accordance with consent conditions to ensure effects are appropriately avoided, managed and mitigated		
20			*Address mitigation of any dust effects on the use of the ranges during construction of each stage of expansion.*	Refer to row 13.	*See item 15 above.*	
21			*Provide conservation and management plans for impacts from any increase in movement along Orum Road adjacent to the open space.*	No truck movements are proposed along Orum Road as part of this application.	No further action. Matter closed.	
22	Tim Deane	Economics	*Mr Denne has confirmed that he considers the approach to economic analysis undertaken by M.E to be appropriate. However, Mr Denne also considers there to be missing elements from the analysis and that some details are either insufficiently transparent for him to be confident in the assumptions or the results. Auckland Council recommends that the applicant has M.E update their economic report to address the points raised by Mr Denne in his review, prior to the lodgement of any substantive application. Doing so will provide greater*	The matters raised will be reviewed and addressed within the updated Economics Assessment accompanying the Substantive Application. The applicant intends to provide this to Council for an initial review and discussion ahead of lodgement of the application.	No further action. Matter closed.	

			clarity and certainty regarding any conclusion associated with the economic benefits associated with the proposal.		
23	Doug Fletcher	**Premium Consenting**	*Confirmed there are no competing consents for the site, confirmed there is sufficient water available in the aquifer for the proposed take, no significant concerns with the application, no reasons for it to be declined for referral.*	No further response or action required. Matter closed	
24	Rebecca Rees	**Compliance and Monitoring**	*Rebecca attends Community Liaison Meetings (CLG) required by conditions of existing resource consent which provides for the operation of the quarry. Rebecca has advised that the main concerns raised during the (CLG) she has attended have related specifically to truck activity/movement. However, as the description of this project states, no changes are proposed to the current consented annual extraction limit of 3MT per year, and there will be no increase to existing operational parameters such as truck movements or hours*		

			of operation; Ms Rees consider that this project should not result in additional effects on the Clevedon Community.	
25	Chloe Jacobs	**Development Planner - Watercare**	*No concerns from Watercare*	
26	Mark Iszard	**Healthy Waters**	*Mark Izard, Manager – growth and development, Healthy Waters has confirmed that Healthy waters have no tangible or applicable comments on the proposal. Therefore, Healthy Waters also hold a neutral position in regard to whether this referral application is accepted for processing under Fast Track Legislation.*	

From: [redacted]
To: [redacted]
Subject: PREMIUM: PRR00043730: Clevedon Quarry expansion - Auckland Council s30 assessment
Date: Friday, 16 October 2026 1:58:56 PM
Attachments: image002.png

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Report Suspicious

Hi Jess and Kelsey,

Apologies for the delay in responding and thank you for your patience.

On Tuesday, 29 September 2026 9:21 am Stevensons Quarry asked Council to commence their s30 assessment.
This s30 notification – requires Council to "identification of existing resource consents for same activity".

Council that receives the notice must, within 10 working days after receiving it, notify the authorised person (the applicant) in writing -
(a) of any existing resource consent to which section 124C(1)(c) or 165ZI of the Resource Management Act 1991 would apply if the approval were to be applied for as a resource consent under that Act; or
(b) that there are no existing resource consents of that kind.

Section 165ZI of the Resource Management Act 1991 relates to coastal permits and aquaculture and therefore is not relevant to this proposal / site which is not in the coastal marine area.

Section 124C(1)(c) of the RMA – States: a consent granted as a result of the application could not be fully exercised until the expiry of the consent described in section 124B(1)(a);

Section 124B(1)(a) of the RMA is part of the provisions that give an existing consent holder priority when applying for a replacement consent for the same resource

For this application – an existing quarry with existing groundwater take consents the key matter for Council when considering s30 relates to groundwater availability and groundwater consents. To respond to the s30 notification I have considered the following questions:

1. Is there sufficient water in the underlying aquifer(s) to provide for the prosed groundwater take?

2. Must the proposal await the expiry of existing groundwater take consents first before the proposed take could be fully exercised?

Councils water allocation team have provided technical input which has informed this s30 response.

Currently, the Ledger and availability for the Hunua Wairoa Greywacke aquifer (the aquifer where Stevensons existing groundwater consents for Clevedon quarry draw water from) is as follows:

Water Availability for Hunua Wairoa Greywacke Aquifer: 6,096,532 m^3/year	
Total water demand	
Consented allocation	953,633m^3/year
Permitted Activity Takes	50,000 m^3/year
AC model S14(3)(b)	129,733 m^3/year
Total water demand	1,133,366 m^3/year
Remaining availability	**4,963,166 m^3/year**

The application currently in the aquifer is as follows:

- WAT60302444- Which is a water take application for the Clevedon quarry itself (**that allows it to take 546 McNicol Road Clevedon Auckland**), it allows for the take of 2,500m3/day and 912,500m3/year.

- WAT60343636 – A dairy water take at 170 Matheson Road, Papakura. It allows for the take of 61m3/day and 22,083m3/year. (15km south of the site)
- WAT60340609 – A camping ground water take at 53 Turner Road, Drury. It allows for the take of 33m3/day and 8,100m3/year. (14km southwest of the site)
- WAT60275578 – Drinking water supply and poultry water take breading at 2494 Hunua Road, Papakura. It allows for the take of 33m3/day and 8,100m3/year. (6.5km south of the site).

Council currently have no other groundwater applications in the Hunua Wairoa Greywacke aquifer.

The Council water allocation team understands from the draft groundwater report provided by Stevensons, that the applicant predicts the inflows from the pit to be ***199,000m3/year (stage 5)***. Now it is not clear from the report if this is additional to what they already have consented or a remodelled prediction of the 2,500m3/day and 912,500m3/year, they have consented under WAT60302444.

However, in any case, even if it is a “expansion” and not a re-modelling (increase to the current take). Given the remaining availability as shown in the above water availability ledger. There should be enough water for what Stevensons require.
Therefore, (with the info currently available to Council – the above ledger and the draft groundwater report provided by Stevensons). Auckland Council confirms:

1. There is sufficient water in the underlying Hunua Wairoa Greywacke Aquifer to provide for the prosed groundwater take to be sought via the substantive fast track application.
2. Due to the remaining water availability, the applicant do not need to await the expiry of existing groundwater take consents first before their proposed take could be fully exercised.

Conclusion:

Due to the above, I can confirm there are no existing resource consent to which section 124C(1)(c) or 165ZI of the Resource Management Act 1991 would apply if the approval were to be applied for as a resource consent under that Act.

warm regards,

Doug Fletcher | Principal Project Lead, Premium Unit
Planning and Resource Consents
Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau / Auckland Council
Waea pūkoro / Phone [redacted]
Auckland Council, Level 6, 135 Albert Street
Visit our website: www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz

From: Jessica Urquhart [redacted]
Sent: Monday, 12 October 2026 4:06 pm
To: Doug Fletcher [redacted] Kelsey BERGIN [redacted]
Subject: Re: PREMIUM: PRR00043730: Clevedon Quarry expansion - s30 assessment

Hi Doug,

You would’ve seen Kelsey is away this week. Lodgement has been postponed until later this month so 13 or 14th is okay.

Thanks for working with us.

Appendix 6

Correspondence with Watercare

From: [redacted]
To:
Subject: RE: New work: Watercare Designation 9501 - Fast Track Approvals Consultation
Date: Tuesday, 16 June 2026 7:32:00 am
Attachments: image002.png
image003.png

Hi Chloe,

Many thanks for the email and confirming you are leading the response from Watercare. I'll be in touch towards the end of the month with more of an update of timing of when we can expect to have a copy of the relevant technical reports for you to review.

Kind regards,

Kelsey Bergin| Principal Planner
Stevenson Aggregates Limited
99 Gavin Street, Mount Wellington, Auckland | Private Bag 94000, Manukau City, Auckland 2241 | Mobile [redacted]
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From: Chloe Jacobs [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, 10 June 2026 3:49 pm
To: BERGIN, Kelsey [redacted]
Subject: RE: New work: Watercare Designation 9501 - Fast Track Approvals Consultation

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Hi Kelsey,

Thank you for reaching out and for taking the time to connect with us regarding Watercare Designation 9501.

I'm leading Watercare's response to your Fast-track application and have had an initial look at the proposal. Once your specialist assessments have been finalised, please feel free to share them through and we will be happy to review these.

Thanks again for getting in touch.

Kind regards,

Chloe Jacobs
Development Planner | Major Developments

Watercare Services Limited
Customer service line: +64 9 442 2222
Postal address: Watercare, Private Bag 92 521, Victoria St West, Auckland 1142, New Zealand
Physical address: 73 Remuera Road, Remuera, Auckland 1050, New Zealand
Website: www.watercare.co.nz

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From: BERGIN, Kelsey [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, 4 June 2026 8:39 am
To: Samantha Redward [redacted]
Subject: Watercare Designation 9501 - Fast Track Approvals Consultation

Hi Samantha,

Your details have been passed on to me by a colleague in the industry so apologies if this doesn't fall under your remit.

We own and operate the Clevedon Quarry at 546 McNicol Road, Clevedon. We have lodged a referral application under the Fast Track Approvals Act for a proposed expansion of the quarry over the next 50 years and hopefully will be looking to lodge a substantive application in the coming months.

The quarry land adjoins land subject to *Watercare Designation 9501 for Water Supply Purposes – Headworks Service Land* within the Hunua Ranges. The physical works for the proposed quarry expansion are contained within land owned by Stevenson and do not extend into the Hunua Ranges at all. There are no site stability concerns within our site or beyond the site boundaries and the anticipated drawdown effects on groundwater are expected to be contained within our site only. We are expecting to have final versions of our specialist assessments towards the end of June / early July.

We are not expecting there to be any effects on the Watercare Designation.

However, given that we've identified the site as being an adjacent property to ours, I wanted to reach out to Watercare to see if this is something that is worth having a meeting about / providing further detail on?

Feel free to give me a call to discuss further if need be.

Kind regards,

Kelsey Bergin| Principal Planner
Stevenson Aggregates Limited
99 Gavin Street, Mount Wellington, Auckland | Private Bag 94000, Manukau City, Auckland 2241 | Mobile [redacted]
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Appendix 7

Correspondence with NZ Police

From: [redacted]
To: [redacted]
Subject: RE: Police Designation contact - Auckland Unitary Plan
Date: Monday, August 10, 2026 6:38:25 PM
Attachments: image002.png
image003.png
image004.png
image005.png
ATT00001.png
ATT00003.png
ATT00004.png

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Kia ora Kelsey,

Police instruct that at this stage they do not require any further discussion on the proposal. Please let us know should any engagement be required as your application progresses.

Police will continue to maintain a watching brief and can re-engage if circumstances change.

Regards
Tony

Tony Herring
Partner | Gibson Sheat Lawyers
[redacted]
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From: Kelsey BERGIN [redacted]
Sent: Monday, 10 August 2026 11:19 am
To: Tony Herring [redacted]
Subject: RE: Police Designation contact - Auckland Unitary Plan

> You don't often get email from [redacted] Learn why this is important

Kia ora Tony,

Just following up on my correspondence below. Our application has formally been approved for referral through the Fast Track process and we're on track to lodge the application in September.

There is no requirement for the Police to provide any comment ahead of time but I just wanted to provide the opportunity to discuss the proposal in further detail, if there was any interest from Police to do so.

Please do let me know if this is the case and we can arrange a call from there.

Kind regards,

Kelsey Bergin| Principal Planner
Stevenson Aggregates Limited
99 Gavin Street, Mount Wellington, Auckland | Private Bag 94000, Manukau City, Auckland 2241 | Mobile [redacted]
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From: BERGIN, Kelsey
Sent: Thursday, 11 June 2026 12:02 pm
To: 'Tony Herring' [redacted]
Subject: RE: Police Designation contact - Auckland Unitary Plan

Kia ora Tony,

Many thanks for coming back to me. The matter is not overly urgent as we haven't yet formally lodged our substantive application. Currently, our referral application is being processed and we are anticipating (if an approval is received) lodging our substantive application in August 2026.

Once the application is lodged, the time frames for any identified parties to comment is very restricted so we wanted to reach out in advance of this narrow window to see if there was any appetite by the Police to have a discussion and gather any further information from us at this stage.

Kind regards,

Kelsey Bergin| Principal Planner
Stevenson Aggregates Limited
99 Gavin Street, Mount Wellington, Auckland | Private Bag 94000, Manukau City, Auckland 2241 | Mobile [redacted]
www.stevenson.co.nz | www.fultonhogan.com





From: Tony Herring [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, 9 June 2026 6:22 pm
To: BERGIN, Kelsey [redacted]
Subject: RE: Police Designation contact - Auckland Unitary Plan

Kia ora Kelsey,

I have spoken to a couple of people in Police and they have asked how urgent this request is, what is your timeframe for wanting Police to comment on the application?

Regards
Tony



Tony Herring
Partner | Gibson Sheat Lawyers

[redacted]
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From: BERGIN, Kelsey [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, 3 June 2026 4:53 pm
To: Michael O'Flaherty [redacted]
Subject: Police Designation contact - Auckland Unitary Plan

You don't often get email from [redacted] Learn why this is important

Kia ora Michael,

Forgive the random email but your details have been passed to me by a colleague in the industry - I am reaching out as Stevenson Aggregates are an adjoining landowner to the Minister of Police Designation 5728 under the Auckland Unitary Plan located at 501 Otau Mountain Road in Clevedon, Auckland.

We are preparing a substantive application under the Fast Track Approvals Act and wish to speak with someone with the authority to act for the Minister of Police / NZ Police in relation to our proposal and to seek formal comment back from the Designating Authority.

I understand that in the past you have acted on behalf of NZ Police with regard to planning matters but appreciate this was in the Wairarapa region. Can you please confirm whether you are still a contact for NZ Police or if you have the name and contact details for someone else who may operate on the Police's behalf in Auckland for planning matters?

Appreciate your help in advance.

Appendix 8

Correspondence with the Department of Conservation

From: [redacted]
To:
Subject: Re: Fast-track Pre-lodgement consultation Clevedon Quarry
Date: Monday, 14 September 2026 1:04:52 pm
Attachments: image002.png

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Apologies Kelsey,

I had to seek advice regarding process for this one. Two responses on this one:

1. As you have advised that no Conservation Approvals are being sought through Fast-track, the project has been handed over to the RMA team. I expect that they will only provide responses as requested by the Panel, as the lack of Conservation Approvals substantially reduces DOC's interests in the application;
2. The Statutory Land Management Team is aware of your consultation request. They have advised that they do not wish to comment until the Substantive Application is lodged and the full suite of documentation is available.

I hope this answers your questions. Feel free to call if you would like to chat!

All the best,
Shawn

Shawn Gardner (she/her, they/them)
[redacted]
Consultant Planner Fast Track Applications
Te Papa Atawhai | Department of Conservation

From: Kelsey BERGIN [redacted]
Sent: Monday, September 14, 2026 12:58 PM
To: Shawn Gardner [redacted]
Subject: RE: Fast-track Pre-lodgement consultation Clevedon Quarry

Hi Shawn,

Just following up on the below to see whether DOC had a response on the matter?

Kind regards,

Kelsey Bergin| Principal Planner
Stevenson Aggregates Limited
99 Gavin Street, Mount Wellington, Auckland | Private Bag 94000, Manukau City, Auckland 2241 | Mobile [redacted]
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From: Kelsey BERGIN
Sent: Thursday, 3 September 2026 8:21 am
To: Shawn Gardner [redacted]
Subject: RE: Fast-track Pre-lodgement consultation Clevedon Quarry

Hi Shawn,

Thanks for checking in. We are in the final stages of preparing all assessments ahead of an anticipated lodgement date in early October.

Since we last spoke and our referral application was approved, we have undertaken some additional site surveys as part of our ecological assessment of the proposed quarry expansion, with a particular focus on Hochsetter's Frogs.

A summary of the findings (which is included in the draft Ecological Assessment) is outlined below:

In summary, two eDNA surveys returned trace detections of Hochstetter's frogs on the main stem of Stream 1 upstream and downstream of the confluence with the southern tributary. The main stem of Stream 1 and any Hochstetter's frogs resident within the stream will not be directly impacted by proposed works. Stream 1 will be augmented to maintain baseflows and no indirect impacts on frog habitat are anticipated. No potential frog habitat was identified within reaches of the southern tributary that will be reclaimed. Potential marginal to moderate frog habitat was identified in other reaches of the southern tributary that may be indirectly impacted through groundwater drawdown; however, no Hochstetter's frogs were detected in two eDNA surveys undertaken on this tributary. As such, the quarry expansion will not have adverse impacts on Hochstetter's frogs and this species is not considered further in this report.

On the basis of these findings, we will not be seeking a Wildlife Approval Act permit as part of this fast-track application. The Ecological Impact Assessment that will be lodged with the substantive application will contain the detailed off-setting / compensation package, which is proposed to generally consist of restoration planting along 20 m riparian margins (with both banks planted) and protected in perpetuity of the streambed area within Stream

3. This is anticipated to result in approximately 43 ha of planting. In addition, approximately 10.6 ha of restoration planting is proposed to address the loss of approximately 6.1 ha of forest. This planting is proposed to be spread across two restoration areas directly adjoining the impact site.

Considering the above, could you advise whether DOC wishes to engage further ahead of formal lodgement of the application?

Kind regards,

Kelsey Bergin| Principal Planner
Stevenson Aggregates Limited
99 Gavin Street, Mount Wellington, Auckland | Private Bag 94000, Manukau City, Auckland 2241 | Mobile [redacted]
www.stevenson.co.nz | www.fultonhogan.com





From: Shawn Gardner [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, 27 August 2026 10:10 am
To: Kelsey BERGIN [redacted]
Subject: Re: Fast-track Pre-lodgement consultation Clevedon Quarry

Hi Kelsey,

I am checking in to understand where Stevenson is in respect to this application. Do you have an indication of when Stevenson plans to lodge its substantive application?

Thanks,
Shawn

Shawn Gardner (she/her, they/them)
[redacted]
Consultant Planner Fast Track Applications
Te Papa Atawhai | Department of Conservation

From: BERGIN, Kelsey [redacted]
Sent: Friday, July 3, 2026 9:47 AM

To: Shawn Gardner [redacted]
Subject: RE: Fast-track Pre-lodgement consultation Clevedon Quarry

Hi Shawn,

Thank you for coming back to me. Attached is a copy of the letter we have been providing to adjacent landowners.

Kind regards,

Kelsey Bergin| Principal Planner
Stevenson Aggregates Limited
99 Gavin Street, Mount Wellington, Auckland | Private Bag 94000, Manukau City, Auckland 2241 | Mobile [redacted]
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From: Shawn Gardner [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, 2 July 2026 9:55 am
To: BERGIN, Kelsey [redacted]
Subject: Re: Fast-track Pre-lodgement consultation Clevedon Quarry

Hi Kelsey,

Apologies for the late response, I had to consult my supervisor. It would be best to go through the Fast-track team so that everything is in one place.

Do you have a letter or something of the sort that you are sending out to neighbours? I can forward it to the appropriate contact.

All the best,
Shawn

Shawn Gardner
[redacted]
Consultant Planner Fast Track Applications
Te Papa Atawhai | Department of Conservation

From: BERGIN, Kelsey [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, June 30, 2026 12:01 PM

To: Shawn Gardner [redacted]
Subject: RE: Fast-track Pre-lodgement consultation Clevedon Quarry

Hi Shawn,

I hope this email finds you well. I just have a quick question that I was hoping you could provide some guidance on.

As we prepare for the lodgement of our substantive application under the FTAA (depending on the outcome of our referral), we are starting to engage with neighbouring landowners, in addition to our other stakeholders.

While we've been engaging with you in the past for the purpose of Wildlife Act Approvals (and will come back to you more formally soon to discuss the details of the substantive application), there is Crown owned land near the site that is managed by DoC. Is there a different team / contact person we need to formally contact to discuss matters with as a 'landowner' or is it swept up in all general consultation?

Many thanks,

Kelsey Bergin| Principal Planner
Stevenson Aggregates Limited
99 Gavin Street, Mount Wellington, Auckland | Private Bag 94000, Manukau City, Auckland 2241 | Mobile [redacted]
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From: Shawn Gardner [redacted]
Sent: Monday, 4 May 2026 8:48 am
To: BERGIN, Kelsey [redacted]
Subject: Re: Fast-track Pre-lodgement consultation Clevedon Quarry

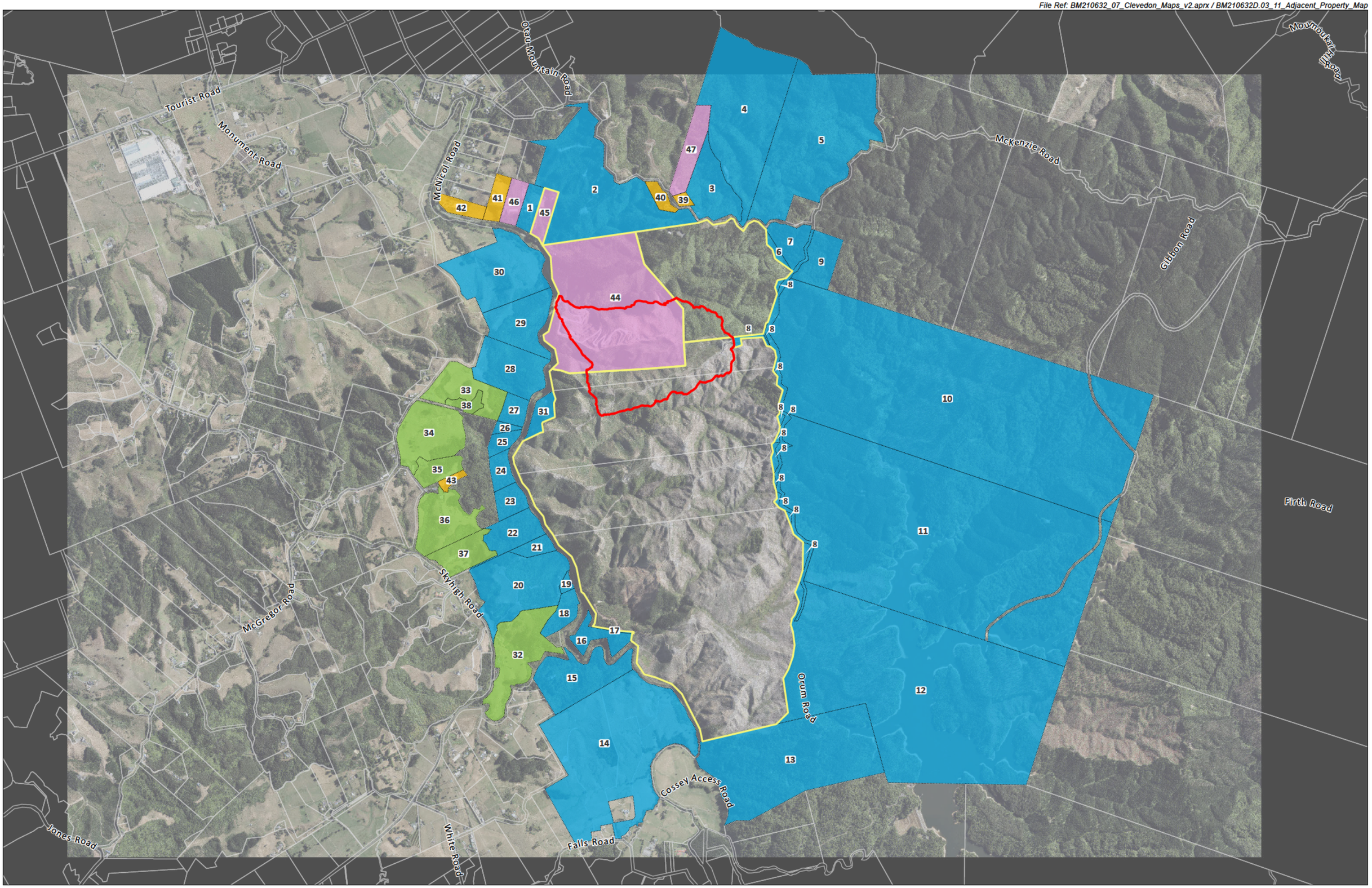
Hi Kelsey,

Find attached the pre-lodgement consultation summary for the referral application for Clevedon Quarry.

Feel free to reach out if you have any questions.

Appendix 9

Details of surrounding landowners



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0 400 800 m
1:25,000 @ A3

Data Sources: LINZ (Aerials), Stevenson Aggregates, BML

Projection: NZGD 2000 New Zealand Transverse Mercator

LEGEND

- Proposed Pit Extent (LOQ)
- Adjacent Properties
- Private Properties Adjacent to Public Land
- Properties Identified in the Acoustic Assessment
- Properties Identified in the Air Quality Assessment
- SAL Land Holdings
- Land Parcels

CLEVEDON QUARRY

Adjacent Property Map

Date: 29 September 2026 | Revision: F

Plan prepared by Boffa Miskell Limited

Project Manager: [redacted] | Drawn: SGa | Checked: KBe

Figure 11

Appendix 10

Record of engagement with surrounding landowners

Map	Address	Legal Description	Owner	Letter sent	Engagement
1	520 McNicol Road	Lot 7 DP 85126	[redacted]	Letter dropped in letter box 01.07.2026	No response received
2	236 Otau Mountain Road	Lot 7 DP 417873	[redacted]	Letter emailed on 03.07.2026	A meeting was held with Wesley Garratt on 16.09.2026 after several earlier attempts to meet. No issues with the proposal were raised, he was interested to see the draft plans and the direction of expansion in relation to their property. Understood the need for aggregate. No further meetings or discussions were considered necessary.
3	450 Otau Mountain Road	Lot 1 DP 209357	[redacted]	Not delivered as no letterbox to drop letter to. Can't receive standard mail.	No contact made
4	460 Otau Mountain Road	Lot 3 DP 08456	[redacted]	Not delivered as no letterbox to drop letter to. Can't receive standard mail.	No contact made
5	494 Otau Mountain Road	Lot 1 DP 175180	[redacted]	Letter emailed on 03.07.2026	Received a call from Edward on 03.07.2026. Asked whether the one lane bridge on Tourist Road would be upgraded, confirmed that this wasn't proposed. Wanted to know how to get AT to keep upgrading roads in the area. Wanted to know whether the quarry would extend beyond current property boundaries towards his property, confirmed that while the quarry would extend closer to them, it would not cross Otau Mountain Road and would remain within SAL land. Edward was grateful for the chance to chat and outlined those were all his concerns.
6	201 Moumoukai Road	Lot 1 DP 49440	Auckland Council	Email to Council Parks, via the Premium	
7		Allot 24 PSH of Otau			

8		Lot 7 DP 49440		Consenting team at Auckland Council.	Emailed Parks, through the processing planner at Council, and have addressed the queries raised during the referral process.
8		Lot 8 DP 49440			
8		Lot 9 DP 49440			
8		Lot 10 DP 49440			
8		Lot 11 DP 49440			
8		Lot 2 DP 49440			
8		Lot 3 DP 49440			
8		Lot 4 DP 49440			
8		Lot 5 DP 49440			
8		Lot 6 DP 49440			
8		Part Allot 27 PSH of Otau			
9		Allot 83A PSH of Otau			
10		Allot 84 PSH of Otau			
11		Allot 85 PSH of Otau			
12		Lot 13 DP 49440			
13	Workman Road, Pokeno	Lot 2 DP 33851			
14	131 Falls Road, Hunua	Lot 2 DP 534191	[redacted]	Not delivered as no letterbox to drop letter to. Can't receive standard mail.	No contact made.
15	49 Mathis Road, Papakura	Allot 97 PSH of Hunua	[redacted]	Letter dropped in letter box 01.07.2026.	No response received.
16	860R McNicol Road	Part Allot 81B PSH of Otau	Crown land managed by DOC	Letter sent on email to [redacted] on 03.07.2026	Response received from DoC stating "The Statutory Land Management Team is aware of your consultation request. They have advised that they do not wish to comment until the Substantive Application is lodged and the full suite of documentation is available".
17		Part Allot 81 PSH of Otau			
18	Skyhigh Road	Allot 99A PSH of Hunua			

19		Allot 100APSH of Hunua			
20	150 Skyhigh Road	Lot 3 DP 211692	[redacted]	Not delivered as no letterbox to drop letter to. Can't receive standard mail.	No contact made.
21	Skyhigh Road	Allot 101APSH of Hunua	Crown land managed by DOC	Letter sent on email to [redacted] on 03.07.2026	Response received from DoC stating "The Statutory Land Management Team is aware of your consultation request. They have advised that they do not wish to comment until the Substantive Application is lodged and the full suite of documentation is available".
22		Part allot 102 PSH of Hunua			
23		Part allot 103APSH of Hunua			
24		Part allot 110APSH of Hunua			
25		Part allot 111APSH of Hunua			
26		Allot 112APSH of Hunua			
27	661R McNicol Road, Clevedon	Allot 113APSH of Hunua			
28	95 Pioneer Road, Clevedon	Allot 114 PSH of Hunua	[redacted]	Letter posted through standard mail on 08.09.2026.	No response received.
29		Allot 115 PSH of Hunua			
30		Allot 142 PSH of Hunua			
31	600 McNicol Road	Lot 1 DP 171274		Letter emailed on 03.07.2026.	No response received.
ADDITIONAL PROPERTIES ADJACENT TO PUBLIC LAND					
32	108A Skyhigh Road	Lot 2 DP 208172	[redacted]	Letter dropped in letter box 01.07.2026.	No response received.
33	119 Highridge Road	Lot 2 DP 202478	[redacted]	Letter dropped in letter box 01.07.2026.	No response received.

			[redacted]		
34	144 Highridge Road	Lot 2 DP 201576		Letter dropped in letter box 01.07.2026.	No response received.
35	154 Highridge Road	Lot 1 DP 201576		Letter dropped in letter box 01.07.2026	No response received.
36	164B Highridge Road	Lot 2 DP 438866		Letter dropped in letter box 01.07.2026	No response received.
37	194 Skyhigh Road	Allot 347 Parish HUNUA DISTRICT		Letter dropped in letter box 01.07.2026	No response received.
38	129 Highridge Road	Lot 1 DP 202478		Letter dropped in letter box 01.07.2026	No response received.
PROPERTIES IDENTIFIED IN THE NOISE REPORT					
39	426 Otau Mountain Road	Lot 4 DP 308456		Not delivered as no letterbox to drop letter to.	No contact made.
40	373 Otau Mountain Road	Lot 6 DP 417873		Not delivered as no letterbox to drop letter to.	No contact made.
41	498 McNicol Road	Lot 5 DP 85126		Letter put in standard post 30.09.2026.	No response received.
42	458 McNicol Road	Lot 4 DP 85126		Letter emailed on 22.09.2026.	No response received.
43	164C Highridge road	Lot 1 DP 438866		Letter dropped in letter box 16.09.2026	No response received.
PROPERTIES IDENTIFIED IN THE AIR QUALITY REPORT					
44	546 McNicol Road	Lot 1 DP 169491	Stevenson Aggregates Limited	n/a	n/a

45	530 McNicol Road	Lot 8 DP 85126	Stevenson Aggregates Limited	n/a	n/a
46	510 McNicol Road	Lot 6 DP 85126	[redacted]	Letter emailed on 22.09.2026.	No response received.
47	422 Otau Mountain Road	Lot 2 DP 308456	[redacted]	Not delivered as no letterbox to drop letter to.	No contact made.