General conditions – Drury Quarry Sutton Block

Version dated: 17 September 2025 (Provided after Panel appointment)

Yellow highlighted text – Applicant amendments to draft conditions as at 25 August 2024

Green highlighted text – Council proposed amendments to draft conditions as at 17 September accepted by the Applicant

Blue highlighted text – Council proposed amendments to draft conditions as at 17 September not accepted by the Applicant

Pink highlighted text – Applicant amendments to draft conditions to address cross-referencing or errors

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PART A - DEFINITIONS

The table below defines the acronyms and terms used in the conditions. Defined terms are capitalised throughout the conditions.

Abbreviation/term	Meaning/definition
AS2187.2:2006	Australian Standard AS2187.2:2006 Explosives – Storage and Use, Part 2: Use of Explosives
Application	Means the application and assessment of environmental effects lodged with the Environmental Protection Authority on (TBC) and the applicant's responses to requests for further information (TBC)
AUP	The Auckland Unitary Plan – Operative in Part
BCM	Biodiversity Compensation Model
BOAM	Biodiversity Offset and Accounting Model
Certification	Certification of a Management Plan means confirmation from the Manager Resource Consents Auckland Council, that the Management Plan has been prepared in accordance with the condition(s) to which is relates.
Certified	Refers to a Management Plan that has completed the Certification process specified in Conditions 9, 10 and 11 ~~C1~~
COTMP	Chemical or Organic Treatment Management Plan
Consents	Includes all consents that are specific to the ~~Sutton Block~~ Project.
Construction Works	Those works required on Site prior to the extraction of aggregate as part of the operational phase and the subsequent removal of the Northern Bund. The work includes but is not limited to construction of haul roads, construction of any required bunds, construction of erosion and sediment control measures, development of stream diversions and associated removal of vegetation and materials to stockpiles.
Council	Auckland Council
CSMP	Contaminated Soils Management Plan
CTMP	Chemical Treatment Management Plan
dB	Decibel
DEB	Decanting Earth Bund
DMP	Dust Management Plan
DSI	Detailed Site Investigation
EEMP	Edge Effects Management Plan
EMP	Ecological Management Plan
ESC	Erosion and Sediment Controls
ESCP	Erosion and Sediment Control Plan
FEMP	Forest Enhancement Management Plan

FTAA	Fast-Track Approvals Act 2024
GD05	Auckland Council Erosion and Sediment Control Guide for Land Disturbing Activities in the Auckland Region, June 2016, Guideline Document 2016/005 Incorporating Amendment 2
GMP	Ground Water Monitoring Plan
ISV	Interim Seasonal Variation
LMP	Lizard Management Plan
Mineral Extraction Activity	As defined in the AUP
NAMP	Native Avifauna Management Plan
NFFMP	Native Freshwater Fauna Management Plan
NGDP:PP	Net Gain Delivery Plan: Planting Plan
NGDP:PWC	Net Gain Delivery Plan: Pest and Weed Control
NGDP:RP	Net Gain Delivery Plan: Riparian Planting
NGDP:WP	Net Gain Delivery Plan: Wetland Planting
Operational phase	On-going day to day work that occurs at the quarry post the Construction works.
Pit	The excavated quarrying area within the site
Project	means the extraction, processing (including crushing, screening, washing, and blending), transport, storage, sale and recycling of aggregates (clay, silt, rock, sand), the stripping and deposition of overburden material, rehabilitation, landscaping and cleanfilling of the quarry, the use of land and accessory buildings for offices, workshops and car parking areas associated with the operation of the quarry, the construction and use of internal roads, and all ancillary activities described in the Application such as the removal of streams, the take and diversion of water and groundwater, the removal of vegetation, and the restoration and enhancement of vegetation within the Site.
PSI	Preliminary Site Investigation
QMP	Quarry Management Plan
RAP	Remedial Action Plan
REAR-TE	Residual Effects Analysis Report-Terrestrial Ecology
RMA	Resource Management Act 1991
SAL	Stevenson
SEA	Significant Ecological Area
SESCP	Specific Erosion and Sediment Control Plan
SEV	Stream Ecological Valuation
WQMMP	Water Quality Monitoring and Management Plan

Commented [ZOAN1]: In response to comments from AC Stormwater Specialists

Site	Is the land identified as the "Sutton Block" in drawing 'Site Location – Wider Land Holdings' – Figure 1 dated 25 March 2025 prepared by Boffa Miskell Limited.
SRPP	Sutton Riparian Planting Plan
~~SPDP~~SDEP	Sutton Block Stream Diversion and Enhancement Plan
SQEP	Suitably Qualified and Experienced Person
SRP	Sediment Retention Pond
SSMP	Slope Stability Management Plan
Working Day	As defined under the Resource Management Act 1991.
ZOI	Zone of Influence

PART B - GENERAL CONDITIONS APPLYING TO ALL CONSENTS

1. Except as provided for in the conditions below, the Project must be undertaken in general accordance with the information submitted with the Application dated (~~TBC~~30 April 2025) and the Applicant's responses to Section 67 to the Fast-Track Approvals Act 2024 request for further information dated (TBC), all as referenced by the Council as consent number **BUNBUN60449474** and comprised of the following plans and reports:

Report title and reference	Author	Rev	Dated
Sutton Block Assessment of Environmental Effects	Tonkin & Taylor Ltd	-	31/03/2025
Drury Quarry - Sutton Block Assessment of Noise Effects	Marshall Day Acoustics	R09	26/03/2025
Sutton Block Expansion Landscape Effects Assessment	Boffa Miskell	4	24/03/2025
Sutton Block – Air Quality Assessment	Pattle Delamore Partners Ltd	3	18/03/2025
Geotechnical Assessment Sutton Block Extension, Drury Quarry, Drury	Riley	-	14/01/2025
Proposed Sutton Block Expansion Groundwater & Surface Water Effects Assessment	Pattle Delamore Partners Ltd	3	March 2025

Updated – Sutton Block Extension to Drury Quarry – Preliminary Site Investigation	Pattle Delamore Partners Ltd	-	12/01/2024
Updated – Sutton Block Extension to Drury Quarry – Detailed Site Investigation	Pattle Delamore Partners Ltd	-	12/01/2024
Updated – Sutton Block Extension to Drury Quarry – Soil Characterisation Investigation	Pattle Delamore Partners Ltd	-	12/01/2024
Updated – Sutton Block Extension to Drury Quarry – Contaminated Site Management Plan and Remedial Action Plan	Pattle Delamore Partners Ltd	3	09/01/2024
Erosion and Sediment Control Assessment Report Drury Quarry – Sutton Block	SouthernSkies Environmental Ltd	A	7/03/2025
Drury Quarry Extension Economic Impact Assessment	Market Economics Limited	-	20/02/2025
Drury Quarry Extension, Sutton Project, Drury, Auckland: Archaeological Assessment	Clough & Associates	-	March 2025
Proposed Sutton Block Expansion Integrated Transportation Assessment	Don McKenzie Consulting Ltd,	7	March 2025
Stevenson Aggregates - Drury Quarry Expansion Blast Vibration and Noise Study	Orica New Zealand Limited	-	13/12/2023
Ecological Impact Assessment: Proposed Sutton Block, Drury Quarry	Bioresearches & JS Ecology	3	23/03/2025
Ecological Management Plan: Proposed Sutton Block, Drury Quarry	Bioresearches & JS Ecology	1	17/01/2025
Residual Effects Analysis Report: Terrestrial Ecology. Drury Quarry -Sutton Block	Bioresearches & JS Ecology	2	11/02/2025

Residual Effects Analysis Report: Stream and Wetland Offset. Drury Quarry -Sutton Block	Bioresearches & JS Ecology	8	26/03/2025
Net Gain Delivery Plan: Planting Plan. Drury Quarry -Sutton Block	JS Ecology	3	19/03/2025
Net Gain Delivery Plan: Pest and Weed Control. Drury Quarry -Sutton Block	JS Ecology	-	March 2025
Net Gain Delivery Plan: Wetland Planting. Drury Quarry -Sutton Block Extension	Bioresearches	2	28/03/2025
Net Gain Delivery Plan: Riparian Planting. Drury Quarry -Sutton Block Extension	Bioresearches	2	20/01/2025

Inconsistency Between Information

2. Where there is inconsistency between:
   (a) The information listed in Condition 1 above and the requirements of these conditions, these conditions must prevail;
   (b) The information and plans lodged with the application and any further information provided post lodgement, the most recent information and plans must prevail; and
   (c) The draft management plans lodged with the application and the management plans certified under these conditions, the requirements of the certified management plans must prevail.
3. A copy of this resource consent and any certified management plans must be kept onsite at all times that the works authorised by this consent are being undertaken and must be produced without unreasonable delay upon request from a servant or agent of the Council.

Access to site

4. Access to the relevant parts of the site must be maintained and be available at all reasonable times to enable the servants or agents of the Council to carry out inspections, surveys, investigations, tests, measurements or take samples whilst adhering to the consent holder's health and safety policy and safety management plans.

Lapse

5. Under section 125 of the RMA, these consents lapse five years after they are granted unless:
   (a) The consents are given effect to; or
   (b) The Council extends the period after which the consents lapses.

Monitoring Charges and Payment of Council Costs

6. The consent holder must pay the Council an initial consent compliance monitoring charge of $3,000 inclusive of GST. The consent holder must then pay all subsequent charges relating to the recovery of cost for the administration, monitoring and supervision of these consents fixed by Council under Section 36 of the RMA.

Cultural Values

7. In recognition of cultural values the consent holder must:

   (a) Offer mana whenua the opportunity to prepare a cultural management plan in conjunction with the consent holder that will record the preferred engagement and partnership protocols going forward for mana whenua. The purpose of this plan is to inform operational and management measures of the quarry;

   (b) Engage with mana whenua to develop cultural monitoring procedures to be undertaken at the commencement of works, to be implemented during topsoil removal, and that will specify steps to be taken in the event of any accidental discovery of tāonga or koiwi;

   (c) Provide the opportunity for mana whenua to take and use any native trees felled as part of the Project;

   (d) Provide the opportunity for mana whenua to comment on draft management plans prior to the submission of those plans for certification;

   (e) Provide copies of the annual freshwater monitoring data to mana whenua upon request; and

   (f) Provide the opportunity for access to Kaarearea Paa subject to health and safety requirements across the site.

Complaints Register

8. At all times, a record of any complaints received about the Project must be maintained. The record must include:

   (a) The date, time and nature of the complaint;

   (b) The name, phone number and address of the complainant (unless the complainant wishes to remain anonymous);

   (c) Measures taken to respond to the complaint (including a record of the response provided to the complainant) or confirmation of no action if deemed appropriate;

   (d) The outcome of the investigation of the complaint;

   (e) Weather conditions at the time of the concern or complaint, including wind direction and cloud cover if the complaint relates to noise, dust or air quality; and

   (f) Any other activity in the area, unrelated to the Project that may have contributed to the complaint, such as construction works, fires or unusually dusty conditions generally.

A copy of the Complaints Register required by this condition must be made available to the ~~Manager~~ Council upon request as soon as practicable after the request has been made.

Management plans

Certification of Management Plans

9. Any management plan developed in accordance with this condition may be submitted in parts or in stages to address specific aspects of the Project works (e.g. construction or design) or to address specific activities authorised by the consents.

10. Any management plan must:

    (i) Be prepared and implemented in accordance with the relevant management plan condition;

    (ii) Be prepared by a Suitably Qualified and Experienced Person(s) (SQEP);

    (iii) Include sufficient detail relating to the management of effects associated with the relevant activities or stage of work to which it relates; and

    (iv) Summarises comments received from mana whenua and any other identified stakeholder as required by the relevant management plan condition, along with a summary of where comments have:

    (v) Been incorporated; and

    (vi) Where not incorporated, the reasons why.

11. Any management plan must be submitted to the Council for Certification in accordance with Table 1.

Table 1: Management certification timeframes

Management Plan	**Condition reference**	**Submission timeframe to Council for certification**
Construction Noise and Vibration Management Plan	18-19	20 working days prior to commencement of construction
NT-1 Water Quality Monitoring and Management Plan (Construction Phase)	20-21	20 working days prior to commencement of construction
Specific Erosion and Sediment Control Plan(s)	22-23	20 working days prior to commencement of construction
Chemical or Organic Treatment Management Plan	24-25	20 working days prior to commencement of construction
~~Contaminated Soils Management Plan~~	~~C7~~	~~20 working days prior to commencement works in the~~

Commented [ZOAN2]: In response to comments from AC Stormwater Specialists

		~~identified area of contamination~~
~~Remedial Action Plan~~	~~C7~~	~~10 working days prior to commencement of works in the identified area of contamination (if required)~~
Dust Management Plan	26-27	20 working days prior to commencement of construction
Groundwater Monitoring Plan	28-29	20 working days prior to commencement of construction
Slope Stability Management Plan	30-31	20 working days prior to commencement of construction
Landscape and Visual Mitigation and Management Plan	32-33	20 working days prior to vegetation clearance
Ecological Management Plan	34-37	20 working days prior to commencement of construction
Lizard Management Plan	38-40	20 working days prior to commencement of construction
Native Avifauna Management Plan	41-42	20 working days prior to commencement of construction
Bat Management Plan	43-44	20 working days prior to commencement of construction
Native Freshwater Fauna Management Plan	45-46	20 working days prior to commencement of instream works
Edge Effects Management Plan	47-48	20 working days prior to vegetation clearance
Sutton Block Riparian Planting Plan	49-50	20 working days prior to vegetation clearance
Net Gain Delivery Plan: Pest and Weed Control	51-52	20 working days prior to commencement of planting
Net Gain Delivery Plan: Planting Plan	53-56	20 working days prior to commencement of planting
Sutton Block Stream Diversion and Enhancement Plan	57-58	20 working days prior to commencement of stream diversion and enhancement works
Net Gain Delivery Plan: Riparian Planting	59-60	20 working days prior to commencement of planting

Net Gain Delivery Plan: Wetland Planting	61-62	20 working days prior to commencement of planting
Quarry Management Plan ~~– Sutton Block~~	63-64	20 working days prior to commencement of construction

12. In the event the Council does not provide a response within 30 working days of receiving a Management Plan, it shall be deemed to be certified and the consent holder shall be entitled to proceed with the relevant activities pertaining to the Management Plan in accordance with the submitted plan and the conditions of consent.

Management and Monitoring Plan revisions

13. The ~~C~~consent ~~H~~holder may make amendments to the final monitoring and management plans that may change how any adverse effect is managed at any time before the relevant works are undertaken subject to the certification of Council prior to the change taking effect.

14. The amendment to the monitoring or management plan(s) shall be consistent with the objectives and performance requirements of the plan and any limits or requirements set within these consent conditions.

15. In the event of an amendment to a management or monitoring plan under Condition 13, the ~~C~~consent ~~H~~holder must submit, in writing, the amendment to Council for certification that the amendment meets the objectives and performance requirements of the plan, at least 20 working days before the commencement of the relevant works.

16. Should Council decline to certify the amendment or request the incorporation of changes to the amendment, the ~~C~~consent ~~H~~holder may then resubmit a revised material amendment to the plan.

17. The Certification process for a revised amendment shall follow the same process described above in Condition 13.

Construction Noise and Vibration Management Plan

18. The objectives of the Construction Noise Vibration Management Plan (CNVMP) ~~must be~~ is to define the procedures to be followed to ensure that the construction noise and vibration standards in ~~Auckland Unitary Plan~~ AUP Rules E25.6.27 and E25.6.30 are being met.

19. The CNVMP must include:

    (a) Construction noise and vibration criteria;

    (b) Identification of the most affected premises where there exists the potential for noise and vibration effects;

    (c) Description and duration of the works, anticipated equipment and the processes to be undertaken;

    (d) Hours of operation, including specific times and days when construction activities causing noise and vibration would occur;

(e) Mitigation options where noise and vibration levels are predicted or demonstrated to approach or exceed the relevant limits. Specific noise mitigation measures must be implemented which may include, but not be limited to, acoustic screening, time management procedures and alternative construction methodologies;

(f) The erection of temporary construction noise barriers where appropriate; and

(g) Methods for monitoring and reporting on construction noise and vibration where appropriate.

NT-1 Stream Water Quality Monitoring and Management Plan (Construction Phase)

Commented [ZOAN3]: In response to comments from AC Stormwater Specialists

20. The objective of the NT-1 Stream Water Quality Monitoring and Management Plan (WQMMP) is to outline the water quality monitoring requirements for the NT-1 Stream during Construction Works required to provide site access, to assess potential effects on water quality and enable appropriate management responses.

21. The WQMMP must include:

(a) A drawing showing the monitoring locations upstream and downstream of Construction Works activities;

(b) Details of the methodology for undertaking water quality monitoring;

(c) The frequency of water quality monitoring for the duration of Construction Works in close proximity to the NT-1 Stream;

(d) The monitoring parameters to be tested, which must include turbidity (NTU), pH, and total suspended solids (mg/L); and

(e) Details of the response actions to be implemented where downstream monitoring results indicate deviations in turbidity, pH, or TSS relative to upstream results that can be attributed to the Construction Works.

~~C105~~ Specific Erosion and Sediment Control Plan

22. The objective of the Specific Erosion and Sediment Control Plans (SESCPs) is to set out the measures to be implemented to minimise erosion and sediment discharges beyond the site for the Project.

23. The SESCPs must include:

(a) Drawings showing location and quantities of earthworks, contour information, catchment boundaries and erosion and sediment controls (location, dimensions, capacity);

(b) Supporting calculations for erosion and sediment controls;

(c) Details of construction methods to be employed, including timing and duration;

(d) Dewatering and pumping methodology;

(e) Details of the proposed water treatment devices;

(f) A programme for managing exposed areas, including progressive stabilisation considerations;

(g) Roles and responsibilities under the SESCPs and identification of those holding roles, including the suitably qualified person; and

(h) Monitoring, maintenance and record-keeping requirements.

(i) The consent holder must keep records detailing:

(i) The monitoring undertaken;

(ii) The erosion and sediment controls that require maintenance; and

(iii) The time when the maintenance was completed.

Chemical or Organic Treatment Management Plan

24. The objective of the Chemical or Organic Treatment Management Plan (COTMP) is to detail the treatment of Sediment Retention Ponds (SRP) and Decanting Earth Bunds (DEB) during the construction works at the site to enhance sediment retention efficiency.

25. The COTMP must include:

(a) Specific design details of the chemical treatment system for the Project's SRP and DEB;

(b) Monitoring, maintenance (including post-storm) and contingency programme (including a record sheet);

(c) Bench testing results, including testing and analysis of both chemical and organic flocculants;

(d) Details of optimum dosage (including assumptions);

(e) Results of initial chemical or organic treatment trial;

(f) A spill contingency plan; and

(g) Details of the person or bodies that will hold responsibility for operation and maintenance of the chemical treatment system and the organisational structure which will support this system.

~~**Contaminated Soils Management Plan**~~

~~The objective of the Contaminated Soils Management Plan (CSMP) and Remedial Action Plan (RAP) is to describe how soil disturbance and off-site removal of fill activities, including proposed remedial activities, will be managed for the discrete areas identified as contaminated within the Detailed Site Investigation prepared by PDP dated 12 January 2024 to ensure human health exposure pathways are minimised for the duration of the soil disturbance works.~~

~~The CSMP and RAP must include:~~

~~(a) Procedures for demarcation and remediation of lead-contaminated surface soils within the discrete areas identified in the draft CSMP and RAP;~~

~~(b) Details on contaminated soil health and safety processes;~~

~~(c) Controls to be put in place during soil disturbance of contaminated soil;~~

~~(d) Protocols for any unexpected contamination discovered as part of the excavation works;~~

~~(e) Soil disposal requirements and landfill disposal protocols;~~

~~(f) The timing of the proposed soil disturbance; and the need for contingency, notification and works completion reporting; and~~

~~(g) Validation of excavation of surfaces (where required).~~

Dust Management Plan

26. The objective of the Dust Management Plan (DMP) is to minimise the risk of offensive or objectionable dust emissions occurring beyond the boundary of the site.

27. The DMP must include:

    (a) Identification of all fugitive and point sources for discharges of contaminants into air, including a map showing the location of each source;

    (b) Procedures to minimise discharges of contaminants into air, including details of the inspection, maintenance, monitoring and contingency procedures in place for all emissions control equipment at the Site;

    (c) Procedures for the operation, maintenance, and calibration of the meteorological monitor required by Condition ~~129~~ 124;

    (d) Procedures for the operation, maintenance, and calibration of the ambient dust monitors as required by Condition ~~130~~ 125;

    (e) Details of management and monitoring practices in place to minimise discharges of dust; including but not limited to:

        (i) The use of water carts and irrigation systems to dampen dusty surfaces and all other dust mitigation measures required by Condition ~~127~~ 122;

        (ii) Stopping all work on areas of the site that are sources of excessive dust, other than dust control activities;

        (iii) The inclusion of two alert levels of dust generation that trigger firstly additional dust mitigation measures and secondly cessation of certain dust generating activities on site until dust concentrations no longer constitute a significant adverse effect beyond the boundary of the Site. The determination of a significant adverse dust effect beyond the boundary of the consent holder's property must be carried out using the guidance included in the Ministry for the Environment's Good Practice Guide for Assessing and Managing Dust and in consultation between the consent holder and Council;

        (iv) Contingency measures to investigate the causes of any exceedances of the dust alert levels and to minimise dust discharges in the event that the investigation identifies on-site dust cause as the cause of an exceedance; and

        (v) The identification of staff responsibilities.

Groundwater Monitoring Plan

28. The overall objective of the Groundwater Management Plan (GMP) must be to set out the practices and procedures to be adopted to monitor groundwater at the site.

29. The GMP must include:

(a) A monitoring and reporting schedule which integrates the requirements relating to pit groundwater inflow, quarry pit water levels, bore water levels, water quality sampling, surface water flows and monitoring required by this consent;

(b) A schedule and plan (Figures 17 and 18, Recommended Monitoring Plan, Prepared by PDP, dated December 2025) of all monitoring bores and piezometers for groundwater pressures and / or groundwater level monitoring, giving location, elevation RL, construction details, practices for bore water level monitoring and water quality sampling;

(c) A procedure for quarry pit groundwater inflow measurement obtained by pump-out or water level measurements;

(d) Provide a schedule and plan (Figures 17 and 18, Recommended Monitoring Plan, Scale 1: 70,000, Prepared by PDP, dated December 2024) of all stream gauging sites for augmentation flows;

(e) The definition of seasonal variation (SV) for groundwater levels and / or pressures, the methodology for establishing seasonal variation at each monitoring bore location listed in Schedule A attached as Appendix 1 to the consent conditions and any revised values of SV to replace the Interim Seasonal Variation (ISV);

(f) A schedule of frequency of all monitoring requirements;

(g) Details on bore construction and maintenance requirements;

(h) Details of all trigger levels established by this consent. Trigger levels established by monitoring required by this consent, will be subsequently updated in the GMP;

(i) Details of the actions to be implemented if bore water trigger levels are exceeded; and

(j) Details of the Drury Quarry site management structure and details of personnel responsible for the maintenance of the GMP, and of the related record keeping and reporting requirements.

Slope Stability Management Plan

30. The objective of the Slope Stability Management Plan (SSMP) is to outline monitoring and management measures to identify, assess, and mitigate potential safety and stability risks associated with slope instability.

31. The SSMP must include:

(a) An annual stability review of the quarry face batters, including a review of trial batters in the Waikato Coal Measures;

(b) A review of stormwater control measures to ensure effective management of water runoff and stability;

(c) Identification of any monitoring devices or instruments to be installed, ongoing measurements, collation, and analysis of defect orientations and their potential impacts on excavation;

(d) Requirements for the installation of shallow groundwater monitoring piezometers at commencement of pit excavation to monitor groundwater connectivity between wetlands adjoining the southern extent of the pit and the quarry face;

(e) Outlines of specific hold points in the quarry excavations for review; and

(f) A detailed stability assessment that is developed as a 'living document', to be updated as the quarry progresses and further excavation occurs.

Landscape and Visual Mitigation and Management Plan

32. The objective of the Landscape and Visual Mitigation and Management Plan (LVMMP) is to ensure that the ongoing landscape mitigation avoids, remedies or mitigates the actual and potential adverse landscape and visual effect of the Project where practicable.

33. The LVMMP must include:

(a) Details of the proposed planting types and specific locations to achieve the screening proposed, including identification of relevant staging of mitigation works;

(b) Details of the removal of the pine trees located along the western extent of the Project design;

(c) Buffer planting of approximately 15 m wide will be established along the western extent of the Project design following the removal of pine trees. This buffer planting must consist of a mix of exotic and native tree species consistent with those recommended in the LVA referenced in Condition 1;

(d) A bund will be progressively formed and established along the northern extent of the pit during Stage 1 and must remain in place until the commencement of Stage 5. The bund landform is to be graded such that it reflects and integrates with the surrounding contours for the duration of its existence;

(e) Buffer planting between the northern toe of the bund and the neighbouring Outstanding Natural Landscape (ONL) must be established following the completion of the bund. Buffer planting must consist of suitable exotic species consistent with those recommended in the LVA referenced in Condition 1;

(f) Buffer planting of indigenous trees must be interplanted near the crest of the newly formed eastern ridge (proximate to the pit edge). Buffer planting must consist of suitable indigenous species consistent with those recommended in the LVA referenced in Condition 1;

(g) Indigenous ecological mitigation planting to the south of the quarry pit east of Kaarearea Paa should incorporate some quick growing indigenous species to provide screening to views from the south and south west; and

~~(h) Details of the alignment and type of any fencing proposed; and;~~

(h) The implemented planting shall be monitored and maintained for the duration of the Project.

Commented [T+T4]: As requested by AC Landscape Specialists

Commented [T+T5]: As requested by AC Landscape Specialists

Commented [T+T6]: Requested by AC Landscape Specialists, but not accepted. This condition is considered unnecessarily onerous and goes beyond what is strictly necessary to manage potential effects.

Ecological Management Plan

34. The objectives of the EMP are to:

    (a) Identify the ecological values adversely affected by the Project, including vegetation removal, overburden removal and reclamation of streams and wetlands;

    (b) Minimise the loss of ecological values prior to and during vegetation removal;

    (c) Minimise the loss of ecological values prior to stream reclamation; and

    (d) Manage adverse edge effects on adjoining existing vegetation.

35. The EMP must be based on the EMP Sutton Block, Drury Quarry Version 1, prepared by Bioresearches and JS Ecology, dated 17 January 2025.

36. The EMP must:

    (a) Include as a minimum:

        (i) A summary of the terrestrial and freshwater ecology and biodiversity values and effects of the project; and

        (ii) Include sub-plans (Conditions 38 to 50) below

            - -Lizard Management Plan
            - -Native Avifauna Management Plan
            - -Bat Management Plan
            - -Native Freshwater Fauna Management Plan
            - -Edge Effects Management Plan
            - -Sutton Block Riparian Planting Plan

    (b) Set out staff induction procedures in respect of ecological requirements.

37. A timeframe for the effective and efficient Implementation of the EMP and associated management plans and completion monitoring schedule.

Lizard Management Plan

38. The objective of the Lizard Management Plan (LMP) is to avoid where practicable and otherwise minimise any potential effects on indigenous lizards within the areas of vegetation clearance.

39. The LMP must include:

    (a) The area to be impacted by the works (including a plan) and the proposed release site for native lizards;

    (b) Credentials and contact information for the project herpetologist;

    (c) Timing of the implementation of the LMP;

        (i) A description of methodology for survey, trapping and relocation of lizards rescued including, Appropriate salvage protocols;

(ii) Relocation protocols (including method used to identify suitable relocation site(s));

(iii) Nocturnal and diurnal capture protocols;

(iv) Supervised habitat clearance/transfer protocols; and

(v) Appropriate opportunistic relocation protocols.

(d) Analysis/confirmation of whether lizard exclusion fence (e.g. a super silt fence) needs to be erected around the boundary of the vegetation removal area during or immediately following removal works occurring to prevent re-colonisation by native lizards;

(e) Details of relation sites including:

(i) Provision for additional refugia, if required (e.g. depositing salvaged logs, wood or debris, installing tree covers) for captured lizards;

(ii) Any weed and pest management to ensure the relocation site is maintained as an appropriate habitat; and

(f) A description of the lizard monitoring methodology, including but not limited to:

(i) Baseline surveys (as necessary) to identify potential release sites for salvaged lizard populations and lizard monitoring sites;

(ii) Ongoing annual surveys to evaluate translocation success;

(iii) Pre and post -translocation surveys; and

40. Monitoring of effectiveness of pest control and/or any potential adverse effects on lizards associated with pest control as set out in the draft plans titled “Vegetation to be Enhanced, Figure 1 (dated 27 November 2024)” and “Pest Control Locations, Figure 2 (dated 18 December) of the NGDP:PWC.

Native Avifauna Management Plan

41. The objective of the Native Avifauna Management Plan (NAMP) is to avoid or minimise the potential effects on native avifauna from the construction works during peak breeding season.

42. The NAMP must include:

(a) Credentials and contact information for the project ecologist or ornithologist;

(b) Timing of the implementation of the NAMP;

(c) A description of methodology for bird nest surveys and management around active nests. This must include species-specific details for potentially Threatened and At-Risk species, including but not limited to:

(i) Description of potential nest locations;

(ii) Duration of the breeding season and incubation, nesting and period of post-fledging parental dependence; and

(iii) Exclusion zone requirements around active nests for vegetation clearance.

(iv) Details of ongoing monitoring and reporting requirements.

Bat Management Plan

43. The objective of the Bat Management Plan (BMP) is to avoid where practicable and mitigate the effects on long-tailed bats from the removal of any vegetation and/or trees that are potential bat roost habitat.

44. The BMP must include:

(a) Tree feeling protocols for trees that may be used for bat roosting;

(b) Where necessary, set out an approach to habitat replacement and pest control, consistent with the Department of Conservation Bat Recovery Group Advice Note; and

(c) Be updated (where necessary) to be consistent with any authorisation given by the Director-General of Conservation under section 53 of the Wildlife Act 1953 where any such authorisation is required.

Native Freshwater Fauna Management Plan

45. The objective of the Native Freshwater Fauna Management Plan (NFFMP) is the recovery and relocation of native fish, kōura and kākahi in the sections of streams affected by instream works, prior to instream works commencing.

46. The NFFMP must include:

(a) Timing of capture and relocation;

(b) Methods to capture fish;

(c) Methods to recover kōura and kākahi;

(d) Details on fishing effort;

(e) Details on relocation site(s);

(f) Storage and transport measures including best practice for prevention of predation and death during capture;

(g) Measure to be implemented to prevent fish from re-entering reaches of stream relocation capture has occurred; and

(h) Euthanasia methods for diseased or pest fish species

Edge Effects Management Plan

47. The objective of the Edge effects Management Plan (EEMP) is to provide details on how effects on the indigenous vegetation around the Sutton Pit edge will be minimised through buffer infill planting and fencing.

48. The EEMP must include:

(a) Details on the buffer planting location and widths;

(b) Plant species, including the proposed planting schedules;

(c) Details on fencing location and type; and

(d) Monitoring and maintenance of planting and fencing undertaken.

Sutton Block Riparian Planting Plan

49. The objective of the Sutton Block Riparian Planting Plan (SRPP) is to mitigate effects on freshwater environments through the proposed planting of riparian margins of the northern tributary and wetland habitat adjacent to the final pit.

50. The SRPP must include:

(a) Plans identifying the areas of proposed riparian planting;

(b) Describe plan species mixes, plant spacing, density and layout, plant size and planting methods;

(c) Describe where the plants will be eco-sourced from;

(d) Describe fencing and stock exclusion;

(e) Include a plant pest management programme;

(f) Include an animal pest management programme; and

(g) Describe the ongoing maintenance and management of planted areas, including a requirement that over a 5 year period (or until 80% canopy cover is achieved) plants that fail to establish are replaced.

Net Gain Delivery Plan: Pest and Weed Control

51. The objectives of the Net Gain Delivery Plan: Pest and Weed Control (NGDP:PWC) are to ensure:

(a) That sufficient quantity and quality of enhancement actions, as set out in the REAR-TE, is achieved to offset the loss of vegetation and habitats to be removed as a result of the Project.

(b) The offset enhancement actions are implemented in a timely manner; maintained and monitored; and suitably protected so as to ensure they achieve an overall net gain in accordance with modelled targets as set by the REAR-TE.

52. The NGDP:PWC must include:

(a) Plans identifying the areas of proposed ecological enhancement;

(b) Include a plant pest management programme that describes the ongoing maintenance and management of pest plant species, including control methods and ongoing monitoring;

(c) Include an animal pest management programme that describes the ongoing maintenance and management of pest predators (possums, rats, mustelids) and ungulate (pigs, goats and deer) species, including control methods, catch targets and ongoing population monitoring;

(d) Describe any fencing (location, type and maintenance requirements), stock exclusion, or any other physical works necessary to protect enhanced areas from livestock;

(e) Require that the offsetting and enhancement activities identified in the NGDP:PWC commence within one year of any vegetation removal within the Project area being commenced; and

(f) Provide for re-modelling of the Biodiversity Offset Accounting Models (BOAM) for offset enhancement with updated field data at Year 10 as part of confirming the biodiversity gains accruing from enhancement in advance of vegetation loss and if necessary, adjusting the NGDP:PWC in accordance with the models.

Net Gain Delivery Plan: Planting Plan

53. The objectives of the Net Gain Delivery Plan: Planting Plan (NGDP:PP) are:

(a) To ensure that sufficient quantity, diversity and quality of planting is achieved to offset or compensate the loss of terrestrial vegetation and habitats to be removed as a result of the Project;

(b) To ensure that the offset and compensation planting is managed in an appropriate manner to facilitate the on-going survival and development of the recreated and enhanced habitats; and

(c) To ensure the offset and compensation plantings are maintained and monitored, and suitably protected so as to ensure they achieve an overall net gain in accordance with the modelled targets.

54. The NGDP:PP must provide in part for the offset of the loss of vegetation in the Project area at the following approximate rates in Table ~~1~~2:

Table ~~1~~2: Compensation Planting Rates

Biodiversity type	**Area Lost/ha**	**Offset Planting/ha**
Rock forest (RF)	0.65	8.32
Taraire tawa podocarp forest (WF9)	7.33	32
Kānuka forest (VS2)	8.8	~~22~~ 17.6
Relict native trees amongst pasture	130 individual trees	887 young trees
Total	16.78	~~62.32~~57.92

55. The NGDP:PP must:

(a) Require that the planting of pioneer species (as identified in the NGDP:PWC dated 19 March 2025) commences no later than the first planting season following the commencement of vegetation removal within the Project;

(b) Require that all pioneer planting be completed within 10 years from commencement (as outlined in (a) above);

(c) Identify when the enrichment planting is to be undertaken for each area of pioneer planting (based on the monitoring of the growth of the pioneer planting and which is expected to be within three to five years of the pioneer planting);

(d) Identify areas (including legal boundaries) where planting is to occur including staging;

(e) Describe plant species mixes, plant spacing, density and layout, plant size (at time of planting) and planting methods (including ground preparation, mulching and trials);

(f) Describe where the plants will be eco-sourced from (including species genetic source and propagation methodology);

(g) Describe fencing (location and type), stock exclusion, or any other physical works necessary to protect planted areas from livestock;

(h) Include a plant pest management programme that as a minimum targets species that threaten new or replacement plantings;

(i) Include an animal pest management programme that as a minimum targets exotic species that threaten new or replacement plantings and indigenous fauna (pest predators);

(j) Describe the ongoing maintenance and management of planted areas, including a requirement that over a 5-year period (or until 80% canopy cover is achieved) plants that fail to establish are replaced; and

(k) Provide for re-modelling of the BOAM for offset planting with updated monitoring data at Year 10 as part of confirming the biodiversity gains accruing from planting in advance of vegetation loss and if necessary, adjusting the amount of further planting required in accordance with the models.

56. Within 6 months of the 10th anniversary of commencement of this consent, the consent holder must submit to the Council an assessment of the biodiversity offset that demonstrates whether the modelled targets in Bioresearches & JS Ecology 2025 have been met. If the assessment shows that net gain for the offset planting has not been met, the consent holder must submit an amended Net Gain Delivery Plan: Planting Plan with the Council demonstrating where any additional planting will occur and how this will result in the modelled targets being achieved.

Sutton Block Stream Diversion and Enhancement Plan

57. The objective of the Sutton Block Stream Diversion and Enhancement Plan (S~~PDP~~DEP) is to detail the construction and riparian planting of the stream diversion (NT 1 Stream Drury Site) within the site.

58. The SDEP~~PDP~~ must include details of the streams diversions on site, including:

~~Diversion details of the streams on site, including:~~

(a) Construction methods and timing; ~~and~~

~~Location and flow path;~~

(b) Design drawings, with profiles illustrating;

(i) ; ~~and~~ The location and flow path, including low flow channel and meanders; ~~and~~

(ii) Ecological enhancements, such as riffles, pools and boulders to increase hydrologic variation.; and

(iii) The culvert design, which must be a stream simulation culvert that includes the natural streambed, and is sized to provide for natural hydraulic and ecological processes, including fish passage.

(c) Riparian planting, in accordance with the SRPP (Conditions 49 and 50); and

(d) Stream Monitoring Plan.

~~(e) Construction methods.~~

~~(f) Details of ecological enhancements to be included within the design, including:~~

~~(g) Meander;~~

~~(h) Low flow channel;~~

~~(i) Riffles, pools and boulders to increase hydrologic variation; and~~

~~(e) Riparian planting~~

Net Gain Delivery Plan: Riparian Planting

59. The objective of the Net Gain Delivery Plan: Riparian Planting (NGDP:RP) is to ensure riparian planting of the Peach Hill Road Stream, Davies Road Stream (Drury Site), Tutaenui Stream and West Stream (Tuakau offset site) are undertaken in an appropriate manner to facilitate the on-going survival of those plants and to achieve the long-term enhancement of the watercourse values .

60. To NGDP:RP must include:

(a) Specific restoration design details, including:

(i) Location and flow paths;

(ii) Supporting design drawings including profiles (if required);

(iii) Details of ecological enhancements including meander; low flow channel; pools; and

(iv) Monitoring and maintenance requirements.

(b) Planting plans, including details on:

(i) Identifying the areas of proposed riparian planting and any in-stream enhancement works (for example, any culverts or flood gates to be removed or relocated);

(ii) Plant species mixes; plant spacing, density and layout; plant size (at time of planting);

(iii) Planting methodology, sourcing and schedules;

(iv) Physical protection of plants (i.e., fencing or stock exclusion);

(v) Planting monitoring targets and maintenance;

(vi) Plant disease and pest animal management; and

(vii) The ongoing maintenance and management of planted areas, including a requirement that over a 5-year period (or until 80% canopy cover is achieved) plants that fail to establish are replaced.

Net Gain Delivery Plan: Wetland Planting

61. The objective of the Net Gain Delivery Plan: Wetland Planting (NGDP:WP) is to ensure that the wetland restoration and planting at Tuakau offset site is designed and undertaken in an appropriate manner to facilitate the on-going survival of the wetland and those plants and to achieve the long-term enhancement of the wetland values.

62. To NGDP:WP must include:

(a) Wetland restoration design details, including:

(i) Location and flow paths;

(ii) Supporting design drawings including wetland profiles;

(iii) Details of construction methods;

(iv) Details of ecological enhancements, including meander; low flow channel; pools; and

(v) Monitoring and maintenance requirements.

(b) Planting plans, including details on:

(i) Plant species mixes; plant spacing, density and layout; plant size (at time of planting);

(ii) Planting methodology, sourcing and schedules;

(iii) Physical protection of plants (i.e., fencing or stock exclusion);

(iv) Planting monitoring targets and maintenance;

(v) Plant disease and pest animal management; and

(vi) The ongoing maintenance and management of planted areas, including a requirement that over a 5-year period (or until 80% canopy cover is achieved) plants that fail to establish are replaced.

Quarry Management Plan ~~– Sutton Block~~

63. The objective of the Quarry Management Plan (QMP) is to set out the practices and procedures to be adopted at the Site to ensure compliance with key operational requirements.

64. The QMP must address:

    (a) The stages of quarry development;

    (b) Operational noise management and monitoring, complaints and response procedure;

    (c) Operational vibration management and monitoring, complaints and response procedure;

    (d) Operational ~~erosion and sediment control plans~~ SESCPs as described in Condition~~s 20~~ 22-23 above; and

    (e) Closure and rehabilitation plans (only to be included within 5 years of confirmed closure).

~~**Quarry Management Plan – Sutton Block**~~

~~65. The objective of the Quarry Management Plan (QMP) is to set out the practices and procedures to be adopted at the Site to ensure compliance with key operational requirements.~~

~~66. The QMP must address:~~

~~(a) The stages of quarry development;~~

~~(b) Operational noise management and monitoring, complaints and response procedure;~~

~~(c) Operational vibration management and monitoring, complaints and response procedure;~~

~~(d) Operational erosion and sediment control plans as described in Condition 20 above; and~~

~~(e) Closure and rehabilitation plans (only to be included within 5 years of confirmed closure).~~

~~**Quarry Management Plan – Sutton Block**~~

~~67. The objective of the Quarry Management Plan (QMP) is to set out the practices and procedures to be adopted at the Site to ensure compliance with key operational requirements.~~

~~68. The QMP must address:~~

~~(a) The stages of quarry development;~~

~~(b) Operational noise management and monitoring, complaints and response procedure;~~

~~(c) Operational vibration management and monitoring, complaints and response procedure;~~

~~(d) Operational erosion and sediment control plans as described in Condition 20 above; and~~

~~(e) Closure and rehabilitation plans (only to be included within 5 years of confirmed closure).~~

ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT

65. The consent holder must provide to the Team Leader Environmental Monitoring (monitoring@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz) ~~Manager~~ by **date** each year, or on an alternative date as agreed with Council, an Annual Monitoring Report.

66. The purpose of this report is to provide an overview of the monitoring and reporting work undertaken, and any environmental issues that have arisen during Construction Works or Operational phase.

67. As a minimum this report must include:

(a) All monitoring data required in accordance with the conditions of this consent ~~both in the Construction Works and Operational phase~~;

(b) Records of response actions required under Condition 21;

(c) Records of inspection and maintenance undertaken required under Conditions 80 and 8184;

(d) Records of noise measurements required by Condition 85 95;

(e) Records of vibration from permanent vibration monitoring stations required under Condition 9599(f);

(f) Records of complaints received and the responses to those complaints;

(g) Any reasons for non-compliance with the conditions of this resource consent;

(h) Measures taken to address compliance issues; and

(i) Recommendations on alterations to any monitoring required.

PART C – SPECIFIC CONDITIONS - LAND USE CONSENT (S9) LUC60449475, STREAMWORKS CONSENT (S13 S14) LUS60449476 AND DIVERSION AND DISCHARGE OF STORMWATER DIS60449510

** **Duration**

68. Pursuant to section 123 of the RMA the district and regional earthworks, vegetation removal and streamworks consents expire 35 years from the date of their commencement unless they have been surrendered or been cancelled at an earlier date. This expiry does not apply to the land-use consent for the mineral extraction activities, which shall continue until it is surrendered.

Pre Start Meeting

69. Prior to the commencement of the Project the consent holder must hold a pre-start meeting that:
    (a) Is located on the subject site;
    (b) Is scheduled not less than five working days before the anticipated commencement of vegetation and/or overburden removal;
    (c) Includes Council officers; and
    (d) Includes representation from the contractors / staff who will undertake the vegetation and overburden removal.

70. The purpose of the meeting is to:
    (a) Discuss the erosion and sediment control measures and management plans requirements; and
    (b) Ensure all relevant parties are aware of and familiar with the necessary conditions of this consent.

71. The following information must be made available by the consent holder at the pre-start meeting:
    (a) Estimated timeframes for the applicable stages of the works;
    (b) Resource consent conditions; and
    (c) Any relevant and required certified management plans.

Archaeology

72. The consent holder must ensure that:
    (a) The locations and extent of the two recorded archaeological sites included in the Archaeological Assessment, prepared by Clough & Associates, dated March 2025, identified as sites R12/728 and R12/723 are recorded and included in all detailed design drawings for the Project;
    (b) The extent of area of each of R12/728 and R12/723 must be fenced off prior to the commencement of works to protect those sites from accidental damage. Any earthworks within 10m of that fenced off area must be monitored by an appropriately qualified archaeologist. The monitoring must continue until the natural deposits have been reached (where excavations are continued to this depth), or until it becomes clear that the area has been modified to the point where no archaeology would be expected;
    (c) The topsoil stripping of R12/724 must be supervised by an appropriately qualified archaeologist in order to record any remains or features of the post-1900 domestic/farming activities; and
    (d) All other requirements of the Archaeology Management Plan are complied with.

~~(e) That the proposed offset mitigation planting areas within the wider SAL landholding (larger Sutton Block area) and Nga Motu O Hingaia Island (Hingaia Island), Pahurehure Inlet; are archaeologically assessed and undertaken under the project archaeologists direction.~~

Accidental Discovery Protocol

73. ~~Subject~~ In addition to any specific protocols agreed with mana whenua pursuant to condition 7(b), if any earthworks on the Site result in the identification of any previously unknown archaeological site, including any archaeological artefact, koiwi or taonga, the Land Disturbance – Regional Accidental Discovery rule E12.6.1 set out in the ~~Auckland Unitary Plan Operative in Part (August 2020) (~~AUP ~~ADR)~~ must be applied.

Contaminated Land

74. Earthworks involving contaminated impacted soil must be conducted in accordance with the Updated- Sutton Block Expansion to Drury Quarry – Contaminated Site Management Plan and Remedial Action Plan (T+T, January 2024) (CSMP/RAP). Any variation to the CASMP or RAP must be submitted to the Council for review and certification that it appropriately manages actual and potential soil contamination effects and is within the scope of this consent, prior to implementation.

Advice Note: Asbestos Containing Materials

- If you are demolishing any building that may have asbestos containing materials (ACM) in it:
- You have obligations under the relevant regulations for the management and removal of asbestos, including the need to engage a Competent Asbestos Surveyor to confirm the presence or absence of any ACM.
- Work may have to be carried out under the control of a person holding a WorkSafe NZ Certificate of Competence (CoC) for restricted works.
- If any ACM is found, removal or demolition will have to meet the Health and Safety at Work (Asbestos) Regulations 2016.
- Information on asbestos containing materials and your obligations can be found at *www.worksafe.govt.nz*

If ACM is found on site following the demolition or removal of the existing buildings you may be required to remediate the site and carry out validation sampling.

Erosion and Sediment Controls

75. Prior to bulk earthworks commencing at the Site, the consent holder must submit to the Council 'As Built Certification Statements', signed by a SQEP confirming that erosion and sediment controls have been constructed in accordance with the certified ~~CESCP~~ SESCPs required by Conditions 22 and 23 ~~10~~ for certification.

76. Erosion and sediment control measures for the Construction Works must be constructed and maintained in general accordance with Auckland Council Guidance Document GD05; Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines for Land Disturbing Activities in the Auckland Region and any amendments to this document, except where a higher standard is detailed

Commented [ZOAN7]: Amendments requested by AC Heritage Specialists were not accepted for the reasons set out in Row 106 in the Applicant's response to AC s67 table.
In Summary, the Applicant is no longer pursuing offset at Duruy Islands and the proposed measures at the Suttom Block site are considered to be sufficient to manage any potential effects.

Commented [T+T8]: Requested by AC Heritage Specialists, but not accepted. Its considered that 'Subject' is appropriate given the condition provides for specific protocols yet to be agreed with mana whenua pursuant to condition 7(b).

in the documents referred to in the consent conditions, in which case the higher standard must apply.

77. If there is failure of an erosion and sediment control device that results in a discharge to the receiving environment occurring the consent holder must:

    (a) Repair failure (as appropriate);

    (b) Undertake an immediate visual inspection of affected reaches; ~~and~~

    (c) Notify the Project Ecologist to undertake an assessment of potential sediment deposition within affected reaches; and

    (d) Notify the Council's Earthworks and Streamworks Monitoring Office within 24 hours of becoming aware of the failure.

78. Where silt fences are utilised, sediment deposits and/or bulges against the fence that reach 20% of the fence height will be cleared.

79. Sediment must not exceed 20% of the total volume of the sediment retention ponds and decanting earth bunds.

Erosion and Sediment Monitoring

80. Erosion and sediment controls as outlined in the SESCP will be monitored and maintained in accordance with the Auckland Council Guideline Document 2016/005 Erosion and Sediment Control Guideline for Land Disturbing Activities in the Auckland Region (GD05).

81. The following inspections and responses must be undertaken and recorded:

    (a) Weekly inspection:

    Site inspections must be undertaken by the Quarry Manager (or representative) to inspect all ESC measures, identify any maintenance or corrective actions necessary, assign timeframes for completion, and identify any devices that are not performing as anticipated through the ESCPs.

    (b) Pre-rain event inspection:

    Prior to ~~15 mm~~ rainfall events of 25mm or more, excluding ~~that cause~~ surface water runoff, inspections must be made of ESC devices, including chemical treatment systems, to ensure that they are fully functioning in preparation for the forecast event. Any maintenance will be documented and must be undertaken immediately.

    (c) Post-rain event inspection:

    Following all rainfall events ~~that cause surface water runoff~~ of 25mm or more, inspections must be made of all ESC measures to ensure that all controls have performed as expected and to identify any maintenance requirements. All maintenance items must be documented must be undertaken immediately.

    (d) Rainfall measurement:

    Rainfall measures must be determined using an on-site rain gauge, which must e be appropriately maintained. ~~installed and maintained on the Site~~ This gauge must be

used to confirm rainfall totals for the purpose of determining when pre- and post-rainfall inspections under Conditions (b) and (c) are triggered.

82. The records of inspections and maintenance undertaken under Condition 81 ~~84~~ must be submitted to Council in the Annual Report required under Conditions 65-67 ~~68~~, including a summary of site performance for the period covered by the Annual Report.

Operational Noise

83. All activities authorised by this consent must comply with the following noise standards. Noise must be measured and assessed in accordance with New Zealand Standard on Acoustics – Measurement of Environmental Sound (MZS 6801:2008) and New Zealand Standard on Acoustics – Environmental Noise (NZS:6802:2008).

Times	Noise levels
7am-9pm Monday to Friday	LAeq 55dB
7am-4pm Saturday	LAeq 55dB
All other times and on public holidays	LAeq 45dB LAFmax 75dB

84. The existing ground levels at RL215.3 and RL217.1 in the northwest corner, between coordinates 1776965 / 5890479 and 1777028 / 5890528, must be maintained to provide pit edge (terrain) screening for 359 MacWhinney Drive. Refer to "Pit Edge (terrain screening) to be Maintained, Figure 16 (dated 26 March 2025)" prepared by Boffa Miskell for the approximate location.

Noise monitoring

85. The consent holder must establish one noise monitor to the west (i.e., near MacWhinney Drive) and one to the north-east (i.e. near Sonja or Laurie Drive) of the proposed pit prior to commencement of Construction Works. The purpose of these monitors is to undertake measurements to demonstrate whether the noise levels arising from activities authorised by this consent are compliant with the maximum noise levels permitted by the AUP.

86. Within ~~four~~ two weeks of commencement of overburden removal ~~weeks of the noise monitors being established in accordance with Condition 85~~, the consent holder shall engage a suitably qualified acoustic engineer to visit the site and carry out attended noise monitoring as a one-off requirement in accordance with NZ Standards NZS 6801:2016 and NZ 6802:2016. The purposes of this monitoring will be to:

    (a) Confirm that the Sutton block activities active at that time comply with the permitted levels; and

    (b) Establish the noise level transfer functions between the two noise monitors and key residential receivers to enable future checks using the noise monitors only.

Commented [T+T9]: As requested by AC Noise & Vibration Specialists

Lighting

87. Lighting must comply with the relevant permitted standards in Chapter E24 of the AUP ~~Auckland Unitary Plan~~. Lighting must be assessed in accordance with E24.6.1. General standards (as at 31 March 2025).

88. The following methods must be adopted:

    (a) Lighting limits must be measured and assessed in accordance with Standard AS 4282-1997 Control of the Obtrusive Effects of Outdoor Lighting. Any calculation undertaken for the purposes of these assessing lighting limits must be based on a maintenance factor of 1.0 (i.e. no depreciation);

    (b) Where measurements of any illuminance above background levels from the use of artificial lighting cannot be made because the artificial lighting cannot be turned off, measurements will be made in areas of a similar nature that are not affected by the artificial lighting; and

    (c) All permanent exterior lighting must be downward facing, with zero upward tilt, emits zero direct upward light and is not located on the ridgelines (unless there is no practicable alternative, or it is required for safety reasons).

Blast Vibration and Noise Levels

89. Vibration and noise generated from quarrying activities must not exceed the limits set out in ~~Tables J4.4.2.1 and J4.5(A) in the AUSTRALIAN STANDARD AS2187.2:2006 Explosives – Storage and Use, Part 2: Use of Explosives (AS2187.2:2006)~~ German Standard DIN 4150-3 1999: Structural vibration – Part 3 Effects on vibration on structures (or any amendment thereto) when measured at or within the notional boundary of any dwelling, or on the dwelling itself (not including the source site).

90. The blast vibration and noise levels must be measured according to AS2187.2:2006 (or any amendment thereto).

91. Production blasting activities must only operate between the hours of 9:00am and 5:00pm, Monday to Saturday.

Blast Vibration Management

92. Prior to the commencement of production blasting, the consent holder must complete seed holes once the Site pit has reached the solid rock mass.

93. Following the completion of the seed holes, the blasting model must be updated and calibrated to confirm geological conditions in accordance with Condition ~~99~~ 95(d).

94. For each blast, the consent holder must run vibration estimates to update and calibrate the blasting model to maintain accuracy.

Vibration Monitoring Stations

95. The consent holder must;

    (a) Ensure one blast monitoring station is on the site at the closest point to the closest neighbouring dwelling;

Commented [T+T10]: As requested by AC Noise & Vibration Specialists

(b) Ensure all vibration monitoring equipment is calibrated and complies with Condition 89~~E~~4 standard (AS2187.2:2006);

(c) Implement a vibration monitoring and data management system to measure and record blast-induced vibrations;

(d) For each blast run vibration estimates to update and calibrate the blasting model to maintain accuracy;

(e) Update and calibrate the blasting model to confirm geological conditions following completion of seed holes once the Site's pit has reached the solid rock mass required by Condition ~~99~~ 95(d); and

(f) Data collected from the monitoring stations must be uploaded at each monitoring location and used for analysis and modelling of future blasts to ensure compliance with consent conditions.

Ecology

~~**Hingaia Islands Offset Planting**~~

~~96. Upon receipt of Department of Conservation landowner approval the Consent Holder must:~~

~~(a) Establish and maintain 5ha of offset planting on Hingaia Island as shown in Figure 18, Hingaia Island Revegetation Plan dated 27 February 2025 prepared by Bioresearches within the next planting season following implementation of the consent.~~

Commented [T+T11]: Applicant is no longer proposing planting on Hingaia Islands. Refer to Matter 7, in the Memorandum to the Panel dated 25 August 2025.

Vegetation Covenants

96. Restoration planting must be implemented in the planting season (April-September) immediately following the completion of staged vegetation removal works in accordance with Table 16 of the draft NGDP:PP Plan and in the following mapped locations:

(a) Stage 1 (0-3 years): Figure 8;

(b) Stage 2 (4-15 years): Figure 13 (Drury Quarry); and

(c) Stage 3 (16-30 years): Figure 17 (Drury Quarry) and Figure 19 (Tuakau).

~~The planting must be maintained for a minimum period of five years and the areas set aside and protected in perpetuity by registered legal interest on the title to the Site.~~ The ~~C~~consent ~~H~~holder shall enter into a land covenant in favour of Auckland Council for the planted areas identified in Conditions 49, 50, 53-58 ~~99~~ (above) within 6 months of the completing the respective ~~ion of the~~ stage ~~work~~. The covenant shall require that the planting is maintained for a minimum period of five years and that the planted areas are protected in perpetuity. The covenant must be drafted and submitted to the Council's nominated Solicitor for certification at the ~~C~~consent ~~H~~holder's cost and be registered against the Computer Register(s) record (s) of title to the affected land by the ~~C~~consent ~~H~~holder at their cost.

Annual Report on Planting and Riparian Planting for Years 1 - 5 (From Planting)

97. On or before 1 November each year a SQEP must undertake an audit and prepare a report on the planting and riparian planting undertaken.

98. This report must include:

    (a) Plan of planting undertaken to date and period of planting;

    (b) Plan of riparian planting undertaken to date and period of planting;

    (c) Plan of ecological enhancement area;

    (d) Description of planting (species, numbers, grade and spacing), riparian planting (species, numbers, grade and spacing) and pest and weed management undertaken during the previous 12 months;

    (e) Identification of any replacement planting or additional planting required;

    (f) Identification of any additional weed or pest management required; and

    (g) Recommendations on any changes required to the NGDP:PP, NGDP:RP, NGDP:WP or NGDP:PWC.

99. This report is to be provided to Council within three months of the audit being undertaken.

100. The auditing of a planting and riparian planting area must continue for a period of five years from the period an area of pioneer or riparian planting is completed.

Five Year Baseline Report for Offset Planting

101. Within 12 months of the completion of the five years annual monitoring of the planting in each identified planting area, the consent holder will submit a planting establishment report prepared by a SQEP verifying that planting has been completed in accordance with the approved planting plan for the area and all relevant resource consent conditions.

102. A series of permanently marked recce plots and photo points are to be established within each planting type (Rock Forest, Taraire, tawa podocarp and Kanuka) to collect data on the following biodiversity attributes for comparison with modelled targets as per Tables 42, 45 and 48 of the REAR-TE (Bioresearches Limited & JS Ecology dated 2025).

103. The report must provide an assessment against the modelled 5-year monitoring targets for the relevant vegetation type contained in Tables 24, 45 and 48 of the REAR-TE (Bioresearches Limited & JS Ecology dated 2025).

104. If planting has not been sufficiently established at the completion of 5-year monitoring, the planting establishment report must recommend any identified contingency actions to ensure that planting achieves modelled offset targets at year 7.

Long Term Reports on Planting Areas for Years 7 to 30 (From Planting)

105. A full review of each planting area must be carried out by a SQEP at Years 7, 10, 15, 20 & 30 following completion of the implementation of the pioneer planting.

106. The objective of each review is to determine whether the biodiversity offset and/or compensation strategies used to address the ecological effects of the project are achieving

the modelled 10, 20 and 30 year monitoring targets contained in Tables 42, 45 and 48 of the REAR-TE (Bioresearches Limited & JS Ecology, dated 2025) and associated management plans for each area.

107. Permanently marked Recce plots and photo points (as established at Year 5 under previous condition) are to be used within each biodiversity planting type (Rock Forest, Taraire, tawa podocarp and Kanuka) to collect data on modelled targets as per Tables 42, 45 and 48 of the REAR-TE (Bioresearches Limited & JS Ecology, dated 2025).

108. The report must compare measured data with modelled monitoring targets and consider whether the progress of the planting to date is likely to result in the achievement of the modelled endpoint target for each biodiversity type.

109. The consent holder is to submit an Offset and Compensation Planting Progress Report within 12 months of each planting area having reached the 5, 10, 20 and 30 year anniversaries since planting which may recommend any identified contingency actions.

Pest and Weed Control Monitoring and Reporting for Years 1 – 25

110. The objective of this monitoring is to assess the effectiveness of the pest and weed control undertaken to offset habitat loss that has been undertaken to implement the NGDP:PWC and to identify any updates to those plans that are required.

111. Monitoring must be undertaken at Years 1 (baseline) 2, 5, 10, 15, 20 and 25 as per Table 7 of the NGDP:PWC.

112. Monitoring must be undertaken over the 25-year effective period, and include but not limited to (as per Tables 7, 9, 11 and 13 of the NGDP:PWC):

    (a) Residual trap catch rates;

    (b) Bait uptake rates;

    (c) Tracking tunnel and chew card results;

    (d) Additional methods as technical innovations in pest monitoring become available;

    (e) 5-minute bird counts; and

    (f) Pest plant mapping.

113. The consent holder is to submit an Ecological Enhancement Progress Report within 12 months of the required monitoring dates. This is to include an assessment of the measured data against the modelled monitoring targets and may recommend any identified contingency actions.

    Advice Note: In the event that new monitoring technology becomes available which can be used for (a) to (f) above, then this can be utilised without the requirement to modify this consent condition.

Review

114. The conditions of this Consent may be reviewed by the Council pursuant to Section 128 of the Resource Management Act 1991, to consider the adequacy of the conditions to

respond to any unforeseen environmental effects of the land use consent at the time the application was considered.

PART D – SPECIFIC CONDITIONS - AIR DISCHARGE PERMIT DIS60449511

Duration

115. Pursuant to section 123 of the RMA, the air discharge permit expires 35 years from the date of commencement unless it has been surrendered or cancelled at an earlier date.

Limit Conditions

116. All processes must be operated, maintained, supervised, monitored and controlled, including by adhering to the Dust Management Plan certified in accordance with the conditions of this consent, to ensure that all emissions authorised by this consent are maintained at the minimum practicable level.

117. Beyond the boundary of the site, there must be no dust caused by discharges from the Site which, in the opinion of an enforcement officer when assessed in compliance with the Good Practice Guide for Assessing and Managing Dust (Ministry for the Environment 2016), causes noxious, dangerous offensive or objectionable effect.

~~*Advice Note: Dust effects*~~

~~*Compliance with this condition is to be assessed by suitably trained Council enforcement officers in accordance with the procedures outlined in the Good Practice Guides for Odour and Dust (Ministry for the Environment, 2016), including consideration of the FIDOL factors (frequency, intensity, duration, offensiveness and location).*~~

118. Discharges from any activity occurring on the Site must not give rise to visible emissions, other than water vapour or heat haze, to an extent which, in the opinion of the Council, is the cause of a noxious, dangerous, offensive or objectionable effect.

119. Beyond the boundary of the Site, there must be no hazardous air pollutant caused by discharges from the Site, which is present at a concentration that causes, or is likely to cause adverse effects to human health, ecosystems or property.

120. No crushing activities must occur within 200 m of 359 MacWhinney Drive, within the area demarcated purple on Figure 7 of the 'Sutton Block - Air Quality Assessment' prepared by Pattle Delamore Partners Ltd, dated March 2025 and shown in Figure 1 below.

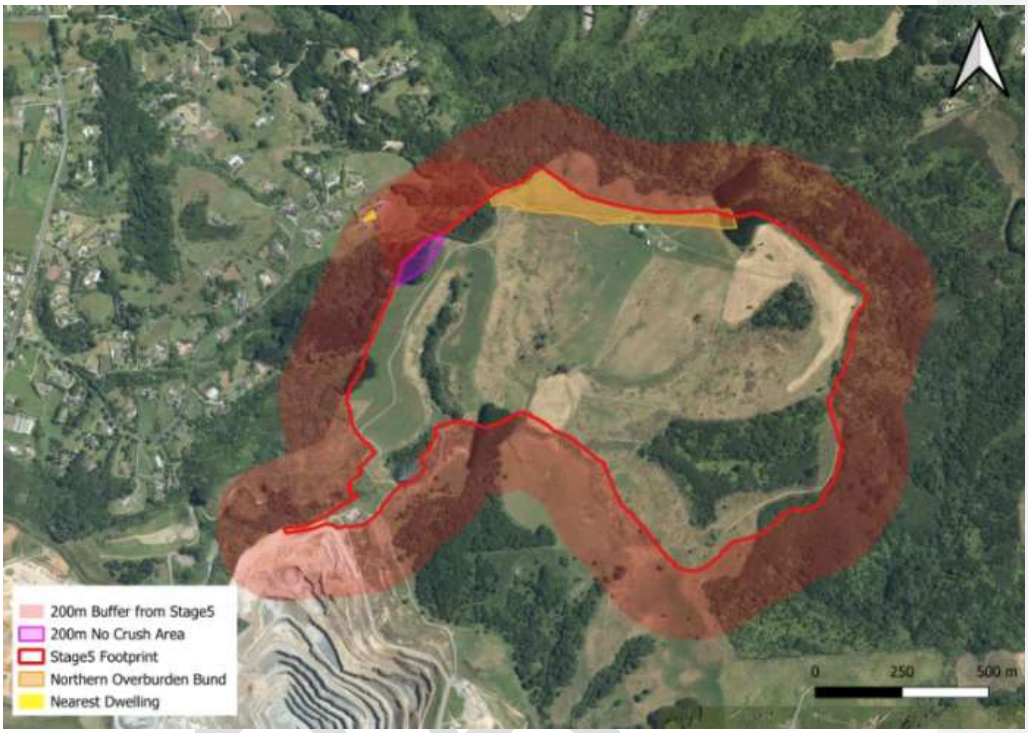

Figure 1: 200 m crushing exclusion area within the Project's footprint.

121. The crushers must not be operated without the associated water sprayers being fully operational and functioning correctly. All dust control equipment on the Site must be maintained in good condition.

122. All practicable measures must be undertaken as detailed by the DMP, certified in accordance with the conditions of this consent, to minimise the discharge of dust beyond the boundary of the site. These measures must include, but not be limited to:

    (a) Frequent watering of unsealed surfaces where discharges of dust are likely to arise;

    (b) Restricting vehicle speeds around the site;

    (c) Maintaining unsealed surfaces of vehicle routes where discharges of dust are likely to arise through grading and rolling to minimise dust, and stabilisation of exits from unsealed surfaces onto sealed roads;

    (d) The maintenance of wheel washing facilities at the site exit, utilised by vehicles as required to minimise the tracking of dust-generating material on paved surfaces and public road; and.

    (e) Locating and maintaining stockpiles to minimise potential wind-entrainment.

(f) Contouring and re-vegetation of the overburden and managed fill disposal area as soon as practicable.

123. Water supplies must be maintained at such capacity that application of water as a dust control measure is not limited. A log must be kept of pond and dam maintenance and of weekly checks on sediment and water levels in ponds.

Monitoring and Reporting Conditions

124. Monitoring of meteorology (wind speed, wind direction, temperature, and rainfall) in the vicinity of the site must be undertaken. The types and location of the meteorological monitoring sites must be in accordance with the certified ~~Dust Management Plan~~DMP, as required by the conditions of this consent, and must minimise the potential for obstacles to affect the accuracy of the readings. The monitor must record the wind speed, wind direction, temperature, and rainfall continuously in real time so that the readings are immediately retrievable.

125. Monitoring of dust (total suspended particulate and/or PM10) in ambient air in the vicinity of the site must be undertaken. The number, type, and location of the monitoring sites must be in accordance with the certified DMP, as required by the conditions of this consent. These monitors must record ambient dust concentrations continuously in real time so that the readings are immediately retrievable and so that on-site operators are immediately notified of any instance of ambient dust concentrations that exceed the trigger thresholds set by the DMP.

126. The Council must be notified as soon as practicable in the event of any significant discharge to air, which results or has the potential to result in a breach of air quality conditions or adverse effects on the environment. The following information must be supplied:

    (a) Details of the nature of the discharge;

    (b) An explanation of the cause of the incident; and

    (c) Details of remediation action taken.

127. All air quality complaints that are received must be recorded. The complaint details must include:

    (a) The date, time, location and nature of the complaint;

    (b) The name, phone number and address of the complainant, unless the complainant elects not to supply these details;

    (c) Weather conditions, including approximate wind speed and direction, at time of the complaint;

    (d) Any remedial actions undertaken; and

    (e) Details of any complaints received must be provided to the Council within one working day of the complaint.

Review

128. The conditions of this Consent may be reviewed by the Council pursuant to Section 128 of the Resource Management Act 1991, to consider the adequacy of the conditions to respond to any unforeseen environmental effects of the air discharge at the time the application was considered.

129. The conditions of this Consent may be reviewed by the Council pursuant to Section 128 of the Resource Management Act 1991, to consider the adequacy of the conditions to respond to any unforeseen environmental effects of the land use consent at the time the application was considered.

PART E – SPECIFIC CONDITIONS - GROUNDWATER PERMIT WAT60449478 AND WAT60449477

Duration

130. Pursuant to section 123 of the RMA, the groundwater take and diversion permit expires 35 years from the date of commencement unless it has been surrendered or cancelled at an earlier date.

Authorised quantities for taking and use

131. The consent holder must ensure:

    (a) The daily quantity of groundwater taken and used must not exceed 19,426 cubic metres;

    (b) The annual quantity of groundwater taken and used over the 12 month period commencing 1 June of any year and ending 31 May of the following year must not exceed 7,090,517 cubic metres; and

    (c) The groundwater inflow to the Site's quarry pit must be measured annually by monitoring the volume of water required to be pumped out of the sump in order to maintain a constant water level elevation over five (5) consecutive days or by another suitable method as described in the certified Groundwater Monitoring Plan (GMP).

Groundwater levels

132. Groundwater levels within the Site's pit sump must not be drawn down below a reduced level of RL -60 metres below mean sea level.

133. Groundwater levels in the Site's monitoring bores must not be lower than Schedule A trigger levels (Appendix 1) unless the procedure in Condition 134 ~~138~~ is followed and that results in an amendment to the levels in Schedule A.

134. In the event that groundwater is drawn down as result of the exercise of this consent in any of the monitoring bores in Schedule A (Appendix 1) to a level that equals or lower than trigger levels in Schedule A, then:

(a) The consent holder must notify the ~~Manager~~ Council in writing and by telephone of the exceedance of trigger levels within 5 working days and immediately cease any further lowering of the sump water level at the Stevenson Quarry pit sump;

(b) The notification must specify which monitoring bore trigger(s) have been reduced below the quantum for each bore;

(c) The consent holder must, in consultation with the ~~Manager~~ Council, engage an expert or experts to implement a review of and report on the groundwater drawdown data, the conceptual groundwater model, confirmation of the cause of the trigger level and whether any consequent adverse environmental effects are anticipated, and if so how such effects must be mitigated. The report must be provided to the ~~Manager~~ Council for written approval;

(d) The consent holder must not recommence further drawdown unless it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the ~~Manager~~ Council, that either:

(i) The trigger levels in Schedule A (Monitoring Bore Trigger Values) can be complied with; or

(ii) The ~~Manager~~ Council approves in writing a change to trigger level(s) in Schedule A. Such approval will be based on the consent holder technical review in (c) above; and

(e) The ~~Manager~~ Council may initiate a review of the consent conditions in accordance with s128 of the RMA, where approval of recommencement of the drawdown under (d) above is not forthcoming.

Technical Review at Intermediate Drawdown Steps

135. Reduction in regional groundwater levels in the sump must be carried out in three steps:

(a) The first step must not be lower than RL90m;

(b) The second step must not be lower than RL60m; and

(c) The third step must not be lower than RL-60m.

136. At each of the steps, the water level must be held at this level for a minimum of two years; and

137. A Technical Review must be undertaken no less than 3 months and no more than six months prior to commencing the second and third steps of dewatering. The Review must include an analysis of monitoring data, a comparison of actual groundwater level values to predicted values, and an assessment of any implications these results may have for on-going management of any actual or potential adverse effects as a consequence of dewatering.

Freshwater monitoring

Pre-Augmentation Baseline Monitoring of Temperature and Dissolved Oxygen

138. A baseline survey comprising continuous baseline monitoring (one upstream, two downstream and the augmentation source) of water temperature and dissolved oxygen, at

a minimum of four locations at each of the sites (where augmentation is to occur), must be undertaken within the period commencing 1 December and ending 31 March, prior to implementing any augmentation programme.

Water Temperature and Dissolved Oxygen

139. The consent holder must ensure that no stream-flow augmentation results in (after reasonable mixing):

    (a) A downstream water temperature increase of 3°C or more compared to the temperature immediately upstream of the augmentation discharge point; and

    (b) A dissolved oxygen concentration less than 6 milligrams per litre.

140. If the results of samples obtained from the stream monitoring locations required in Condition 142 show an increase in the parameters listed in (a) above caused by the exercise of this consent over a consecutive period of three months, the consent holder must prepare and submit to the Council a mitigation plan outlining mitigation measures to be implemented to address such effects.

141. The obligation to measure dissolved oxygen concentration and temperature in accordance with this condition may be dispensed with or the monitoring interval changed at the ~~Manager~~Council's discretion, upon the ~~Manager~~Council receiving technical information which satisfies the ~~Manager~~Council that the dissolved oxygen concentration below the discharge point has consistently, over the previous two years, been equal to or greater than 6 milligrams per litre and the temperature increase during the same period has consistently been less than 3°C.

Stream Flow Monitoring Sites (Gauging Stations)

142. Four gauging stations must be established at the locations shown in Figures 17 and 18, Recommended Monitoring Plan, Prepared by PDP, dated December 2024. All stations must be established before the first of either or the sump water level drop below RL90m. The coordinates of these additional gauging sites are:

    (a) NT1-Southern Tributary (NT1-8): 1777203 / 5889940.

    (b) Mangawheau Stream Upstream: 1782251.88 / 5890666.55.

    (c) Hingaia Tributary Upstream 1777890.62/ 5886344.48.

    (d) Hingaia Tributary Downstream: 1776632.16/ 5886327.15.

    Advice Note:

    (a) The selection of the above future gauging stations may include consultation with Council.

    (b) The locations of the above new gauging stations are approximate and need to be confirmed following consultation with the landowners. The exact locations of the gauging site must be presented in the GMP.

143. The flow must be measured and recorded on two occasions in separate months during dry weather conditions and on the tail of any stream flow recession at a suitable range of flows, and within the period commencing 1 December and ending 31 March.

144. The flow records must include details of the method, dates and times of the gauging procedure employed, all measurements taken, flow calculations and stream flow site catchment area. If stream flows are measured with a current meter, then measurements must be completed at 20 verticals across the stream. All field measurements and procedures must be as in the Hydrologists Field Manual, DSIR 1991, or as agreed in writing with the ~~Team Leader~~Council.

Stream Flow Maintenance and Recommended Augmentation Programme for Maketu and NT-1 Streams

145. The consent holder must:

(a) Augment the Maketu and NT1-8 streams from 1 November to 31 May each year if the flow at Mangawheau Station (site number 08529) falls below 160 litres per second (200% of the site mean annual low flow).

(b) In the event that the Mangawheau Stream flow site is disestablished or becomes inoperable, an alternative monitoring site and corresponding flow threshold must be specified in writing by the ~~Manager~~ Council and must be complied with.

146. Augmentation rates must be in accordance with the rates specified in Schedule B.

Schedule B: Augmentation of Maketu and NT1-8 Streams

Quarry Stage	Pit Long-Term GW Inflow + Mustow GW		Maketu (% of Sump Water)	NT1-8 (% of Sump Water)
	(m^3/d)	(L/s)		
Stage 2	0 to 4362	0 to 51	10	0
Stage 3	4,362 to 10,942	55 to 127	10	0
Stage 4	10,942 to 18,183	127 to 210	6	0.2
Stage 5	18,183 – 18,426	210 to 213	6	0.2

147. The augmentation discharge points must be upstream of the stream reaches that may potentially be affected by the dewatering caused by the exercise of this consent.

148. The source of this augmentation flow for the Maketu and NT1-8 Streams must be either from the Sites's sump or via an abstraction bore within the SAL property (E1778418/N5889315).

149. The groundwater quality in the sump or in this potential augmentation bore must be analysed and the results must be provided in the annual monitoring report and compared against the water quality in the Maketu and NT1-8 Streams before any augmentation. Augmentation can only commence once a freshwater ecologist has certified that the water quality is suitable for augmentation.

150. For the Maketu Stream:

    (a) Augmentation as per Schedule B to commenced at Stage 2, when the sump water level reaches RL90m.

151. For the NT1-8 (Southern Tributary):

    (a) No stream flow augmentation is required for this tributary (sourced from sump water) before Stage 3.

Stream Flow Maintenance and Recommended Augmentation Programme for Mangawheau Stream and Hingaia Tributary Stream

152. The consent holder must:

    (a) Augment the Mangawheau Stream and Hingaia Tributary from 1 November to 31 May each year once both the following occur:

        (i) if the flow at Mangawheau Station (site number 08529) falls below 160 litres per second (200% of the site mean annual low flow); and

        (ii) Once the sump water level reaches RL60.

153. In the event that the Mangawheau Stream flow site is disestablished or becomes inoperable, an alternative monitoring site and corresponding flow threshold must be specified in writing by the ~~Manager~~Council and must be complied with.

154. The augmentation rates for the Mangawheau Stream and Hingaia Tributary must be determined annually and will be reported in the annual monitoring report in accordance with Conditions ~~161 and 162~~ 158.

155. The augmentation must be undertaken only if three consecutive years (i.e. 6 rounds of stream flow gauging) of reduced specific discharge (L/s/km2) for the new gauging stations have been detected that:

    (i) Can be attributed to the Site's dewatering; and

    (ii) Is not caused by drought conditions.

156. The augmentation source will be from bore (s).

Annual Review and Adjustment of Stream Flow Augmentation Rates

157. The augmentation rate for all streams (Conditions 145 to 156 ~~149 to 160~~) must be modified if required based on the stream flow data. Any changes must be determined annually and

will be reported in the annual monitoring report. The rates must be based on the actual loss of stream flow using the trend analysis of downstream/upstream ratios of specific discharge (MALF) versus time and must be implemented in the subsequent dry conditions between 1 November to 31 May. The detailed methodology to define the quantity of any losses must be outlined in the GMP.

Surface Water Monitoring Report (all streams)

158. The consent holder must submit by 30 June of each year, to the ~~Manager~~Council, a report of the results of surface water monitoring required under Conditions 131, 138, 139, 149, 154 and 157 ~~135, 142, 144, 154 and 148~~. The report must provide an overall analysis of stream flow measurements and the location of the monitoring sites. The report must consider all data collected, evaluate compliance with the consent conditions, and identify any mitigation measures required.

Surface Water NT1-8-Southern Tributary Augmentation Covenant

Commented [T+T12]: Conditions 158-161 added in response to AC GW specialist.

159. Prior to the commencement of quarrying activities on the Site, the consent holder shall have a land covenant prepared under section 108(2)(d) of the RMA to require the ongoing augmentation of the NT1-8-Southern Tributary in accordance Conditions 145 to 149, 151 and 157 for so long as dewatering activities occur the site that reduce groundwater levels below RL 60, for registration on the Records of Title for the Site.

160. The draft covenant shall be submitted to Council, Team Leader – Compliance Monitoring South for approval prior to being registered.

161. The covenant shall be registered on the Records of Titles for the Site within one month of obtaining Council approval of the covenant and a copy of the updated Records of Title shall be provided to the Team Leader – Compliance Monitoring South.

162. The covenant shall require the consent holder to:

(a) Be responsible for all legal fees, disbursements and other expenses incurred by the Council in connection with the covenant, and procure its solicitor to give an undertaking to the Council for payment of the same; and

(b) Indemnify the Council for costs, fees, disbursements and other expenses incurred by the Council as a direct or indirect result of the Council being a party to this covenant.

Review

163. The conditions of this Consent may be reviewed by the Council pursuant to Section 128 of the Resource Management Act 1991, to consider the adequacy of the conditions to respond to any unforeseen environmental effects of the groundwater take and diversion permit at the time the application was considered.

APPENDIX 1: SCHEDULE A GROUNDWATER MONITORING BORES AND TRIGGER LEV

Schedule A: Recommended Groundwater Monitoring Bores and Trigger Levels										
Bore Intake Zone	**Bore ID**	**Map Reference NZTM 2000 (E/N)**	**Ground Level (m, RL)**	**Screen Interval (m, RL)**	**Geol.**	**Seasonal Variations in Shallow Bores (m)**	**Predicted Drawdowns (m)**	**Estimated Pre-Quarry Groundwater Level (m, RL)**	**Groundwater Level (m, RL) August 2024**	**Proposed Trigger Level (m, RL)**
Deep greywacke bores within Hunua Greywacke Block	SG3L	1776542/5890385	157.38	0 to -5	G	-	121	64	43.95	-60
	SG3U	1776542/5890385	156.35	50-44	G	-	121	64	85.53	-60
	SG7	1777162/5892100	202.34	-3.66 to -11.66	G	-	61	64	48.1	-60
Deep greywacke bores east of Hunua Fault	SG11L	1777712/5890556	222.5	4.5 to -7.5	G	-	200	172.23	166.43	-27.77
	SG12L	1778101/5890213	277	6 to -3	G	-	206	179.46	179.59.	-26.54
	SG13	1777736/5889520	249	8 to -1	G	-	145	108.95	102.85	-36.05
	BH103	1777212/5888550	128.12	77-71	G	-	78	127.5	96.83	49.5
	BH109	1776798/5888474	81.53	50.03-47.03	G	-	72	79.91	80.33	7.91
	BH113-1	1776744/5888268	115.67	22.47-20.47	G	-	65	100	77.13	35
	22498 (SG6)	1776905/5887425	100	42-20	G	-	47	62	51.23	15
Shallow bores within Hunua Greywacke Blocks	SG1U	1775928/5891217	39.32	24-18	V	1.1	(SV+2)	38.22	38.17	35.15
	SG1L	1775928/5891217	39.17	0 to -5	V	1.98	(SV+2)	28.73	27.84	24.75
Shallow bores East of Hunua Fault	BH113-3	1776744/5888268	115.67	76-74	CM	7.25	(SV+2)	95.52	95.47	86.27
	BH104	1777227/5888410	135.97	107-101	CM	5.57	(SV+2)	123.20	122.84	115.63
	SG11U	1777709, 5890549	222.5	202.94 to 153.5	G	3.45	(SV+2)	172.92	171.87	167.47
	SG12U	1778105, 5890132	277	221 - 212	G	7.18	(SV+2)	224.39	224.01	215.21
Shallow bores west of Drury Fault	SG9	1775804/5888767	25	5 to -5	V	1.06	(SV+2)	22.65	22.66	19.59
	SG10	1775488/5888702	26.74	9.74 to -3.26	V	0.91	(SV+2)	24.15	24.15	21.24
	21134	1776144/5887966	26.7	-2 to -33	V	2.83	(SV+2)	22.11	22.29	17.28

	SG4	1775830/5897720	39.34	20 to 9	A/V	1.15	(SV+2)	37.61	37.97	34.46
	SG8	1776311/5888663	52.75	24.75 to 12.75	V	1.47	(SV+2)	39.41	39.43	35.94
	BH03-New	1776243/5888470	46.77	21.77 to 11.77	A	0.52	(SV+2)	31.72	31.92	29.20

Notes:

1. *S1, S2 and SG5 to be replaced with new bores (SG8 to SG10) early in 2023.*
2. *SV (Seasonal Variation) + 2m incorporated into trigger levels for all shallow bores.*