

Hunua Quarry Proposal – FTAA-2603-1185 – Follow through of commitments and recommendations into volunteered conditions

The Panel has undertaken a cross-check on the extent to which the commitments made in the AEE and recommendations in supporting technical reports are followed through into the draft conditions and/or the contents of management plans (MP) volunteered by the applicant (Appendix B12.7¹) where they relate to either bottom line conditions and/or the contents of MPs.

Table A provides a commentary against the relevant commitments made in the AEE and recommendations in supporting technical reports. The contents of the first and second columns are drawn from the AEE and relevant technical reports. Where there appears to be a gap or omission between the commitments / recommendations and the conditions, these are identified in red text.

NB: This version of Table A addresses the technical reports and AEE content relating to air quality (‘dust’), landscape, acoustic and vibration (‘noise’) and transportation (‘traffic’).

Table A: Follow through of commitments and recommendations into volunteered conditions

REFERENCE	DETAILED TECHNICAL RECOMMENDATION(S)	REVIEWER COMMENTS		
		IS CONDITION OR MP CONTENT SUPPLIED? Yes/No/Unsure	HOW IS CONDITION DELIVERED? Via Bottom Line Condition/Via MP-related Condition or Content	COMMENTS
Appendix B12.4.1 Air Quality Assessment PDP, 27 March 2026	6.0 Existing Mitigation and Monitoring Measures <i>This section presents the mitigation and monitoring measures that are currently successfully being used on site and which are proposed to be used to control the effects of discharges to air during the project. These mitigation measures, together with other relevant measures related to dust control and management are detailed in the Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) for the site.</i> <i>An AQMP is a requirement of the existing global air discharge consent (Permit 34130). PDP has reviewed all other conditions of this existing air discharge consent and consider it would be appropriate for these to also apply to a new consent for the site. An updated Draft AQMP (encompassing both the existing consented activities and new proposed activities) is provided at Appendix C.</i>	Yes , Condition 25 requires the submission of the AQMP for certification 20WD before the commencement of construction works. Conditions 42 & 42 specify the objectives and content of the AQMP. Conditions 140 to 166 (in Part D) replicate the air quality limits, management measures, monitoring and reporting conditions from the existing air discharge permit (60464130). Condition 38 (in Part G) replicates the dust mgmt. condition from the existing land use consent (LUC60105191-A). Noting also, Condition 33(d) requires the QMP to incorporate dust mgmt mitigation measures and monitoring procedures consistent with the AQMP.	A mix of bottom line conditions (e.g. air quality limits) and MP-related conditions.	These conditions (together with the AQMP) represent the source material for the analysis that follows.
	6.1 Overburden Removal and Disposal <i>The removal of overburden material, particularly during dry windy conditions has the potential to generate dust. This can occur both as the material is being removed and also as it is being placed in the disposal area.</i> <i>As the potential exists for dust generated by overburden removal activities associated with the expansion of the SHP to be visible from neighbouring properties, site management will, as a minimum, ensure the following measures are taken into consideration when removing overburden:</i> - Consider wind speeds (ideally less than 5 metres per second (m/s) as a 1-hour average) and wind direction (blowing away from nearby receptors); - Re-vegetating or stabilising exposed areas as soon as practicable; and,	Yes , Sections 8.1 (overburden stripping and disposal), 9.1 (watercarts) and 10.2 (prevailing weather conditions) in the draft AQMP essentially repeat the text to the left.	MP contents	No issues identified.

¹ Version as amended by the Panel and supplied to the applicant on 1 July 2026, noting that this review exercise did not alter the condition numbering in the condition set as originally lodged by the applicant.

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	Ensuring that overburden removal is either not carried out during particularly dry periods, or if it is necessary to do so use appropriate management and mitigation techniques such as watercarts to wet the ground.			
	6.2 Managed Fill Winstone will be able to control the potential for dust emissions caused by the MF operations by using a number of dust mitigation measures that are similar to those used in other areas of the site. These measures include: - Watering of dry, exposure surfaces; - Managing the height and location of stockpiles; - Ensuring drop heights of material are kept to a practicable minimum; - Use earth bunds along the northern edge of the area if required; and, - Ensuring all vehicles comply with the on-site speed limits (discussed later in this report). If site staff observe significant dust discharges, Winstone will increase the use of these mitigation measures in accordance with the terms of the Draft AQMP.	Partially, there is no equivalent section in the draft AQMP relating specifically to dust suppression methods in managed fill areas, although there are sections relating to the use of watercarts (9.1), mgmt. of stockpiles (8.7) and speed limits (9.4) across the site as a whole. However, there are no specific sections in the draft AQMP nor references in the condition set relating to drop heights or use of earth bunds as methods of dust mgmt. Section 11.0 in the draft AQMP makes the Quarry Manager responsible for key dust mitigations. Further, Conditions 145, 152 and 153 address water suppression, stockpiles and vehicle speeds.	A mix of bottom line conditions (e.g. suppression methods) and MP contents.	Brief clarification is sought (in Minute 3) from the applicant as to whether amendments to conditions and/or the draft AQMP are needed to reference minimising drop heights and use of earth bunds as additional methods of dust mgmt.
	6.3 Aggregate Extraction All drilling at the site will be carried out by rigs that are fitted with dust collection equipment. This will ensure any dust generated by this process is controlled. Blasting is also an activity that can be inherently dusty. The site uses drilling and blasting practices typical of New Zealand operations of a similar scale. During certain stages of the development of the Symonds Hill Pit, particularly when works are occurring on the upper benches on the northeastern face of the pit, dust emissions from blasting may be visible to some residents to the southwest of the site out to a distance of approximately 1.4 km, due to the elevation of the dwellings and their clear line of sight into the pit. Visible dust emissions however do not necessarily correlate with nuisance effects. Specifically, any dust that might be generated will have settled, and is unlikely to have travelled beyond the site boundary. All blasts are designed and managed by trained and qualified personnel taking into account a variety of factors including AUP requirements. Typically, the site blasting holes are drilled with a 102 mm diameter. These holes are loaded with either bulk or bagged ANFO (Ammonium Nitrate and Fuel Oil) and are initiated with electronic detonators to reduce the potential for vibration and air blast. Rock removal activities generally cause minimal dust emissions at the site. However, from time to time, it may be necessary to wet rock material as it is being loaded in order to reduce dust emissions. Watercarts will also be used to wet haul roads, preventing excessive dust emissions rising from active haul roads.	Yes, Sections 8.2 (drilling), 8.3 (blasting) and 8.4 (rock removal) in the draft AQMP essentially repeat the text to the left. The use of watercarts on haul roads is addressed in Sections 8.8 (loadout, transport and transfer operations) and 9.1 (watercarts) of the draft AQMP. Further, Conditions 146 to 149 address drilling and blasting, while Condition 43 addresses the use of watercarts.	A mix of bottom line conditions (e.g. suppression methods) and MP contents.	No issues identified.

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	6.4 Aggregate Processing The aggregate processing components of the application are already covered by the existing global consent, by way of summary. Winstone has a modern fixed aggregate processing plant that is capable of producing a full range of aggregates. The fixed plant has been specifically designed to maximise the Hunua rock resource while at the same time minimising the potential for adverse environmental effects such as noise and dust. These environmental controls include: - Housing the main processing plant to contain the potential effects of noise and dust; - Covering all potentially dust generating conveyors; - Spray bars at potentially dust generating material transfer points; and, - Mist sprays beneath all crushers. The fixed plant has been designed with the capability of washing semi-processed and finished aggregate products and a water control and treatment system has been incorporated into the plant to manage aggregate washings. This system is generally a closed-circuit system with only makeup water added to compensate for water lost through evaporation or soaked up by the aggregate products themselves. The fixed plant has a dust suppression system involving water and/or chemical dust suppressant sprays at conveyor drop points, on the screens, and at the inlets to the crushers. This system, coupled with the enclosure of the crushing plant within a long run coloursteel enclosure, means that there are minimal dust emissions from this part of the operation. To ensure that dust from crushing operations at Hunua Quarry is maintained at minimal levels, the current Air Quality Management Plan has been written to ensure that the processing plants complies with the requirements of the current global air discharge consent. The draft Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) (provided in Appendix C) has also been written to achieve this and will be modified as required when Approval is granted, to ensure that dust from crushing operations is minimised and does not result in off-site effects. Mobile aggregate processing plants and a concrete recycling plant are also used at the site in addition to the fixed plant operation. The mobile processing plants are subject to similar dust control measures with the exception that they are not an enclosed activity. The mobile plant features water sprayers which mitigate the potential for dust to be emitted. The concrete recycling plant is located a significant distance from any of the nearby receptors; however, it is still operated with suitable dust control measures in the same manner as the mobile aggregate processing plants.	Yes, Sections 8.5 (crushing and screening) and 8.6 (concrete crushing) in the draft AQMP essentially repeat the text to the left, albeit that 8.6 contains a more detailed description of methods with respect to concrete crushing. Further, Condition 150 addresses processing plant dust mgmt.	A mix of bottom line conditions (e.g. dust mgmt.) and MP contents.	No issues identified.

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	6.5 Stockpiles, Truck Loading, and Transportation Stockpiles <i>There is generally minimal dust generated from product stockpiles as they are generally either washed aggregates or contain only small quantities of fine particulate. However, stockpiles that are comprised of fine material (including overburden or topsoil) will be positioned in a way that minimises their potential for nuisance dust emissions. In doing this, consideration will be given to not placing such stockpiles in locations that are particularly windy or near sensitive boundaries. The current location of stockpiles containing fines is presented in Figure 8, which PDP considers is an appropriate location to control potential off-site dust effects due to the separation distances between this area and any nearby receptors.</i> <i>Appropriate mitigation measures will be used to control dust in and around the stockpile areas such as wetting/dampening stockpiles and roads with the watercart if dust is being generated, in accordance with the terms of any approved AQMP.</i> Truck Loading <i>Spillage from trucks will be minimised by not overloading or otherwise incorrectly loading trucks. Any spill material will be promptly cleaned up, to reduce the ability of the material to create airborne emissions if driven over by machinery.</i> Transportation <i>The quarry haul roads are regularly dampened by the water cart, especially when visual checks have identified dust to be rising with vehicle movements.</i> <i>Dust emissions may be caused by the spillage of material from trucks travelling in and around the quarry. Spilled material could further act as a source of dust emission if it is crushed by traffic movements.</i> <i>The potential exists for vehicles to track dirt off-site, particularly during wet conditions. This dirt can generate dust when it dries out. To minimise the dust emissions from this activity, a wheel wash will be maintained on the quarry exit road. This is activated automatically as the truck drives onto the wheel wash and all trucks exiting the site must pass through it, which greatly reduces the potential for dirt to be tracked out onto Hunua Road.</i> <i>The only area of sealed road on the site runs between the weighbridge and Hunua Road. This section of road will have dust tracked on to it from vehicles entering and exiting the site and will accumulate some dust from site operations. This access road will be swept, washed or vacuum brushed, as appropriate, to ensure that there is no tracking onto Hunua Road.</i> <i>Although not practicable for all products, Winstone employed and contracted drivers are generally required to cover loads which leave the</i>	Yes, Sections 8.7 (stockpiling), 8.8 (loadout, transport and transfer operations), 9.1 (watercarts), 9.2 (truck spillage), 9.6 (haul road maintenance) and 9.10 (wheel wash) in the draft AQMP essentially repeat the text to the left. Further, Conditions 78, 79, 152, 153, 154 address load covering, maintenance of Hunua Road, stockpiles, haul road mgmt. and operation of the wheel wash.	A mix of bottom line conditions (e.g. suppression methods) and MP contents.	No issues identified.

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	<i>site as part of Winstone’s standard operating procedures. This reduces the potential for dust generation from trucks as they leave the quarry.</i>			
	6.6 Additional Dust Control Measures General Use of Water Cart <i>Dust from disturbed or unpaved surfaces such as haul roads and the overburden disposal area can be thrown into the air by wind or vehicle movements. Dust pick-up by wind is usually only significant at wind speeds above 5 m/s but vehicle re-entrainment can occur under any conditions.</i> <i>Spraying the surface of the ground with water is a readily available and highly effective method of suppressing dust. Water carts on site will provide onsite control of fugitive dust on haul roads and disturbed surfaces on an as-required basis. The frequency of watering depends on several factors; including weather, soil type, and traffic. Water is applied at a rate so that the soil surface is wet, but not saturated or muddy.</i> <i>Where practicable during dry weather, the water cart will start prior to quarry operations to ensure that the water gets a chance to soak into the road. The water cart will then continue to operate periodically throughout the day, on an as-required basis. The water source for dust suppression is from either the Process Water Pond in the stockyard via the Coal Mine Road Bore, or from the Symonds Hill Sump. The availability of water is high for water cart usage, with the proposed water cart volume during Stage 8 being 750 m3 per day.</i> <i>Water carts and fill up stations will be maintained in a good working condition. In the event of failure/breakdown of a water cart, an alternative water cart will be brought in. If this is delayed, and dust levels exceed consented limits, then work may cease until dust emissions can be adequately controlled.</i> Vehicle Exhausts <i>All vehicles will be regularly maintained to ensure minimum emissions. Heavy machinery will not have downward facing exhausts that are close to the ground, as these may act to raise dust in dry conditions.</i> Speed Limits <i>Dust emissions due to moving vehicles will be controlled by enforcing on-site speed limits. The general site speed limit is 30 kilometres per hour (km/h), except for production load and cart fleet which may operate at faster speeds. Closer attention will be focused on areas where the load and cart fleet operates faster than 30 km/h, to ensure this does not cause additional dust emissions.</i> Following Distances <i>To minimise the potential for cumulative dust emissions arising from closely traveling vehicles, site management will ensure that drivers</i>	Yes, Sections 9.1 (watercarts), 9.3 (vehicle exhausts), 9.4 (speed limit), 9.5 (following distances), 9.6 (haul road maintenance), 9.8 (limits on disturbed area) in the draft AQMP essentially repeat the text to the left. Further, Conditions 145 and 153 address water suppression, and haul road mgmt. and vehicle speeds.	A mix of bottom line conditions (e.g. suppression methods) and MP contents.	No issues identified.

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	<i>maintain appropriate following distances between vehicles when using site haul roads.</i> Haul Road Maintenance <i>Haul roads will be regularly graded to maintain an even surface with potholes and bumps smoothed over as soon as is reasonably practical. This will prevent haul road surface deterioration that may result in increased dust generation. Site personnel will be encouraged to immediately report any deterioration of the haul road surface to supervisors, so that it can be rectified.</i> Limits on Disturbed Area <i>Removal of overburden will be progressively undertaken as the development of SHP continues. Only enough vegetation and topsoil will be removed to allow each stage of the development to control the area of exposed surfaces at any given time.</i> <i>Bare earth surfaces that are not being actively worked, will be progressively stabilised against erosion as soon as practicable during earthworks operations. Stabilisation may occur through one of several processes, including placement of non-dust generating mediums such as large aggregate or geotextiles, placement of straw mulch and grass seed, hydroseeding, or establishment of grass from seed sowing or spreading.</i> <i>The area disturbed by earthworks on the site will be maintained at a practical minimum. Temporary cover may be needed from time to time for exposed surfaces during the overburden stripping operations. This will be assessed on a case-by-case basis and may involve such methods as chemical dust suppressants, crimped straw mulching, or surfacing areas with non-dust producing aggregate.</i>			
	6.7 Dust Monitoring <i>This section details the proposed dust monitoring for the project, which is similar to the monitoring currently undertaken on the site under the existing global consent.</i> 6.7.1 General Visual Monitoring <i>There are a range of simple monitoring activities that can be regularly used to ensure that dust is being appropriately controlled at the site. These monitoring measures (set out in Table 4) are regularly used at most quarry sites and are proposed to be included in the updated site AQMP.</i> 6.7.2 Instrumental Dust Monitoring <i>Winstone currently operate three continuous TSP monitors in the locations presented in Figure 13. Each of these monitors are connected to telemetry systems which send out alerts to site staff when concentrations exceed the trigger levels set out in Conditions 23 to 27 of the site's current air discharge permit. Condition 24 states that 24-hour average TSP concentrations measured at Symonds Hill and Ponga Road dust monitors shall not exceed 80 µg/m³, and 100 µg/m³ at the main gate dust monitor.</i>	Yes, Sections 12.0 (meteorological monitoring), 13.1 (visual monitoring), 13.2 (instrumental monitoring) and 13.4 (consent limits and triggers) in the draft AQMP essentially repeat the text to the left, including Tables 4 & 5 and Figures 13 & 14 and the references to measurements as a 24-hour rolling average and 1-hour average TSP trigger levels. Further, Conditions 158 and 159 address TSP monitoring and stated TSP limits.	A mix of bottom line conditions (e.g. air quality limits) and MP contents.	No issues identified.

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	<i>PDP considers that these trigger levels remain appropriate for the proposed activities, because they have been demonstrated on this site to be appropriate to date. However, to align with current best practice for TSP control PDP recommends these are updated to be a 24-hour rolling average to align with Table 4 of the GPG Dust.</i> <i>The details of each monitor are set out below:</i> • <i>Main Gate: MetOne EBAM Plus (EBAM Plus) operated with a TSP inlet in an air-conditioned hut.</i> • <i>Symonds Hill: Thermo Fisher Scientific 5014i (5014i) operated with a TSP inlet in an air-conditioned hut; and,</i> • <i>Ponga Road: MetOne EBAM operated with a TSP inlet in an airconditioned hut.</i> <i>All three of these monitors are United States (US) Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Federal Equivalent Method (FEM)10 approved, or near FEM approved monitors for PM₁₀ and record high quality real-time TSP concentrations.</i> <i>In addition to the previously discussed consent limits, PDP recommends 1-hour average TSP trigger levels are set up on each of these monitors to notify site management at 220 µg/m³ as an alert level warning and at 250 µg/m³ as a trigger level exceedance. This 250 µg/m³ is in line with the suggested trigger level for moderately sensitive receptors set out in the GPG Dust and will aid site staff in identifying and mitigating any short-term dust discharges should they arise. Table 5 summarises the proposed trigger levels for the three TSP monitors.</i> <i>During Stage 7 of the SHP expansion, the SHP expands into the location where the Symonds Hill dust monitor and Automatic Weather Station (AWS) are currently situated. It is proposed that the monitors are re-located to the general location identified in Figure 14 and continue to be utilised as a management tool to detect the potential for nuisance dust effects to be experienced off-site. Here, all monitors will be separated from on-site operations and continue to monitor the potential for nuisance effects. It is noted however that this location is indicative and that the actual position may need to be adjusted slightly for power availability and/or practicality reasons (noting that this is outside the 35-year period to which the permit relates).</i> 6.7.3 Wind Monitoring <i>The site operates its own AWS at Symonds Hill which was installed in August 2014. The wind sensor is mounted at a height of approximately 5 m above ground level at the same location as the Symonds Hill TSP monitor, the location of which is depicted in Figure 13. As the SHP expands, PDP recommends this AWS is kept with the TSP monitor and relocated to the indicative location presented in Figure 14.</i>			

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	Appendix E to the Air Quality Assessment includes a set of recommended conditions covering general conditions(1 to 3), limit conditions (4 to 8), process conditions (9 to 22), monitoring conditions (23 to 34), Community Liaison Group (35 to 36).	Yes, with reference below to the recommended conditions in the first instance, they are effectively reproduced in the volunteered condition set (those references follow in brackets): - Condition 1 AC access (Condition 5) - Condition 2 Operation in accordance (Condition 1) - Condition 3 Consent holder responsibility (Condition 13) - Conditions 4 to 7 Limit conditions (Conditions 141 to 144) - Condition 8 In accordance with AQMP (Condition 1) - Condition 9 Water suppression (Condition 145) - Condition 10 Stabilisation (Condition 120) - Conditions 11 to 22 Process conditions (Conditions 146 to 157) - Conditions 23 to 28 Monitoring conditions (Conditions 158 to 161 and 163 to 164) - Condition 29 Weather station (Condition 162) - Condition 30 Record keeping (Condition 165) - Condition 31 AQMP objective and contents (Conditions 42 and 43) - Condition 32 Advance report (Condition 39) - Condition 33 Daily log (Condition 166) - Condition 34 Complaints log (Condition 19) - Conditions 35 and 36 Community liaison group (Conditions 8 and 9).	A mix of bottom line conditions (e.g. air quality limits) and MP-related conditions.	In some cases, the recommended conditions have been amalgamated with others in the draft condition set to suit broader commitments (e.g. relating to the community liaison group), but no gaps have been identified.
Appendix B12.4.10a Landscape Effects Assessment Boffa Miskell, 23 March 2026	7.0 Recommendations The following recommendations outline the proposed mitigation and rehabilitation measures intended to address the landscape, natural character, and visual effects identified in this assessment. These measures encompass both off-site and on-site responses, including native mitigation planting, landscape rehabilitation, and the realigned Mangapū Stream Tributary corridor enhancement. The following measures form part of the mitigation approach and are intended to reduce the scale and significance of potential effects. Collectively, these measures provide a considerable and long-term enhancement to landscape values, natural character, and visual amenity, and represent an appropriate mitigation response to the effects of the Project.			Refer to following rows for detail.
	7.1 Mangapū Stream Tributary realignment In response to the Mangapū Stream Tributary realignment, the realigned stream channel shall incorporate riparian planting, a naturalised channel form, and native revegetation on the quarried benches above to enhance natural character, improve habitat diversity, and support long-term stream function. A Mangapū Stream Tributary Realignment Management Plan has been prepared, outlining the methodology for constructing the realigned tributary, including staging, as well as the timing and approach to native planting and establishment. Refer to Appendix B12.11.7 of the Substantive Application.	Yes, the following conditions address these matters: - Condition 1: Requires that the project be undertaken in accordance with the SRMP - Conditions 63 and 64: Specify the objective and contents of the SRMP - Condition 106: Requires that the realignment of the Mangapū Tributary is undertaken in accordance with the certified SRMP - Condition 121: Requires that riparian planting along the realignment of the Mangapū Tributary is undertaken in	A mix of bottom line conditions (e.g. canopy planting) and MP-related conditions.	No issues identified.

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		accordance with the certified SRMP and specifies the timing of that implementation - Condition 122: Requires that canopy planting along the realignment of the Mangapū Tributary is undertaken in accordance with the certified SRMP and specifies the timing of that implementation - Condition 123: Requires that revegetation of the quarried benches associated with the realignment of the Mangapū Tributary is undertaken in accordance with the certified SRMP and specifies the timing of that implementation - Condition 124: Requires the maintenance of said planting for a specified period.		
	7.2 Native Revegetation and Landscape Rehabilitation <i>It is recommended that a comprehensive programme of native revegetation and rehabilitation be implemented across the Site and offset sites to mitigate effects on ONL values, natural character, and visual amenity.</i> a. Native Revegetation across the offset sites: <i>- All proposed areas of native revegetation across the offset sites as delineated on Figure 22, Appendix 4 shall be implemented prior to the start of Stage 1 of the Project. This is to create a broader and more contiguous pattern of native landcover that will, over time, strengthen ecological linkages, improve landscape connectivity, and mitigate the loss of native vegetation of the quarry development area.</i> <i>- All plants shall be eco-sourced from the Hunua Ecological District and reflect the species that would naturally occur there, using native species to emulate, as far as practicable, the vegetation types and stature being lost within the ONL and SEA_T_5323.</i> b. Landscape Rehabilitation Strategy and Management Plan: <i>- As detailed in the LRSMP, progressive rehabilitation of exposed quarry faces and OBDA areas shall be undertaken in accordance with each phase of rehabilitation, or earlier where feasible (refer to Appendix 6).</i> <i>- This approach will help soften landform modification, reduce visual effects, and reintegrate quarry slopes into the surrounding landscape. Progressive rehabilitation of quarry faces, together with riparian planting along the Mangapū Stream Tributary, is integral to mitigating landscape, natural character and visual effects and to restoring ecological values throughout the life of the quarry.</i>	Yes, the following conditions address these matters: - Condition 1: Requires that the project be undertaken in accordance with the LRSMP - Conditions 53 and 54: Specify the objective and contents of the LRSMP Further, the draft LRSMP attached to the Landscape Effects Assessment as Appendix 6 contains considerable detail on the rehabilitation methodology, and also identifies offset sites and a requirement for eco-sourcing.	MP related conditions and contents	No issues identified.
	7.3 Off-site Mitigation Planting <i>A voluntary condition has been developed to address moderate-high (adverse) visual effects on identified private properties within Viewing Groups (S1, S2, W1 and W2). Under this approach, the Applicant would offer to undertake off-site mitigation planting to affected landowners at the time the consent is granted to mitigate the adverse visual effects. Where landowners elect to participate, a suitably qualified NZILA Registered Landscape Architect would visit the property to confirm the adverse visual effects and work with the landowner to identify appropriate</i>	Yes, the following conditions address these matters: Conditions 128 to 133: Specify the process whereby the consent holder must consult with landowners in the identified areas, appoint a SQEP to visit the properties and prepare visual mitigation planting plans, pay for and implement those plans within a specified timeframe, and provide a record to AC.	Bottom line conditions (e.g. specified process).	No issues identified.

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	mitigation planting measures within their property. Planting would then be implemented by Winstone and maintained by the landowner. This measure provides a responsive and collaborative method to reduce residual visual effects on nearby residents.			
Appendix B12.4.11 Acoustics and Vibration Assessment Styles Group, 23 March 2026 j	7.0 Recommended conditions We recommend the following conditions: Construction noise and vibration 1. Construction work may only take place on site between the hours of 7:30 am and 6:00 pm, Monday to Saturday. This condition does not prevent quiet construction activities from taking place at any time, provided that any noise generated is generally inaudible at the notional boundary of any occupied dwelling. Advice note: construction work includes (without limitation) temporary activities associated with vegetation clearance, stream realignment, rehabilitation work, and the construction of sediment retention ponds, haul roads, drainage networks, culverts, and earth bunds.	Yes , Condition 1 (as recommended) is reproduced as Condition 81 in the condition set. NB: Conditions 82 and 83 impose additional requirements with respect to construction noise when measured from specified receptors. Condition 84 and 85 impose requirements with respect to construction vibration.	Bottom line conditions	No issues identified.
	Blasting noise and vibration 2. All blasting at Hunua Quarry must comply with the following limits, except that no overpressure limits apply at 369, 397, 411, 480-486, and 490 Hunua Road, 105, 106, 108, 115, 118, 119, and 195 Judge Richardson Drive, and 161, 163, 165, 167, 180, 193, and 255 Middleton Road. i. Overpressure generated by using explosives within the Special Purpose – Quarry Zone must comply with a limit of 128 dB LZ _{peak} when measured at the notional boundary of any dwelling outside the zone. Overpressure must be measured in accordance with the guidance of Appendix J Ground Vibration and Airblast Overpressure of AS 2187.2:2006 Explosives—Storage and use, Part 2: Use of explosives. i. Overpressure generated by using explosives within the Rural — Mixed Rural Zone must comply with a limit of 120 dB LZ _{peak} when measured at the boundary of any other site. i. Vibration generated by blasting activities must comply with the limits set out in the German Standard DIN 4150-3 2016: Vibration in buildings – Part 3 Effects on structures when measured and assessed in accordance with the Standard. v. All blasting is restricted to the following except where it is necessary for safety reasons: - Blasting must only take place between 9:00 am and 5:00 pm on Monday to Saturday. - The number of blasts over any calendar fortnight must not exceed an average of two per day. v. A siren must be used prior to blasting to alert people in the vicinity.	Yes , Condition 2 (as recommended) is reproduced as Condition 88 in the condition set.	Bottom line condition	No issues identified.
	Operational noise 3. All operational activities except blasting must comply with the following limits when measured and assessed in accordance with NZS 6801:2008 Acoustics – Measurement of	Yes , Conditions 3 and 5 (as recommended) are reproduced as Conditions 86 and 87 in the condition set.	A mix of bottom line conditions (e.g. noise limits) and MP-related conditions.	No issues identified.

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		IS CONDITION OR MP CONTENT SUPPLIED? Yes/No/Unsure	HOW IS CONDITION DELIVERED? Via Bottom Line Condition/Via MP- related Condition or Content	COMMENTS
	environmental sound and NZS 6802:2008 Acoustics – Environmental noise. The noise limits apply at the notional boundary of any site outside the Special Purpose – Quarry Zone except at 369, 397, 411, 480-486, and 490 Hunua Road, 105, 106, 108, 115, 118, 119, and 195 Judge Richardson Drive, and 161, 163, 165, 167, 180, 193, and 255 Middleton Road. 7:00 am to 6:00 pm on Monday to Friday: 55 dB LAeq. 7:00 am to 4:00 pm on Saturday: 55 dB LAeq. - All other times: 45 dB LAeq and 75 dB LAmx. 4. An Operational Noise and Vibration Management Plan (ONMP) must be prepared for Hunua Quarry before operational activities begin in any of the expansion areas. The objective of the ONMP is to set out procedures to ensure that noise and vibration emissions from Hunua Quarry comply with the relevant limits and do not cause adverse effects on the neighbouring properties. The ONMP must include (as a minimum): - roles and responsibilities for the implementation of the ONMP - the activities and noise sources at Hunua Quarry - the relevant noise and vibration limits - the neighbouring receivers - the mitigation measures required to ensure that the relevant noise and vibration limits are complied with - procedures for undertaking noise and vibration measurements - procedures for managing noise and vibration complaints - corrective action measures - provisions for updating the ONMP to adapt to any changes in the receiving environment or any material changes to the quarry vehicle fleet and machinery 5. Tonal reversing alarms (beepers) must not be used on quarry-based machinery. Alternatives without tonal characteristics such as broadband reversing alarms (squawkers) are permitted.	Condition 4 (as recommended) is reproduced as Conditions 34 and 35 in the condition set, in specifying the objectives and content of the ONMP. Additionally: - Condition 1 requires the project to be undertaken in accordance with the ONMP. - Condition 19 requires the complaints register to address noise related complaints. - Condition 25 requires the submission of the ONMP for certification 20WD before the commencement of construction works. - Condition 33 requires the QMP to specify noise and vibration mitigation measures and monitoring procedures consistent with the ONMP. - Conditions 29 to 37 (in Part G) replicate the noise mgmt. condition from the existing land use consent (LUC60105191-A).		
Appendix B12.4.14 Transportation Assessment Commute, 26 March 2026	9 Conclusion Recommendations / Conditions: - The Consent Holder must upgrade the site access on Hunua Road in general accordance with the drawings in the Transport Assessment, Appendix D (Plan J003408 Hunua Access Upgrade (Figure 1-5) dated 19 March 2026). The upgrade must include: a) Provision of a full right-turn bay on Hunua Road for vehicles turning right into the site. b) Formation of the access generally perpendicular (90°) to Hunua Road.	Yes, the condition (as recommended) is reproduced as Condition 73 in the condition set. The additional recommendation relating to ‘further investigation of the revised accessway level and gradients against Unitary Plan requirements via a 3D design of the access’ is encapsulated in Condition 74 which requires that the ‘Consent Holder must submit final plans and specifications of the final design of the updated Site access (including a 3D design of the access that demonstrates compliance with the level and gradients in the AUP access standard) in Condition 71 to the Council AC for certification in accordance with	Bottom line conditions	No issues identified.

REFERENCE	DETAILED TECHNICAL RECOMMENDATION(S)	REVIEWER COMMENTS		
		IS CONDITION OR MP CONTENT SUPPLIED? Yes/No/Unsure	HOW IS CONDITION DELIVERED? Via Bottom Line Condition/Via MP- related Condition or Content	COMMENTS
	c) Provision of at least 40 m stacking length in the right-turn bay (two trucks). d) Provision of a central solid splitter island at the site entry to ensure trucks do not cut across the entry. e) Sealing of the first 50 m of the internal access from Hunua Road. f) Installation of an after-hours gate at least 50 m inside the entrance so at least two truck-and-trailer units can queue on-site clear of Hunua Road. g) Retention and maintenance of the existing “Trucks Crossing” warning signage. • Further investigation of the revised accessway level and gradients against Unitary Plan requirements via a 3D design of the access. Overall, there is no reason to preclude acceptance of the proposal as currently intended, subject to the recommendations made above. Accordingly, it is concluded that there are no traffic engineering or transportation planning reasons that would preclude approval of the proposal. The proposal, despite almost doubling production at the quarry, is considered to result in a net positive gain for the transport network due to the recommended right turn bay upgrades, and additionally the increase in truck volumes is not anticipated to adversely impact on the safe or operation of the wider transport network.	Conditions 22 – 27 and 29 - 31, 20 working days prior to the commencement of Construction of the access upgrade.'		