Appendix G Proposed conditions of consent

Resource Consent Conditions – Clevedon Quarry: Quarry Expansion

Conditions for the 'Quarry Expansion', as part of the Clevedon Quarry Expansion [FTAA-2605-1228] Expert Panel
30 October 2026

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GENERAL CONDITIONS - BUNXX

PART A - DEFINITIONS

Abbreviation/term	Meaning/definition
AMP	Avifauna Management Plan
Annual Monitoring Report	The annual monitoring report required by conditions 58 to 60.
Application	Means the application and assessment of environmental effects lodged with the Environmental Protection Authority on XX 2026 and includes the information referenced in condition 1.
ARMP	Augmentation Regime Management Plan
AUP	The Auckland Unitary Plan

Abbreviation/term	Meaning/definition
BMP	Bat Management Plan
BlaMP	Blast Management Plan
BOAM	Biodiversity Offset Accounting Model
CLG	Community Liaison Group
CTMP	Chemical Treatment Management Plan
Commencement of consent	Means the day written notice is given to Auckland Council by the Consent Holder required by condition 6.
Commencement of Construction	Means the day of the pre-start meeting required by condition 62.
Consent Holder	SAL, its successor(s) or any other person(s) acting under the prior written approval of SAL or its successor.
Consents	Includes all consents that are specific to the Project.
Council	Auckland Council
dB	Decibel
DMP	Dust Management Plan
EcIA	Ecological Impact Assessment
EMP	Ecological Management Plan
ESC	Erosion and Sediment Controls
ESCP	Erosion and Sediment Control Plan
FFI	Fish Fauna Intact (SEV function)
FMP	Freshwater Management Plan
Front of House Consent	Means the Front of House area at the base of the quarry authorised by the varied [2018] NZEnvC 96 (BUN60302442) land use consent, as shown on Figure 20 and in the Drawing Set referenced in condition 1. The FoH Area includes ancillary quarry support activities such as processing and stockpiling, weighbridges, wheel wash facilities, constructed wetland, site offices, parking areas, site access and the off-site transport interface.
FoH Area	Front of House Area
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 3
GSWMCP	Groundwater and Surface Water Monitoring and Contingency Plan
IFI	Invertebrate Fauna Intact (SEV function)
LoQ	Life of Quarry
Relocation of ONF Planting Areas	Means the relocation of the revised ONF planting areas required under the varied LUC60361560 land use consent, as shown on Figure 22 and in the Drawing Set referenced in condition 1.
MALF	Mean Annual Low Flow

Abbreviation/term	Meaning/definition
Mineral Extraction Activity / Activities	Activities carried out at a quarry. Includes: blasting; excavating minerals; processing minerals by crushing, screening, washing, or blending; storing, distributing and selling mineral products; accessory earthworks; removing and depositing overburden; treating stormwater and waste water; landscaping and rehabilitation of quarries; cleanfill and managed fills; recycling or reusing aggregate from demolition waste such as concrete, masonry, or asphalt; accessory activities and accessory buildings and structures such as laboratories; and workers accommodation.
mRL	Metres Reduced Level
NZTM	New Zealand Transverse Mercator (coordinate system)
OBDA	Overburden Disposal Area
OBMP	Overburden Disposal Management Plan
ONF	Outstanding Natural Feature
Project	Means all activities described in the Application, including the new resource consents sought for the 'Quarry Expansion', the Front of House Consent, and the 'Relocation of ONF Planting Areas'. For the avoidance of doubt, the Project comprises the overall FTAA application package, while the activities authorised by each consent are governed by the scope and conditions of that consent. The Project includes the extraction, processing (including crushing, screening, washing, and blending), transport, storage, sale and recycling of aggregates (clay, silt, rock and sand), the stripping and deposition of overburden material, rehabilitation, landscaping and cleanfilling of the quarry located within the Site (and known as the Clevedon Quarry), the use of land and accessory buildings for offices, workshops and car parking areas associated with the operation of the Clevedon 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 offset and compensation planting programme.
QMP (cc)	Quarry Management Plan that relates to all mineral extraction activities associated with the wider Project area, including activities within both the Quarry Expansion Area and the FoH Area authorised by the Front of House consent.
Quarry Expansion	Means the staged expansion of Clevedon Quarry within the Quarry Expansion Area and Overburden Disposal Area (OBDA), as shown on Figures 1 and 5. For land use consent purposes, the Quarry Expansion is limited to the Quarry Expansion Area and OBDA and does not overlap with the FoH Area to be authorised by the Front of House Consent. Regional permits granted for the Project authorise regional activities associated with the wider Project area, including, where relevant, activities within both the Quarry Expansion Area and the FoH Area.
RECCE	Reconnaissance (RECCE) vegetation plot method used for permanent vegetation monitoring plots
REMP	Residual Effects Management Plan

Abbreviation/term	Meaning/definition
RL	Reduced Level
RMA	Resource Management Act 1991
SAL	Stevenson Aggregates Limited
SEV	Stream Ecological Valuation
Site	Is the land identified as the "Proposed Pit Extent (LOQ) and Overburden Disposal Area" in drawing 'Site Location - Wider SAL Land Holdings' – Figure 1 dated 25 September 2026 Revision E, prepared by Boffa Miskell Limited.
SQEP	Suitably Qualified and Experienced Person, including an employee of the consent holder or operator, with qualifications and experience relevant to the preparation or implementation of the relevant Management or Monitoring Plan.
SRP	Sediment Retention Pond
SSMP	Slope Stability Monitoring Plan
Team Leader - Southern Monitoring	The Council's Team Leader - Southern Monitoring, or any successor role or delegate nominated by the Council
VMP	Vegetation Management Plan
WGA	Wallbridge Gilbert Aztec

PART B - CONDITIONS APPLYING TO ALL CONSENTS

1. Except as provided for in the conditions below, the Clevedon Quarry Expansion must be undertaken in general accordance with the information submitted with the Application (and referenced by the Council under consent reference number BUNXX), comprising the following documents, plans, drawings and reports:

Report title and reference	Author	Rev	Dated
Clevedon Quarry Expansion Assessment of Environmental Effects (including, without limitation, Appendix C (AEE Drawing Set))	Tonkin & Taylor Ltd	1.0	30/10/2026
Clevedon Quarry Expansion Economic Assessment	M.E Consulting	-	08/10/2026
Clevedon Quarry Extension Geotechnical Feasibility Assessment Report	Baseline Geotechnical Limited	1.2	22/10/2026
Clevedon Quarry Extension Geotechnical Assessment Report Proposed overburden disposal area	Baseline Geotechnical Limited	1.2	22/10/2026

Clevedon Quarry Expansion – s127 Variation to enable standalone Front of House Consent Transportation Assessment	Don McKenzie Consulting Ltd	4	20/10/2026
Clevedon Quarry Expansion Assessment of Noise Effects	Marshall Day Acoustics	R05	30/10/2026
Clevedon Quarry Expansion: Archaeological Assessment	CFG Heritage Ltd	-	24/08/2026
Clevedon Quarry: Air Quality Assessment	Pattle Delamore Partners Ltd	D	27/10/2026
Clevedon Quarry Proposed Expansion Groundwater Assessment	Wallbridge Gilbert Aztec	C	23/10/2026
Clevedon Quarry Fast Track Referral Application Surface Water Management Report	Tektus Consultants Limited	A	07/10/2026
Clevedon Quarry Expansion Ecological Impact Assessment	Tonkin & Taylor Ltd	1.0	30/10/2026
Clevedon Quarry Expansion - Draft Ecological Management Plan	Tonkin & Taylor Ltd	2.0	30/10/2026
Clevedon Quarry Expansion Landscape Effects Assessment	Boffa Miskell Ltd	Final	27/10/2026
Erosion And Sediment Control Assessment Report Clevedon Quarry – Expansion	SouthernSkies Environmental Ltd	A	06/10/2026
Clevedon Quarry – Proposed Expansion Drilling & Blasting Vibration Assessment	RedBull Powder Company	1.0	15/10/2026

Advice note: *The conditions of this land use consent apply to the Quarry Expansion Area and Overburden Disposal Area (OBDA) only, as shown on drawing 'Life of Quarry Extent: s127 Variation Area (Front of House) and Proposed Quarry Expansion' – Figure 21, dated 7 September 2026, Revision E, prepared by Boffa Miskell Limited. These conditions do not apply to the Front of House Area (FoH Area) covered by the Front of House Consent.*

The FoH Area is authorised separately by land use consent LUC60291842, as varied by the Front of House Consent, and is shown on 'Area Subject to s127 Variation (Front of House)' – Figure 20, dated 7 September 2026, Revision E, prepared by Boffa Miskell Limited.

The conditions of the regional permits granted for the Project apply to regional activities within the Proposed Pit Extent (Life of Quarry) (including the FoH Area) and OBDA, as shown on Figure 21, except where a condition or permit expressly states otherwise.

Inconsistency between information

2. Where there is inconsistency between:

   (a) The information (being documents, plans, drawings and reports) listed in condition 1 above and the requirements of these conditions, these conditions must prevail;

   (b) The information lodged with the Application and any further information provided post lodgement, the most recent information must prevail; and

   (c) The draft management plans lodged with the Application and the Management or Monitoring Plans certified under these conditions, the requirements of the certified Management or certified Monitoring Plans must prevail.

Information to be available

3. A copy of these resource consents and any certified Management or certified Monitoring Plans must be kept onsite at all times that the works authorised by these Consents 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 Resource Management Act 1991 (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 lapse.

Commencement

6. These Consents commence upon written notice being given by the Consent Holder to the Council and within the period provided for in condition 5 above.

Surrender of existing consents

7. Upon Commencement of consent as set out in condition 6 the Consent Holder must apply to the Council to surrender the existing Groundwater Consent (WAT60302444), Earthworks Consent (LUC60291842) and Air Discharge Consent (DIS60302443) in accordance with section 138 of the RMA.

Monitoring charges and payment of Council costs

8. The Consent Holder must pay the Council an initial consent compliance monitoring charge of $XX inclusive of Goods and Services Tax (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 the Council under section 36 of the RMA.

Community Liaison Group

9. The Consent Holder must maintain the Community Liaison Group (CLG) established under condition 7 of [2018] NZEnvC 96 and must operate the CLG in accordance with the requirements of conditions 6, 6A, 6B, 7, 7A and 7B of [2018] NZEnvC 96.

Complaints Register and Response Procedure

10. At all times, a record of any complaints received by the Consent Holder about the Project must be maintained as a written Complaints Register and Response Procedure. The Complaints Register and Response Procedure 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 speed, 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 and Response Procedure required by this condition must be made available to the Council upon request, and within five working days after the request has been made.

Management and Monitoring Plans

Certification process

11. Any Management or Monitoring Plan developed in accordance with the conditions of these Consents may be submitted in parts or in stages to address specific aspects of the Project works or to address specific activities authorised by these Consents.

12. Any Management or Monitoring Plan must:

    (a) Be prepared and implemented in accordance with the relevant Management or Monitoring Plan condition(s);

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

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

(d) Be in general accordance with the information set out in condition 1. Where there is any discrepancy between the information referenced in condition 1 and the relevant Management or Monitoring Plan condition(s), the requirements of the condition(s) will prevail. Without limitation, a Management or Monitoring Plan must adopt the outcomes, targets and thresholds provided in the information set out in condition 1.

13. Any Management or Monitoring Plan must be submitted to the Council for certification in accordance with Table 1 below.

If the Council's response to a lodged Management or Monitoring Plan raises discrete issues that are of minor consequence for the management of effects, the Consent Holder may request that the Council partially certify the plan with any residual issues subsequently addressed through certification of those outstanding issues.

Advice note: *The Council may decide, following a request from the Consent Holder and acting reasonably, whether or not a matter raises discrete issues of minor consequence for the management of effects, allowing for partial certification of a management or monitoring plan.*

Table 1: Management and Monitoring Plan certification timeframes

Management or Monitoring Plan	**Condition reference**	**Submission timeframe to Council for certification**
Quarry Management Plan (consent compliance)	23 and 24	20 working days prior to Commencement of consent
Erosion and Sediment Control Plan(s)	25 and 26	20 working days prior to Commencement of consent
Chemical Treatment Management Plan	27 and 28	20 working days prior to Commencement of consent
Overburden Disposal Management Plan	29 and 30	20 working days prior to Commencement of construction of the OBDA
Dust Management Plan	31 and 32	20 working days prior to Commencement of consent
Groundwater and Surface Water Monitoring and Contingency Plan	33 and 34	20 working days prior to Commencement of consent
Augmentation Regime Management Plan	35 to 38	20 working days prior to the times set out in condition 146, and 20 working days prior to implementation of any modified rates under condition 146(c)
Slope Stability Monitoring Plan	39 and 40	20 working days prior to Commencement of consent
Blast Management Plan	41 and 42	20 working days prior to Commencement of consent
Ecological Management Plan	43 to 46	20 working days prior to Commencement of Construction
Vegetation Management Plan (EMP sub-chapter)	47 and 48	20 working days prior to vegetation clearance

Management or Monitoring Plan	Condition reference	Submission timeframe to Council for certification
Avifauna Management Plan (EMP sub-chapter)	49 and 50	20 working days prior to vegetation clearance
Bat Management Plan (EMP sub-chapter)	51 and 52	20 working days prior to vegetation clearance
Freshwater Management Plan (EMP sub-chapter)	53 and 54	20 working days prior to Commencement of stream works
Residual Effects Management Plan (EMP sub-chapter)	55 to 57	20 working days prior to Commencement of Construction

14. Where any condition(s) require the Consent Holder to submit a Management or Monitoring Plan to the Council for "certification" (including full or partial certification in accordance with condition 13, and amended plans in accordance with conditions 17 to 22), it must mean the process set out in the following paragraphs (a) to (d) and the terms "certify" and "certified" have the equivalent meanings:

    (a) The Consent Holder submits the Management or Monitoring Plan or the amended section of the Plan to the Council, and the Council assesses the documentation submitted;

    (b) Any review, partial review or certification of an amendment to a Management or Monitoring Plan must be confined to the section of the Plan affected by the review or amendment;

    (c) The certification process must be confined to confirming that the Management or Monitoring Plan gives effect to its objective, complies with the information requirements, and will achieve any performance standards specified in these condition(s); and

    (d) The Management or Monitoring Plan is otherwise in accordance with conditions 1 and 12.

15. The Consent Holder must not commence any works or activities associated with a specific Project phase until the corresponding Management or Monitoring Plan for that phase, as specified in Table 1 and the relevant conditions, has been certified by the Council (or provided to the Council for information, where required).

16. The Consent Holder must comply with any certified Management or Monitoring Plan.

Management and monitoring plan amendments and revisions

17. The Consent Holder may make an amendment to a certified Management or Monitoring Plan that may change how an adverse effect is managed, at any time before the relevant works are undertaken, subject to the further certification of the Council prior to the change taking effect.

18. If an amendment to any certified Management or Monitoring Plan is required, the Consent Holder must submit the amended Management or Monitoring Plan for certification in accordance with the process in conditions 13 and 14.

19. Without limiting condition 18 above, the amendment to the certified Management or Monitoring Plan must be consistent with the objectives and performance requirements of the Plan and any limits or requirements set within the conditions of these Consents.

20. In the event of an amendment to a certified Management or Monitoring Plan under condition 17, the Consent Holder must submit, in writing, the amendment to the 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.

21. Should the Council decline to certify the amendment or request the incorporation of changes to the amendment, the Consent Holder may then resubmit a revised amendment to the Plan.

22. If the Council's response to the resubmitted Management or Monitoring Plan raises discrete issues that are of minor consequence for the management of effects, the Consent Holder may request that the Council partially certify the Plan, with any residual issues subsequently addressed through certification of those outstanding matters.

    Advice note: *The Council may decide, following a request from the Consent Holder and acting reasonably, whether or not a matter raises discrete issues of minor consequence for the management of effects, allowing for partial certification of a resubmitted management plan.*

Quarry Management Plan (consent compliance)

23. The overall objective of the Quarry Management Plan (consent compliance) (QMP (cc)) must be to set out the practices and procedures to be adopted to ensure compliance with the conditions of these Consents. The QMP (cc) must be prepared in conjunction with, and form a single plan with, the QMP (cc) required under conditions 3 to 5 of the Front of House Consent, to ensure both consents are addressed in a consistent and coordinated manner. The QMP (cc) must be updated every two years.

24. The QMP (cc) must include:

    (a) A site plan indicating:

        (i) Existing topography, contours, drainage, natural watercourses, vegetation cover and any other significant landform or features;

        (ii) Site layout, general design and location of buildings; and

        (iii) Areas for extraction (including pits and faces), storage (including overburden), stockpiling, processing and distribution.

    (b) A description of current and future operations in the next 2 years, including:

        (i) Vegetation removal and site preparation, including stripping and stockpiling or disposal of soil and overburden;

        (ii) The method of site access, vehicle circulation and onsite parking; and

        (iii) Monitoring and reporting proposed in relation to the above measures.

    (c) The Complaints Register and Response Procedure required by condition 10; and

(d) A Closure and Rehabilitation Plan (only to be included within 5 years of confirmed closure).

Advice note: *Any reference to QMP (cc) in these conditions should be read as the QMP (cc) applying to the entire site.*

Erosion and Sediment Control Plans

25. The objective of the Erosion and Sediment Control Plans (ESCPs) is to set out the measures to be implemented in accordance with *Auckland Council Guideline Document GD05: Erosion and Sediment Control Guide for Land Disturbing Activities in the Auckland Region (2016)* (GD05), to minimise erosion and sediment discharges from the Project beyond the Site.

26. The ESCPs must include:

(a) A description of specific erosion and sediment controls (ESC);

(b) Supporting calculations and design drawings;

(c) Catchment boundaries and contour information;

(d) Details of construction methods, including the staged establishment of the constructed wetland water treatment system and OBDA sediment retention ponds (SRPs);

(e) Timing, sequencing and duration of works;

(f) Dewatering and pumping methodology;

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

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

(i) Monitoring, maintenance and record-keeping requirements; and

(j) The requirement that the Consent Holder keep records detailing:

(i) The monitoring undertaken;

(ii) The ESC that require maintenance; and

(iii) The time when the maintenance was completed.

Chemical Treatment Management Plan

27. The objective of the Chemical Treatment Management Plan (CTMP) is to detail the treatment of SRPs serving the OBDA to enhance sediment retention efficiency in accordance with GD05.

28. The CTMP must include:

(a) Specific design details of a chemical treatment system for the OBDA SRPs;

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

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

(d) Results of initial chemical treatment bench testing;

(e) A spill contingency plan; and

(f) Details of the persons or bodies that will hold responsibility for long-term operation and maintenance of the chemical treatment system and the organisational structure which will support this system.

Overburden Disposal Management Plan

29. The objective of the Overburden Disposal Management Plan (OBMP) is to set out the construction methods and sequencing required to ensure that the OBDA is constructed in accordance with the approved design and that potential risks associated with unsuitable founding materials, groundwater and surface water are appropriately managed.

30. The OBMP must include:

(a) The proposed staging and sequencing of OBDA construction;

(b) The proposed foundation preparation methodology, including the stripping of vegetation and topsoil and the removal or undercutting of unsuitable soils from the OBDA footprint;

(c) The installation and maintenance of the drainage measures shown in the approved OBDA design, including subsoil drainage within the former gully invert and any drainage blankets;

(d) The placement and management of overburden and other fill materials to achieve the approved OBDA geometry; and

(e) Details of inspections to occur during construction, including:

(i) Inspection of the prepared foundation and any undercut areas to verify that the founding conditions are suitable and consistent with the approved design before fill placement; and

(ii) Inspection of the placement and treatment of fill materials to confirm that they are placed in accordance with the approved design and the OBMP.

Dust Management Plan

31. The objective of the Dust Management Plan (DMP) is to minimise the risk of offensive or objectionable dust effects occurring beyond the boundary of the Site.

32. The DMP must include:

(a) Details of the operation, location, calibration and maintenance of an automatic meteorological monitoring station located at the Site;

(b) 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 108;

(ii) Visual monitoring and recording procedures for dust emissions and the condition of dust suppression equipment. The monitoring and recording must include visual observations by quarry staff of dust emissions to determine a significant adverse dust effect beyond the boundary of the Consent Holder's property using the guidance included in the Ministry for the Environment's *Good Practice Guide for Assessing and Managing Dust*;

(iii) The inclusion of wind-speed and visual monitoring that trigger firstly additional dust mitigation measures and secondly cessation of certain dust generating activities on site until visible dust emissions are no longer the cause of offensive or objectionable effects beyond the boundary of the Site;

(iv) The identification of staff responsibilities;

(v) Procedures for the receipt, recording and handling of complaints received about dust generated by the quarry, in accordance with condition 10; and

(vi) Potential contingency measures, if required.

Groundwater and Surface Water Monitoring and Contingency Plan

33. The objective of the Groundwater and Surface Water Monitoring and Contingency Plan (GSWMCP) is to set out the practices and procedures to be adopted to monitor groundwater and surface water at the Site, and to provide the monitoring information necessary to inform the management responses required under these Consents, including the Augmentation Regime Management Plan (ARMP).

34. The GSWMCP must include:

(a) A monitoring and reporting schedule which integrates the groundwater levels, water quality sampling, stream flow and other monitoring requirements of these Consents;

(b) A schedule and plan of all monitoring bores for groundwater level monitoring, giving location, elevation, construction details, practices for groundwater level monitoring and water quality sampling in general accordance with Schedule A set out in condition 123. This must include Figure 3 Site Bore Locations prepared by Wallbridge Gilbert Aztec (WGA) dated 2026, attached as Attachment 1 to these conditions;

(c) As a minimum, the monitoring procedures must specify the frequency for groundwater level monitoring, including monitoring intervals, manual measurements, data downloads and review;

(d) A schedule and plan showing all stream gauging sites used to monitor augmentation flows and the location of each stream flow augmentation discharge point;

(e) Details of all trigger levels established by these Consents, including groundwater monitoring trigger levels and stream flow trigger and action levels for Streams 1 and 3;

(f) A process for deriving, reviewing and updating trigger levels as monitoring data is collected, including any applicable interim or default values. Revised trigger levels must be submitted to the Council for certification before taking effect;

(g) Details of bore maintenance requirements;

(h) Details of the actions to be implemented if groundwater trigger levels are exceeded;

(i) Details of monitoring requirements relevant to the management of stream baseflows under the ARMP required by conditions 35 to 38;

(j) Details of the monitoring information and reporting requirements necessary to inform the actions required under the ARMP in response to a decrease in stream baseflows below expected values caused by the exercise of these Consents;

(k) Details of the locations for pre-augmentation water quality baseline monitoring for Streams 1 and 3 as required by condition 139;

(l) Details of water quality monitoring and analysis requirements for the quarry sump and any augmentation bore, including sampling locations, frequency and procedures for recording results; and

(m) Details of the personnel responsible for implementing and maintaining the GSWMCP, including responsibility for recording monitoring data and providing that data for reporting under these Consents and the ARMP.

Augmentation Regime Management Plan

35. The objective of the ARMP is to ensure that stream augmentation is undertaken in a manner that maintains, and where practicable enhances, the hydrological flows, water quality, and ecological function of the receiving environment to the extent affected by stream augmentation.

36. The ARMP must include monitoring, management and response measures necessary to achieve the objective, including:

(a) The monitoring data required under the GSWMCP required by condition 34 and necessary to implement this ARMP;

(b) Procedures for establishing baseline freshwater ecological conditions, and monitoring aquatic ecological function;

(c) Procedures for testing water quality of the water source proposed to be used for augmentation and determining its acceptability;

(d) A monitoring programme required under condition 141 for water temperature and dissolved oxygen, including sampling frequency and methods sufficient to identify any trend towards the thresholds in condition 140;

(e) Where required, options for water quality treatment or adjustment of the augmentation water prior to discharge to the stream, such as aeration, re-oxidation or controlled flow variation; and

(f) Reporting requirements for implementation of the ARMP, including the Annual Monitoring Report required under condition 58.

37. The ARMP must be implemented for the duration of consent for the purpose of establishing baseline and Mean Annual Low Flow (MALF) conditions, and must be implemented in full from the commencement of stream augmentation activity. The ARMP

must be updated as necessary to reflect monitoring results and any recommendations from the groundwater and/or freshwater ecology SQEPs.

38. The Annual Monitoring Report required under condition 58 must include the following information on the implementation of the ARMP for the period 1 July to 30 June:

    (a) Results and interpretation of the groundwater quality analyses from the sump or any augmentation bore required under condition 116;

    (b) Identification of any changes to the annual augmentation rates for all streams identified in these conditions, in accordance with condition 146; and

    (c) Demonstration of how the augmentation rates at each station have been reviewed and modified, if required, and specification of any augmentation requirements based on downward trends to be implemented during the subsequent dry seasons (1 November – 31 May).

Slope Stability Monitoring Plan

39. The objective of the Slope Stability Monitoring Plan (SSMP) is to outline monitoring and management measures to identify, assess, and mitigate potential safety and off-site effects associated with slope instability risk.

40. The SSMP must, in respect of the works undertaken or about to commence within the next 12 months, include:

    (a) A process for recording and collating geotechnical information obtained during quarry development, and using that information to inform quarry wall design and stability assessments;

    (b) Drawings demonstrating that the quarry slopes have been designed in accordance with the quarry bench batter geometry set out in condition 72;

    (c) Periodic geotechnical design review, at intervals not exceeding five years, or more frequently where considered necessary by a geotechnical SQEP;

    (d) A geotechnical design review before excavation progresses to within 30 metres of any final quarry wall position; and

    (e) Trigger levels and actions for circumstances where observed ground conditions differ materially from those assumed in the quarry wall design.

Blast Management Plan

41. The objective of the Blast Management Plan (BlaMP) is to set out the measures to be implemented to manage and mitigate blast vibration and air blast (noise) effects.

42. The BlaMP must include:

    (a) A description of the blasting design and model, including how the blasting model will be updated and calibrated to maintain and improve accuracy;

    (b) Details on pre-blasting procedures and activities, including but not limited to the use of audible sirens, radio calls, exclusion zones and blast guards;

(c) Details of the mitigation and management measures to be undertaken to manage blast effects on nearby sensitive receivers;

(d) Details on blasting monitoring locations, including how many are required and for what duration, as required by condition 77; and

(e) Post-blast assessment and inspection procedures.

Ecological Management Plan

43. The objectives of the Ecological Management Plan (EMP) are to:

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

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

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

(d) Manage adverse edge effects on adjoining existing vegetation; and

(e) Set out best practice actions for avoiding and minimising the loss of ecological values and how the outcomes of these actions will be monitored, including timeframes as set out in the EMP dated 30 October 2026 and referenced in condition 1.

44. The EMP must be in general accordance with the draft EMP dated October 2026 and referenced in condition 1.

45. 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 based on the draft EMP referenced in condition 1; and

(ii) The sub-sections listed below (conditions 47 to 57):

- Vegetation Management Plan (VMP)
- Avifauna Management Plan (AMP)
- Bat Management Plan (BMP)
- Freshwater Management Plan (FMP)
- Residual Effects Management Plan (REMP)

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

46. The EMP must describe a timeframe for the effective and efficient implementation of the EMP and included sub-plans and completion monitoring schedule.

Vegetation Management Plan

47. The objective of the VMP is to avoid or minimise potential effects on ‘At Risk’ king fern and retained native vegetation outside of the Quarry Expansion.

48. The VMP must include:

(a) Seasonal restrictions on vegetation clearance;

(b) Methods to delineate vegetation clearance areas to ensure retained vegetation outside of the Project footprint is protected;

(c) ESC measures to be enacted during vegetation clearance; and

(d) Any identified king fern within the impact area that will be translocated to suitable locations, if determined practicable by the SQEP, in accordance with criteria set out in section 4.5.2.3 of the certified EMP.

Avifauna Management Plan

49. The objective of the AMP is to avoid or minimise the potential effects on native avifauna from vegetation clearance and overburden removal during the breeding season.

50. The AMP must include:

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

(b) Timing of the implementation of the AMP;

(c) A description of the 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) Peak breeding season; and

(iii) A minimum exclusion zone (in which no vegetation clearance or overburden removal activity takes place) around active nests of 10 m for Not Threatened species and 30 m (or greater, as appropriate) for At Risk or Threatened species.

Bat Management Plan

51. The objective of the BMP is to avoid, minimise and mitigate, where practicable, the potential effects of removal of trees that may provide roost habitat for long-tailed bats.

52. The BMP must include:

(a) Tree felling protocols to avoid direct injury or mortality to bats during vegetation clearance. The protocols must be in accordance with the Department of Conservation 'Protocols for minimising the risk of felling bat roosts' (Version 4, October 2024, or subsequent versions) for trees that may be used for bat roosting;

(b) Details of a method(s) for identifying any occupied bat roost trees in advance of vegetation clearance such as additional acoustic monitoring, observation and/or use of thermal imaging camera to be supervised by a SQEP in bat ecology;

(c) The measures to be implemented in the event an occupied bat roost tree is identified during vegetation clearance; and

(d) Details of record keeping and reporting on any bat roosts identified and/or felled.

Freshwater Management Plan

53. The objective of the FMP is to mitigate adverse effects on native fauna including fish and kōura through recovery and relocation in the sections of streams affected by instream works, prior to such works commencing.

54. The FMP must include:

    (a) Identification of any section(s) of a stream:

        (i) That supports a population of native freshwater fauna at the time of preparing the FMP; and

        (ii) Where any instream works are proposed;

    (b) Timing of capture and relocation;

    (c) Methods to capture fish and kōura;

    (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) Measures to be implemented to prevent fish from re-entering reaches of stream where relocation capture has occurred;

    (h) Euthanasia methods for diseased or pest fish species; and

    (i) The requirement that a SQEP must supervise the recovery and relocation of native fauna.

Residual Effects Management Plan

55. The objective of the REMP is to address the residual ecological effects identified in the Ecological Impact Assessment (EcIA) listed in condition 1 through a programme of terrestrial biodiversity offset, freshwater offset and freshwater compensation. The REMP will provide measures to offset and/or compensate residual adverse effects (those effects not addressed after avoidance, remediation, and minimisation) on:

    (a) 6.1 ha of regenerating tree fern/broadleaf forest; and

    (b) Approximately 2,392 m of permanent and intermittent stream habitat across the Stream 1, Stream 2, Stream 2A and Stream 3 catchments.

56. The REMP must include:

    (a) A programme for implementation of restoration planting in the Stream 3 catchment;

    (b) A plan demonstrating the location and area where restoration planting will occur;

    (c) A process for determining the details of the plant species, the relevant composition of plant species and planting densities in a detailed planting plan;

    (d) Details of and a programme for maintenance, monitoring, and measuring success of the restoration planting; and

(e) Measures outlining how the legal protection of the restoration area will be achieved in perpetuity.

57. Restoration success of the planting will be measured against the Biodiversity Offset Accounting Model (BOAM) targets documented in Table 8.6 of the EMP.

Annual Monitoring Report

58. The Consent Holder must provide an Annual Monitoring Report to the Council's Team Leader - Southern Monitoring (monitoring@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz) for the period 1 July – 30 June each year, and must submit this Report by 30 September or on an alternative date as agreed with the Council.

59. 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 the Quarry Expansion.

60. As a minimum the Annual Monitoring Report must include:

(a) Records of inspection and maintenance undertaken required under conditions 69 and 70;

(b) Records of noise measurements required by condition 73;

(c) Records of air blast monitoring required under condition 77;

(d) The Annual EMP implementation report, if combined with this report, in accordance with condition 88;

(e) The annual groundwater volume calculated in accordance with condition 114(b);

(f) Water meter records required under condition 120;

(g) Daily rainfall records required under condition 121;

(h) Records of flow data and daily augmentation volumes required under condition 148;

(i) Records of complaints received and the responses to those complaints in accordance with condition 10;

(j) Any reasons for non-compliance with the conditions of these Consents;

(k) Measures taken to address compliance issues;

(l) The information required under condition 38; and

(m) Recommendations on changes to any monitoring required.

PART C – SPECIFIC CONDITIONS - LAND USE CONSENT (S9), STREAMWORKS CONSENT (S13) AND DIVERSION AND DISCHARGE OF STORMWATER PERMIT (S15)

Duration

61. Pursuant to section 123 of the RMA, the land use consent for regional earthworks, vegetation removal (s9), streamworks consents (s13), and diversion and discharge of stormwater permit (s15) 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 Mineral Extraction Activities, which will continue until surrendered.

Pre-start meeting

62. Prior to the commencement of the Project the Consent Holder must hold a pre-start meeting that:

    (a) Is located on the 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.

63. The purpose of the meeting is to:

    (a) Discuss the ESC measures and Management Plan requirements; and

    (b) Ensure all relevant parties are aware of and familiar with the necessary conditions of these Consents.

64. 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) All relevant certified Management and Monitoring Plans.

Hours of operation

65. The hours of operation for on-site Mineral Extraction Activities will be 24 hours per day, seven days a week, subject to compliance with the conditions of these Consents.

Accidental Discovery Protocol

66. If any earthworks on the Site result in the identification of any previously unknown archaeological site, including any archaeological artefact, kōiwi or taonga, the Land Disturbance – Regional Accidental Discovery Rule E11.6.1 set out in the Auckland Unitary Plan (AUP), attached as Attachment 2, must be applied.

Erosion and Sediment Controls

67. All ESC measures must be constructed and maintained in accordance with the certified ESCP and GD05, or any higher standard specified in the documents referred to in the conditions of these Consents, throughout the duration of the Quarry Expansion, and until the Site is permanently stabilised against erosion. A record of any maintenance work must be kept and provided to the Council on request.

68. Within 10 working days following the implementation and completion of relevant ESC works under an ESCP (conditions 25 and 26), and prior to the commencement of the earthworks activity on the Site, a SQEP must provide written certification confirming that the ESC measures have been constructed in accordance with GD05. Written certification must be in the form of a report or another form acceptable to the Council. Certified controls addressed by the report (or other acceptable form) must include any clean water diversions, dirty water diversions, super silt fences, silt fences, stabilised entranceways, SRPs and any other authorised impoundment device. Information supplied, where applicable, must include:

    (a) Details on the contributing catchment area;

    (b) Size of structure;

    (c) Retention volume of structure (dead storage and live storage measured to the top of the primary spillway);

    (d) Dimensions and shape of structure;

    (e) Position of inlets/outlets; and

    (f) Stabilisation of the structure.

    Advice note: *Suitable documentation for certification of ESC devices can be obtained in Appendix C of GD05 (Erosion and Sediment Control construction quality checklists).*

Erosion and Sediment Monitoring

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

    (a) Fortnightly 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 in the certified ESCPs.

    (b) Pre-rain event inspection:

        Prior to forecast rainfall events of 15 mm in 1 hour or 25 mm or more in a 24-hour period, inspections must be made of ESC devices and, where applicable, the chemical treatment systems serving the OBDA SRPs, to ensure that they are fully functioning in preparation for the forecast event. Any maintenance must be documented and must be undertaken immediately subject to health and safety requirements.

    (c) Post-rain event inspection:

Following all rainfall events of 15 mm in 1 hour or 25 mm or more in a 24-hour period, 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 and must be undertaken immediately subject to health and safety requirements.

(d) Rainfall measurement:

Rainfall must be measured using an on-site rain gauge, which must be appropriately maintained.

70. The records of inspections and maintenance undertaken in accordance with the conditions of these Consents must be submitted to the Council in the Annual Monitoring Report required under conditions 58 to 60 including a summary of Site performance for the period covered by the Annual Monitoring Report.

71. The SRPs serving the OBDA must be chemically treated in accordance with the certified CTMP. All measures required by the certified CTMP must be put in place prior to commencement of the earthworks associated with the OBDA and must be maintained for as long as the OBDA SRPs are required and operational.

Bench and Batter Geometry

72. All quarry bench and batter development must be undertaken in accordance with the following geometry set out in Table 2 below, unless otherwise revised by a geotechnical SQEP as an outcome of the geotechnical review process required under the SSMP set out in condition 40. Any revision to pit slope design geometry must be provided to the Council for information.

Table 2: Quarry bench batter geometry

Material Type	Batter Angle	Batter Height	Bench Width
Residual Soil	1V:1.5H (~34°)	10 m	5 m
Completely weathered greywacke	1V:1H (~45°)	10 m	5 m
Highly weathered greywacke	1V:0.75H (~53°)	15 m	10 m
Moderately weathered to unweathered greywacke	1V:0.5H (~63°)	15 m	10 m

Noise limits

73. All activities authorised by these Consents must comply with the following noise levels in Table 3 below at the notional boundary of any dwelling that existed at the date of Commencement of consent (for the purposes of these Consents, the closest dwelling that existed at the date of Commencement of consent is 600 McNicol Road, approximately 320 m away).

Table 3: Noise levels

Times	Noise levels
7 am-9 pm Monday to Friday	55 dB L_{Aeq}
7 am-4 pm Saturday	55 dB L_{Aeq}
All other times and on public holidays	45 dB L_{Aeq} 75 dB L_{AFmax}

74. Noise must be measured and assessed in accordance with New Zealand Standard on Acoustics – Measurement of Environmental Sound (NZS 6801:2008) and New Zealand Standard on Acoustics – Environmental Noise (NZS 6802:2008).

Noise monitoring

75. Within 3 months of every 10 years from the commencement of consent, the Consent Holder must engage a SQEP who is an acoustic engineer to prepare an updated noise monitoring report. The report must:

    (a) Assess compliance with the noise limits set out in condition 73 during typical full operations;

    (b) Record any noise complaints received, and any action taken in response in accordance with condition 10;

    (c) Be submitted to the Team Leader - Southern Monitoring within 20 working days of completion; and

    (d) If the monitoring shows non-compliance, the Consent Holder must implement remedial measures and carry out further monitoring to demonstrate compliance has been restored.

Vibration and blasting

76. Noise created from the use of explosives must not exceed a peak overall sound pressure of 120 dB LZ_{peak}.

77. The measurement of blast noise (air blast) from blasting must be undertaken at the notional boundary of a dwelling that existed at the date of Commencement of consent (for the purposes of these Consents, the closest dwelling that existed at the date of Commencement of consent outside the Special Purpose - Quarry Zone is 600 McNicol Road). Additional monitoring stations may be installed as required by the certified BlaMP (refer to condition 42).

78. Vibration generated by blasting must be measured within a building in accordance with Appendix J of Part 2 of Australian Standard AS2187.2:2006.

79. Except where necessary because of safety reasons, all blasting is restricted to:

    (a) 9am to 5pm, Monday to Saturday; and

    (b) An average of two occasions per day over a calendar fortnight.

80. Blasting activities must be controlled to ensure any resulting ground vibration does not exceed the limits set out in German Standard DIN 4150-3:1999 Structural Vibration – Part 3: Effects of Vibration on Structures when measured on the foundation in the horizontal axis on the highest floor of an affected building.

Lighting

81. Lighting must comply with the relevant permitted standards in Chapter E24 of the AUP. Lighting must be assessed in accordance with E24.6.1 General Standards (attached as Attachment 2 to this consent).

Ecology

Native vegetation planting

82. Planting of a minimum area of 600 m² of native vegetation must be undertaken during the first planting season after the removal of the kānuka shrubland. Planting must take place within the true left riparian margin of the North Stream (Stream 1) in order to provide additional bank stability and buffering from quarrying activities. Planting types and maintenance must be undertaken in accordance with the Planting Plan certified under condition 41 of the Front of House Consent.

Advice note: *The removal of the kānuka shrubland and associated planting may occur under the [2018] NZEnvC 96 (BUN60302442) land use consent before this consent is given effect to. Accordingly, this condition applies to any such removal, but will be treated as satisfied if the required planting is undertaken under that consent, with no additional planting obligation arising under this consent.*

Vegetation covenants

83. The Consent Holder must enter into covenants in favour of the Council. The covenants must:

    (a) Subject to (b) below, require the covenanted areas of riparian and slope planting undertaken within the Stream 3 catchment to be maintained for the duration of the consent.

    (b) Protect from felling or other forms of disturbance riparian and slope planting undertaken within the Stream 3 catchment subject to any disturbance that is necessary to:

        (i) Control pest species, invasive plants, or plant diseases that threaten the health and integrity of the protected vegetation or ecosystem;

        (ii) Undertake vegetation management to provide adequate growing space and conditions for natural succession species and forest regeneration;

        (iii) Remove dead, dying, diseased, or structurally unsound trees that pose a safety risk to persons, property, or surrounding vegetation;

        (iv) Remove trees or vegetation that pose an ecological risk to threatened or endangered species, rare ecosystems, or the overall health of the protected areas;

(v) Undertake access works or maintenance activities essential for the ongoing protection and monitoring of the covenanted areas; and

(vi) Provide for a future access road required to cross Stream 3.

(c) Require that all permitted disturbance activities are undertaken using methods that minimise impact on surrounding protected vegetation and on native fauna, prevent soil erosion, and maintain the ecological integrity of the protected areas.

(d) Require that any vegetation removal is limited to the minimum necessary to achieve the specified management objective.

84. The covenant must:

(a) Be drafted and submitted to the Council's nominated Solicitor for certification within two years of the completion of planting (or at such later date as may be agreed with the Council in writing), at the Consent Holder's cost;

(b) Be registered against the Computer Register(s) (Record(s) of Title) to the affected land by the Consent Holder at their cost; and

(c) Require the landowner to:

(i) Be responsible for all legal fees, disbursements and other expenses incurred by the Council in connection with the covenant; and

(ii) Reimburse 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 the covenant.

Annual EMP implementation report

85. On or before 30 June in each year, an annual EMP implementation report must be prepared by a SQEP.

86. The annual EMP implementation report must, where relevant, include:

(a) A summary of ecological management activities undertaken during the preceding 12 months;

(b) An assessment of compliance with the EMP and relevant consent conditions;

(c) Monitoring results, incidents, non-compliances and remedial actions;

(d) An assessment of the effectiveness of management measures and any additional actions undertaken or required;

(e) Any recommended updates to the EMP, including changes required to reflect new ecological information, monitoring results, construction methodologies, regulatory requirements, or opportunities to improve environmental outcomes;

(f) The annual slope and riparian planting update (required under conditions 89 to 91);

(g) The Year 20 Stream Ecological Valuation (SEV) update (required under condition 95), when due; and

(h) Any BOAM completion confirmation, when applicable.

87. Where none of the above activities have been undertaken within the preceding 12 months, an annual EMP implementation report is not required.

88. This report is to be provided to the Council within three months of the report being completed and can be combined with the Annual Monitoring Report required under conditions 58 to 60.

Slope and riparian planting update for Years 1 to 5 (following planting)

89. Monitoring and reporting of terrestrial slope planting and riparian planting must be overseen by a SQEP.

90. The annual slope and riparian planting update must include:

(a) A plan of the planting undertaken to date and the period(s) of planting;

(b) A description of planting (species, numbers, grade and spacing) and pest animal and pest plant management undertaken during the previous 12 months;

(c) Identification of any replacement planting or additional planting required, and the timing of any remedial planting where necessary;

(d) Identification of any additional pest plant or pest animal management required; and

(e) Recommendations on any changes required to the REMP under condition 56.

91. The monitoring of terrestrial planting and riparian planting areas must be undertaken annually for five years or until 80% canopy closure is achieved (whichever occurs first), from when an area of slope or riparian planting has been completed.

Stream offset monitoring

92. The Consent Holder must undertake monitoring at the following offset monitoring locations within the Stream 3 catchment, identified in Figure 3 of the EcIA report referenced in condition 1:

(a) Stream 3 Main Stem (DS_4), being a representative reach of a permanent stream; and

(b) Stream 3 East (ET), being a representative reach of an intermittent stream.

The Consent Holder must maintain the monitoring locations, or suitable equivalent monitoring reaches agreed in writing with the Council, for the duration of the monitoring required by these conditions.

93. The Consent Holder must undertake a full SEV assessment at each of the two monitoring locations (as identified in Figure 3 of the EcIA report referenced in condition 1) 20 years after Commencement of consent. The full SEV assessment must use the same, or a directly comparable, methodology to that used to establish the baseline SEV scores, unless otherwise agreed in writing with the Council.

94. The expected 20-year SEV outcomes for the two monitoring locations are set out in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Stream 3 predicted SEV values

Monitoring location (Figure 3 EclA)	Stream type	Baseline SEV "current" score from EclA (excl IFI and FFI)	Expected 20-year SEV score (excl IFI and FFI)
Stream 3 Main Stem (DS_4)	Permanent stream	0.58	0.76
Stream 3 East (ET)	Intermittent stream	0.70	0.81

95. Following completion of the monitoring required by condition 93, the Consent Holder must prepare an SEV Report assessing the effectiveness of the freshwater restoration efforts. The SEV Report must:

    (a) Compare the SEV outcomes assessed at Year 20 with the predicted SEV outcomes identified in Table 4 and the EclA;

    (b) Assess stream habitat condition, riparian vegetation establishment, shading, ecological function and other relevant freshwater indicators; and

    (c) Identify any further management or enhancement measures that the Consent Holder considers may be beneficial.

Restoration planting monitoring and reporting

96. Within 12 months of the completion of the first five years of annual monitoring of the planting in each identified planting area required under condition 91, a SQEP must prepare a planting establishment report verifying that planting has been completed in accordance with the certified EMP and all relevant consent conditions.

97. A series of permanently marked Reconnaissance (RECCE) and photo points must be established within the Stream 3 catchment restoration planting (BOAM2) and OBDA restoration planting (BOAM1) one year after planting, and data collected on biodiversity attributes for comparison with modelled targets as per Table 8.6 of the EMP (referenced in condition 57).

98. The Consent Holder must undertake a full RECCE assessment at each of the two monitoring locations 25 years after Commencement of consent. The full RECCE assessment must use the same, or a directly comparable, methodology to that used to establish the biodiversity attributes per Table 8.6 of the EMP, unless otherwise agreed in writing with the Council.

99. Following completion of the monitoring required by condition 98, the Consent Holder must prepare and submit to the Council a BOAM Report assessing the offset and compensation planting areas against the modelled BOAM restoration targets for the WF9 (taraire, tawa, podocarp forest) target ecosystem contained in Table 8.6 of the EMP (referenced in condition 57).

Quarry Bench Planting — Post Closure

100. Within 2 years of quarry closure, the Consent Holder must establish approximately 9.45 ha of indigenous planting on the quarry benches from a reduced level (RL) of 200 m to RL 306 m, generally in accordance with Figure 13 of the Landscape Effects Assessment (Technical Report J, Volume 2). The purpose of this planting is to soften the engineered landform of the quarry benches and faces on the mid and upper slopes and assist in the rehabilitation of the Site.

101. Prior to the commencement of planting, the Consent Holder must prepare and submit a Quarry Bench Planting and Maintenance Plan to the Council for written approval. The Plan must include:

    (a) The location and extent of the planting areas, including confirmation of the area to be planted within the RL 200 m to RL 306 m elevation range;

    (b) Planting must comprise indigenous species sourced from the Hunua Ecological District, where practicable, and appropriate to the ground conditions and receiving environment;

    (c) A detailed planting schedule identifying species, densities, sizes, and spacing; a planting programme, including proposed timing and staging of planting works;

    (d) Weed and pest management measures to support establishment; and

    (e) A monitoring programme, including survival rate targets, reporting intervals and remedial action triggers.

102. Planting must be maintained for a minimum of 5 years after implementation or until it is demonstrated that the revegetation areas have established to a point where 80% cover is achieved on the quarry benches.

103. Planting must be undertaken in accordance with the approved Quarry Bench Planting and Maintenance Plan.

Review

104. The conditions of these Consents may be reviewed annually by the Council pursuant to section 128 of the RMA, including to (a) consider the adequacy of the conditions to respond to any unforeseen environmental effects of these Consents at the time the application for the Consents was considered or (b) address any unforeseen environmental effects raised in any report or plan provided to the Council in accordance with these conditions.

PART D – SPECIFIC CONDITIONS - AIR DISCHARGE PERMIT (S15) DIS***

Duration

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

Limit conditions

106. Beyond the boundary of the Site, there must be no dust caused by discharges from the Site which causes a noxious, dangerous, offensive or objectionable effect.

107. All processes must be operated, maintained, supervised, monitored and controlled, including by adhering to the certified DMP, to ensure no objectionable effects at the boundary of the Site.

108. All practicable measures must be undertaken as detailed by the DMP, certified in accordance with the conditions of this permit, to ensure no offensive or objectionable dust beyond the boundary of the Site. These measures must include, but not be limited to:

    (a) Watering of unsealed surfaces as required where discharges of dust are likely to cause offensive or objectionable effect off site;

    (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, 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 roads;

    (e) Any dust control measures for crushers;

    (f) All ponds 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 maintenance and weekly checks on sediment and water levels in ponds;

    (g) Locating and maintaining stockpiles to minimise potential wind-entrainment; and

    (h) Contouring and re-vegetation of the OBDA as soon as practicable.

Monitoring and reporting conditions

109. Monitoring of meteorology (wind speed, wind direction, temperature, and rainfall) must be undertaken at the Clevedon Quarry Site. The type and location of the meteorological monitor must be in accordance with the DMP and must minimise the potential for obstacles to affect the accuracy of the readings. The monitor must continuously log these meteorological conditions in real-time so that the readings are available to site staff.

110. A visual site inspection of dust and the condition of dust suppression equipment must be undertaken at least once each operating day in accordance with the DMP. A log of the

inspections must be kept and provided to the Council within five working days of a request for the information.

111. All air quality complaints that are received by the Consent Holder must be managed and recorded in accordance with condition 10.

Review

112. The conditions of this permit may be reviewed by the Council pursuant to section 128 of the RMA, including to (a) consider the adequacy of the conditions to respond to any unforeseen environmental effects of this permit at the time the application for this permit was considered or (b) address any unforeseen environmental effects raised in any report or plan provided to the Council in accordance with these conditions.

PART E – SPECIFIC CONDITIONS - GROUNDWATER PERMITS (S14) WAT** AND WAT***

Duration

113. Pursuant to section 123 of the RMA, these groundwater take and diversion permits expire 35 years from the date of commencement unless surrendered or cancelled at an earlier date.

Authorised quantities for taking and use

114. The Consent Holder must ensure:

    (a) The annual quantity of groundwater taken and used over the 12-month period commencing 1 July of any year and ending 30 June of the following year must not exceed 199,000 cubic metres, determined in accordance with (b); and

    (b) The annual groundwater volume must be calculated from the metered pumped volume and daily rainfall required under conditions 120 and 121 using the water balance method in the certified GSWMCP, checked against the result of (a), and reported in the Annual Monitoring Report.

Groundwater levels

115. Groundwater levels within the sump must not be drawn down below a reduced level of 22.5 mRL.

Quarry pit pumped quality

116. Before and during any period in which water from the quarry sump is used for augmentation, the Consent Holder must, at least annually, collect a water sample from the quarry sump dewatering pond, have the sample analysed and record the results of analyses in accordance with the GSWMCP to establish water chemistry (including pH, temperature, boron, dissolved oxygen and total dissolved solids). A further sample must be collected when quarry pit groundwater inflow measurements required by condition 114(b) above are undertaken.

Installation of water meter(s)

117. A water meter with an electronic pulse output connected to a data logger must be installed and maintained with any pump to the satisfaction of the Team Leader - Southern Monitoring. The water meter and recording device/system must:

    (a) Be fit for the purpose and water it is measuring;

    (b) Measure the volume of water taken, with an accuracy of +/- 5% of the actual volume taken;

    (c) Provide data in a form suitable for electronic storage;

    (d) Be tamper-proof and sealed; and

    (e) Be installed and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer’s specifications.

118. The water meter, and any device or system used to record water take volume, must be verified in-situ as accurate by a suitably qualified professional at the following times:

    (a) Prior to the exercise of this permit;

    (b) Within 5 working days of the water meter being serviced or replaced; and

    (c) By 30 June of the fifth year from Commencement of consent, and thereafter at 5 yearly intervals.

119. The water meter, its verification and evidence of its accuracy must be in accordance with the Resource Management (Measurement and Reporting of Water Takes) Regulations 2010 (or any equivalent regulations that may replace them) and a copy of the verification must be provided to the Team Leader - Southern Monitoring within 10 working days of the meter/devices being verified as accurate.

Water meter readings

120. Water meter data must be recorded continuously by the installed data logger and submitted to the Council at the following intervals, with a complete record also included in the Annual Monitoring Report required under condition 58:

    (a) At weekly intervals for the first six months of each Quarry Expansion stage;

    (b) Reducing to fortnightly thereafter; and

    (c) Where a data logger fails, the water meter must be read manually at daily intervals until the logger is repaired or replaced, with records kept of the date, time and corresponding reading.

    Advice note: *If no water is taken during any period, the current meter reading must still be recorded.*

Daily rainfall

121. The Consent Holder must measure rainfall at the same time each working day when the Site is operating and keep records of each date and corresponding rainfall measurement. The records must be submitted as part of the Annual Monitoring Report under conditions 58 and 60.

Monitoring bore construction for water level measurements

122. Provision at the top of the monitoring bores for water level measurements must be made and maintained so that a probe can be lowered vertically into the bore to measure the water level in the bore.

Locations for groundwater level monitoring

123. Monitoring of groundwater levels must be carried out in the bores set out in Schedule A below, located on Figure 3 Site Bore Locations prepared by WGA, 2026, and confirmed by the certified GSWMCP. Each bore listed in Schedule A must be fitted with a pressure transducer, and a barometric logger must be maintained on site to enable barometric compensation of the recorded data.

Schedule A: Groundwater monitoring bores

Bore	Coordinates		Screened Interval		Monitoring Frequency
	Easting	Northing	Geology	Elevation (mRL)	
FH1-Shallow New	1784652	5900032	River Alluvium	TBC	Continuous, 15-minute interval
FH2-Shallow	1785787	5900241	Weathered Greywacke	198 to 204	Continuous, 15-minute interval
FH2-Deep	1785787	5900241	Fresh Greywacke	-1 to 13	Continuous, 15-minute interval
GW2N	1784801	5899970	Fresh Greywacke	-3.5 to 2.5	Continuous, 15-minute interval
MW01-Deep	1785315	5899389	Fresh Greywacke	164.6 to 173.6	Continuous, 15-minute interval
MW01-Deep Replacement	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Continuous, 15-minute interval

Frequency of groundwater level monitoring

124. Groundwater levels in the monitoring bores listed in Schedule A must be recorded continuously at 15-minute intervals. Data must be downloaded, barometrically compensated and reviewed at least every 3 months. Records must be kept of the date, time and corresponding groundwater level for each monitoring bore.

125. A manual groundwater level measurement must be taken at each accessible bore listed in Schedule A during every data download, to confirm transducer performance and datum consistency. Where a transducer fails or produces unreliable data, the Consent Holder must repair or replace the instrument as soon as practicable and must record manual groundwater levels at not less than monthly intervals until the transducer is returned to service.

126. An initial seasonally low groundwater level baseline must be established for each bore in Schedule A following at least 12 months of monitoring. The baseline must be reviewed annually as the monitoring record lengthens.

127. No later than 15 months after the Commencement of consent, the Consent Holder must submit Groundwater Trigger Levels for each of the bores listed in Schedule A, for inclusion in the GSWMCP. The trigger levels must:

    (a) Consider the baseline groundwater levels including the observed range at each bore; and

(b) Derive a trigger level for each bore using the modelled drawdown for the relevant extraction stage (Schedule B below) from the lower end of that bore's established baseline range, using the greater of the modelled drawdown and 0.5 m.

Schedule B: Stage 1 and Stage 5 modelled drawdown

Monitoring bore	Compliance boundary	Stage 1 drawdown (m)	Stage 5 drawdown (m)
FH1-Shallow New	West (Wairoa River)	0.1	0.1
GW2N	North	3.2	3.2
FH2-Shallow	East	0.00	0.01
FH2-Deep	East	0.00	0.01
MW01-Deep	South	0.12	Not applicable
MW01-Deep Replacement	South	From updated model	

128. The Consent Holder must review and, where necessary, update the GSWMCP trigger levels as the monitoring record lengthens, and at each stage review, to reflect the longer baseline record and any refinement of projected drawdown.

129. In the event that groundwater levels in any of the monitoring bores listed in Schedule A are drawn down, as a result of the exercise of these groundwater permits, to a level that equals or is lower than the trigger level for 7 consecutive days for that bore, then:

(a) The Consent Holder must notify the Council in writing within 5 working days of the exceedance being identified. The notification must specify which monitoring bore trigger level(s) have been exceeded, the magnitude of the exceedance at each bore, and the date on which the exceedance was identified;

(b) The Consent Holder must, in consultation with the Council, engage a SQEP to undertake a review of the exceedance and prepare a Groundwater Trigger Level Exceedance Report. The report must be submitted to the Council within one month of the notification required under (a), or within such longer period as agreed in writing with the Council, and must:

(i) Review the groundwater level record at the affected bore(s) alongside rainfall, pit inflow and stream flow monitoring data, to determine whether the exceedance is attributable to the exercise of these permits or to natural climatic variability;

(ii) Where the exceedance is attributable to quarry dewatering, update the numerical groundwater model to incorporate the observed drawdown and the current pit geometry, and re-simulate the predicted drawdown extent, stream baseflow depletion and pit inflow for the current and remaining extraction stages; and

(iii) Recommend whether the trigger levels in the GSWMCP remain appropriate, or whether they should be amended to reflect the updated model and the longer monitoring record.

(c) The Consent Holder must implement any mitigation measures identified under (b)(iii) in accordance with a timeframe agreed in writing with the Council.

Surface Water Monitoring

Stream flow monitoring sites (gauging stations)

130. From Commencement of consent, and in accordance with ARMP condition 37, stream flows must be measured and recorded in Stream 1 and Stream 3 at the locations specified in Schedule C and at the locations shown on Figure 4: Watercourse Gauging Locations, prepared by WGA, 2026, or as otherwise revised in accordance with the certified GSWMCP.

131. The objective of this monitoring is to establish the baseline MALF for each stream through the development of a rating curve to inform the rate of augmentation in maintaining flows in Stream 1 and Stream 3.

132. Site-specific MALF values may be derived using local monitoring data and correlation with suitable long-term reference flow records, as described in the GSWMCP.

Schedule C: Stream flow gauging sites

Site	Coordinates (NZTM)		Location	Frequency
	Easting	Northing	Catchment	
Stream 1 US	1784978	5899964	Stream 1	Until site specific MALF established
Stream 1 DS	1784725	5900023	Stream 1	
Stream 3	1784447	5898967	Stream 3	Until site specific MALF established

133. Minor adjustments to the gauging locations identified in Schedule C are permitted where necessary to account for stream-channel conditions, provided that the adjusted location remains within 50 metres of the location specified in Schedule C.

134. A gauging station must not be relocated more than 50 metres from the location specified in Schedule C unless an alternative gauging location has first been established with the written approval of the Council.

Schedule D: Continuous water level monitoring sites

Site	Coordinates (NZTM)		Location	Data Download Frequency
	Easting	Northing	Catchment	
Stream 1 DS	1784725	5900023	Stream 1	Quarterly
Stream 3	1784447	5898967	Stream 3	Quarterly

Frequency of stream flow monitoring

135. The Consent Holder must maintain continuous water-level monitoring stations at the surface water sites identified in Schedule D, or as otherwise revised by the GSWMCP. Water levels must be recorded at 15-minute intervals, with data downloaded and reviewed at least quarterly.

136. Flow gauging must be undertaken at the sites listed in Schedule C until a rating curve is sufficiently developed.

Stream flow monitoring methodology

137. The stream flow records collected and reported must include details of the method, dates and times of the gauging procedure employed, all measurements taken, and flow calculations. All field measurements and procedures must be undertaken in accordance with the methodology set out in the GSWMCP.

138. The stream flow monitoring methodology must specify the location of each augmentation discharge point and the representative stream reaches to be monitored.

Pre-augmentation water quality baseline monitoring

139. A water quality baseline survey must be undertaken:

    (a) Comprising continuous baseline monitoring (upstream and downstream of the proposed discharge location(s) and the augmentation source) of water temperature, dissolved oxygen and monthly water chemistry (cations, anions, nutrients, metals, pH, and electrical conductivity); and

    (b) At a minimum of two locations at Stream 1 and Stream 3 at the locations shown on Figure 4: Watercourse Gauging Locations, prepared by WGA, 2026, or as otherwise revised by the GSWMCP, throughout the period commencing 1 November and ending 31 May, prior to implementing any augmentation programme.

Water temperature and dissolved oxygen

140. The Consent Holder must ensure that no stream-flow augmentation results (after reasonable mixing) in exceedance of the following thresholds:

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

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

141. Monitoring required under condition 140 above must be undertaken in accordance with the monitoring programme specified in the ARMP. If the results of that monitoring show an increase trending towards the thresholds in condition 140, and that trend is attributable to the exercise of these Consents, the Consent Holder must take immediate steps in accordance with the ARMP to ensure the thresholds are not exceeded.

142. The obligation to measure dissolved oxygen concentration and temperature in accordance with conditions 140 and 141 may be dispensed with at the Council's discretion, upon the Council receiving technical information from a SQEP which satisfies the 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.

Augmentation trigger

143. Within the period 1 November to 31 May inclusive of each year, augmentation flow discharges to Stream 1 and Stream 3 must occur continuously whenever the 7-day rolling mean flow at Auckland Council flow site 8516 (Wairoa River) is less than the Augmentation Trigger Flow. Augmentation may cease when the 7-day rolling mean flow is equal to or greater than the Augmentation Trigger Flow.

144. The Augmentation Trigger Flow at Auckland Council flow site 8516 (Wairoa River) must be determined by a SQEP in accordance with the certified GSWMCP.

145. If site 8516 is disestablished or becomes inoperable, the Consent Holder must propose a substitute flow site and Augmentation Trigger Flow to the Council within 20 working days. The substitute site and trigger flow must be derived using the method in the certified GSWMCP and certified in writing by the Council before they take effect.

Augmentation rate

146. Augmentation flow discharges, calculated in accordance with Schedule E, must be provided to Stream 1 and Stream 3 within the period from 1 November to 31 May (inclusive) of any 'water calendar' year, as follows:

    (a) The obligation to augment does not apply until the quarry pit floor intercepts the groundwater table and groundwater inflow to the quarry sump has been demonstrated through monitoring. Augmentation of Stream 3 is not required until commencement of Stage 4, or earlier where monitoring demonstrates a measurable reduction in baseflow attributable to quarry dewatering.

    (b) Augmentation must be discharged at a constant rate for a period of 24 hours.

    (c) Augmentation rates for Stages 2 to 4 are to be interpolated between the Stage 1 and Stage 5 values and confirmed through the annual monitoring review and stage reviews, as monitoring data and updated model predictions become available during quarry development, with the interpolated rates and the outcomes of the reviews to be included in the GSWMCP.

Schedule E: Daily augmentation flows

Quarry design	Stream 1	Stream 3	Total
Stage 1	1.23 L/s (106 m³/d)	N/A	~1.23 L/s (106 m³/d)
Stage 5	3.10 L/s (268 m³/d)	1.50 L/s (130 m³/d)	~4.6 L/s (397 m³/d)

Augmentation discharge points and source

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 these Consents. The location of each augmentation discharge point must be included in the GSWMCP.

148. Each augmentation discharge must be metered using a flow meter connected to a data logger recording at intervals not exceeding 15 minutes. During the period 1 November to 31 May, the Consent Holder must record the daily augmentation volume discharged to each stream. These records must be included in the Annual Monitoring Report.

149. The source of augmentation flow must be either from the Site's sump or via an abstraction bore.

150. Scour protection and flow energy management measures (which may include maximum discharge velocities or methods for dissipating or distributing flow) must be provided at any discharge point where there is a risk of streambank erosion.

Review

The conditions of these Consents may be reviewed by the Council pursuant to section 128 of the RMA, including to (a) consider the adequacy of the conditions to respond to any unforeseen environmental effects of the Consents at the time the application for the Consents was considered or (b) address any unforeseen environmental effects raised in any report or plan provided to the Council in accordance with these conditions.

Attachment 1

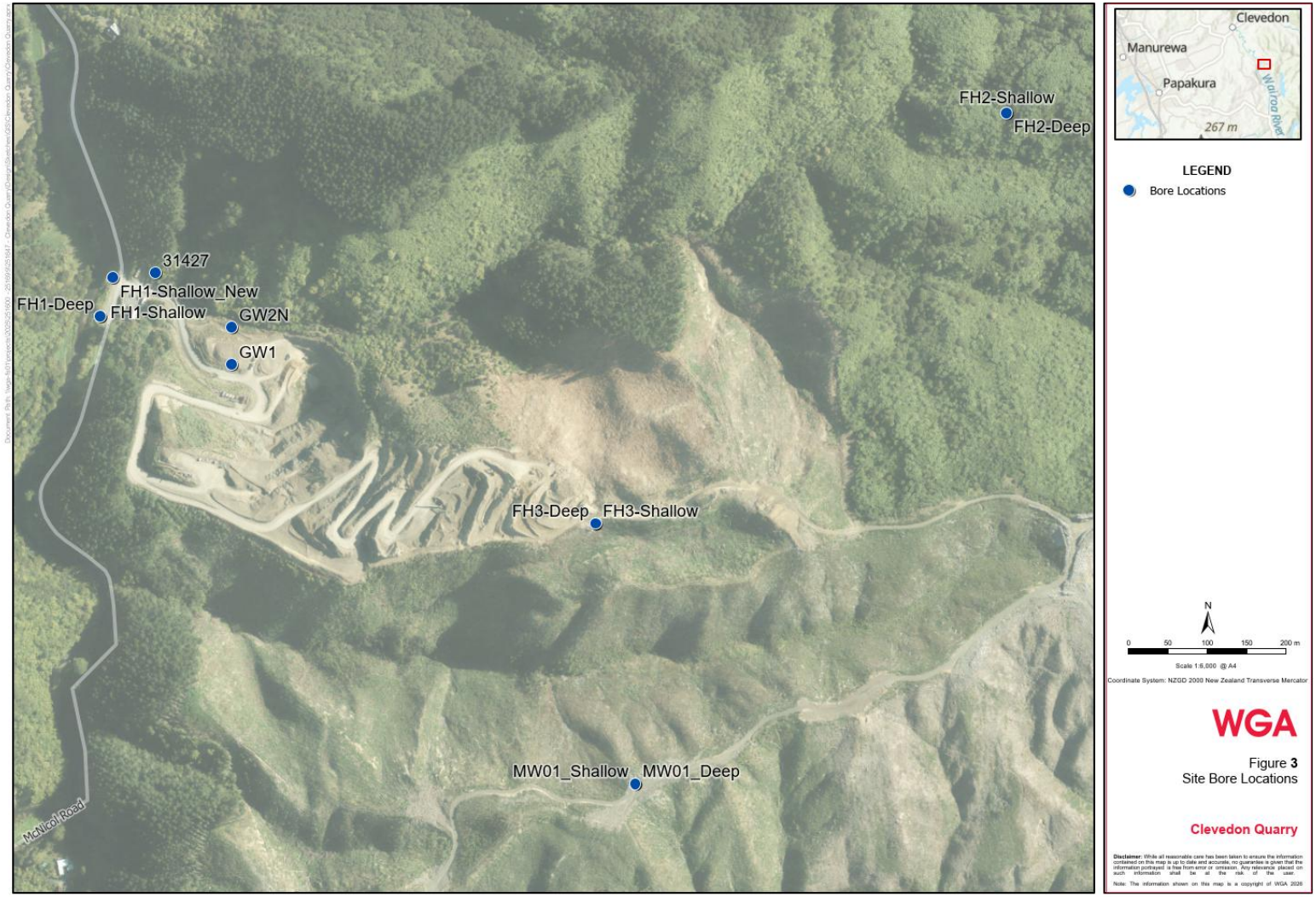


Figure 1: Site Monitoring and Production Bore Locations

E11.6. Standards

E11.6.1. Accidental discovery rule

(1) Despite any other rule in this Plan permitting earthworks or land disturbance or any activity associated with earthworks or land disturbance, in the event of discovery of sensitive material which is not expressly provided for by any resource consent or other statutory authority, the standards and procedures set out in this rule must apply.

(2) For the purpose of this rule, 'sensitive material' means:

(a) human remains and kōiwi;

(b) an archaeological site;

(c) a Māori cultural artefact/taonga tuturu;

(d) a protected New Zealand object as defined in the Protected Objects Act 1975 (including any fossil or sub-fossil);

(e) evidence of contaminated land (such as discolouration, vapours, asbestos, separate phase hydrocarbons, landfill material or significant odour); or

(f) a lava cave greater than 1m in diameter on any axis.

(3) On discovery of any sensitive material, the owner of the site or the consent holder must take the following steps:

Cease works and secure the area

(a) immediately cease all works within 20m of any part of the discovery, including shutting down all earth disturbing machinery and stopping all earth moving activities, and in the case of evidence of contaminated land apply controls to minimise discharge of contaminants into the environment;

(b) secure the area of the discovery, including a sufficient buffer area to ensure that all sensitive material remains undisturbed;

Inform relevant authorities and parties

(c) inform the following parties immediately of the discovery:

(i) the New Zealand Police if the discovery is of human remains or kōiwi;

(ii) the Council in all cases;

(iii) Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga if the discovery is an archaeological site, Māori cultural artefact, human remains or kōiwi; and

(iv) Mana Whenua if the discovery is an archaeological site, Māori cultural artefact, or kōiwi.

Wait for and enable inspection of the site

(d) wait for and enable the site to be inspected by the relevant authority or agency:

(i) if the discovery is human remains or kōiwi the New Zealand Police are required to investigate the human remains to determine whether they are those of a missing person or are a crime scene. The remainder of this process will not apply until the New Zealand Police confirm that they have no further interest in the discovery; or

(ii) if the discovery is of sensitive material, other than evidence of contaminants, a site inspection for the purpose of initial assessment and response will be arranged by the Council in consultation with Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga and appropriate Mana Whenua representatives; or

(iii) if the discovery is evidence of contaminants, a suitably qualified and experienced person is required to complete an initial assessment and provide information to the Council on the assessment and response.

(e) following site inspection and consultation with all relevant parties (including the owner and consent holder), the Council will determine the area within which work must cease, and any changes to controls on discharges of contaminants, until the requirements of step E11.6.1(3)(f) are met;

Recommencement of work

(f) work within the area determined by the Council at step E11.6.1(3)(e) must not recommence until all of the following requirements, so far as relevant to the discovery, have been met:

(i) Heritage New Zealand has confirmed that an archaeological authority has been approved for the work or that none is required;

(ii) any required notification under the Protected Objects Act 1975 has been made to the Ministry for Culture and Heritage;

(iii) the requirements of Section E30 Contaminated land and/or the National Environmental Standards for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health 2011 have been met;

(iv) any material of scientific or educational importance has been recorded and if appropriate recovered and preserved;

(v) if the discovery is a lava cave as outlined in E11.6.1(2)(f) above and if the site is assessed to be regionally significant, reasonable measures have been taken to minimise adverse effects of the works on the scientific values of the site; and

(vi) where the site is of Māori origin and an authority from Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga is not required the Council will confirm, in consultation with Mana Whenua, that:

- any kōiwi have either been retained where discovered or removed in accordance with the appropriate tikanga; and
- any agreed revisions to the planned works to be/have been made in order to address adverse effects on Māori cultural values.

(vii) resource consent has been granted for any alteration or amendment to the earthworks or land disturbance that may be necessary to avoid the sensitive materials and that is not otherwise permitted under the Plan or allowed by any existing resource consent; and

(viii) that there are no requirements in the case of archaeological sites that are not of Māori origin and are not covered by the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.

~~**E11.6.2. General standards**~~

~~All activities (except ancillary farming earthworks, ancillary forestry earthworks and network utilities) listed as a permitted activity, controlled activity or restricted discretionary activity in Table E11.4.1, E11.4.2 or E11.4.3 must comply with the following permitted activity standards.~~

~~(1) Land disturbance must not, after reasonable mixing, result in any of the following effects in receiving waters:~~

~~(a) the production of conspicuous oil or grease films, scums or foams, or floatable or suspended materials;~~

~~(b) any conspicuous change in the colour or visual clarity;~~

~~(c) any emission of objectionable odour;~~

~~(d) the rendering of fresh water unsuitable for consumption by farm animals; or~~

~~(e) any significant adverse effects on aquatic life.~~

~~(2) Best practice erosion and sediment control measures must be implemented for the duration of the land disturbance. Those measures must be installed prior to the commencement of land disturbance and maintained until the site is stabilised against erosion.~~

~~Note 1~~

~~Best practice in Auckland is generally deemed to be compliance with Auckland Council 'Guidance Document 2016/005 Erosion and Sediment Control Guideline for Land Disturbing Activities (GD05)' or similar design.~~

~~**E24.5. Notification**~~

(1) ~~Any application for resource consent for an activity listed in Table E24.4.1 Activity table above will be subject to the normal tests for notification under the relevant sections of the Resource Management Act 1991.~~

(2) ~~When deciding who is an affected person in relation to any activity for the purposes of section 95E of the Resource Management Act 1991 the Council will give specific consideration to those persons listed in Rule C1.13(4).~~

E24.6. Standards

All activities listed as permitted in Table E24.4.1 Activity table must comply with the following standards.

E24.6.1. General standards

(1) Lighting limits must be measured and assessed in accordance with Standard AS 4282-1997 Control of the Obtrusive Effects of Outdoor Lighting, except for building façade lighting that complies with Standard E244.6.1(10). In the event of any conflict between Standard AS 4282-1997 Control of the Obtrusive Effects of Outdoor Lighting and the lighting standards set out below, the lighting standards set out below shall prevail.

(2) Any calculation for the purposes of these standards must be based on a maintenance factor of 1.0 (i.e. no depreciation).

(3) For the purposes of Standard E24.6.1(2) and Standard E24.6.1(9) the lighting category classification for each zone in Table E24.6.1.1 Lighting category classifications will apply. Where a development is located on a site which adjoins or is directly across a road from a different lighting category, the most sensitive classification of the two categories will apply.

(4) 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 may be made in areas of a similar nature that are not affected by the artificial lighting. The result of these measures may be used for determining the effect of the artificial lighting.

(5) For the purposes of these standards, the curfew time is 10pm - 7am and the pre-curfew time is 7am – 10pm.

Table E24.6.1.1 Lighting category classifications

Zone	Lighting category			
	Lighting category 1 (Intrinsically dark)	Lighting category 2 (Low brightness)	Lighting category 3 (Medium brightness)	Lighting category 4 (High brightness)
Residential				
Residential – Large Lot Zone		X		
Residential – Rural and Coastal Settlement Zone		X		
Residential – Single House Zone			X	
Residential – Mixed Housing Suburban Zone			X	
Residential – Mixed Housing Urban Zone			X	
Residential – Terrace Housing and Apartment Buildings Zone			X	
Open space				
Open Space – Conservation Zone	X			
Open Space – Informal Recreation Zone			X	
Open Space – Sport and Active Recreation Zone			X	
Open Space – Civic Spaces Zone				X
Open Space – Community Zone			X	
Business				
Business – City Centre Zone				X
Business – Metropolitan Centre Zone				X
Business – Town Centre Zone				X
Business – Local Centre Zone				X
Business – Neighbourhood Centre Zone			X	
Business – Mixed Use Zone			X	
Business – General Business Zone				X
Business – Business Park Zone				X
Business – Light Industry Zone				X
Business – Heavy Industry Zone				X
Coastal				
Coastal – General Coastal Marine Zone		X		
Coastal – Marina Zone		X		

Zone	Lighting category			
	Lighting category 1 (Intrinsically dark)	Lighting category 2 (Low brightness)	Lighting category 3 (Medium brightness)	Lighting category 4 (High brightness)
Coastal – Mooring Zone		X		
Coastal – Minor Port Zone			X	
Coastal – Ferry Terminal Zone			X	
Coastal – Defence Zone			X	
Coastal – Coastal Transition Zone			X	
Rural				
Rural – Rural Conservation Zone	X			
Rural – Countryside Living Zone		X		
Rural – Rural Coastal Zone		X		
Rural – Mixed Rural Zone			X	
Rural – Rural Production Zone			X	
Rural – Waitākere Foothills Zone		X		
Rural – Waitākere Ranges Zone	X			
Future Urban Zone		X		
Special purpose				
Strategic Transport Corridor Zone				X
Special Purpose – Airports and Airfields Zone				X
Special Purpose – Cemetery Zone		X		
Special Purpose – Healthcare Facility and Hospital Zone				X
Special Purpose – Major Recreation Facility Zone			X	
Special Purpose – Maori Purpose Zone			X	
Special Purpose – Quarry Zone			X	
Special Purpose – School Zone			X	
Special Purpose – Tertiary Education Zone				X

(6) The added illuminance from the use of any artificial lighting on any site must not exceed either:

(a) the levels in Table E24.6.1.2 Horizontal and vertical illuminance at a boundary, when measured at the boundary of any adjacent site containing a lawfully established dwelling. The illuminance limit will apply horizontally and vertically at any point on the boundary and at any height; or

Table E24.6.1.2 Horizontal and vertical illuminance at a boundary

Time	Illuminance limit
Pre-curfew	100 lux above the background level
Curfew	10 lux above the background level

(b) the vertical illuminance limits in Table E24.6.1.3 Vertical illuminance at a window, when measured or calculated at the windows of habitable rooms of a lawfully established dwelling.

Table E24.6.1.3 Vertical illuminance at a window

Time	Vertical illuminance limit for each lighting category			
	Lighting category 1	**Lighting category 2**	**Lighting category 3**	**Lighting category 4**
Pre-curfew	2 lux	10 lux	10 lux	25 lux
Curfew	0 lux (except public road lighting)	1 lux	2 lux	4 lux

(7) Outdoor artificial lighting operating on any site between sunset and sunrise must not exceed the threshold increment limit stated in Table E24.6.1.4 Threshold increment, on any public road, calculated within each traffic lane in the direction of travel.

Table E24.6.1.4 Threshold increment

Light technical parameter	Threshold increment limit for each lighting category			
	Lighting category 1	**Lighting category 2**	**Lighting category 3**	**Lighting category 4**
Threshold increment (TI)	15 per cent (based on adaption luminance of 0.1 cd/m2)	15 per cent (based on adaption luminance of 1 cd/m2)	15 per cent (based on adaption luminance of 2 cd/m2)	15 per cent (based on adaption luminance of 10 cd/m2)

(8) The exterior lighting on any property adjacent to land on which there is a dwelling must be selected, located, aimed, adjusted and/or screened to ensure that glare resulting from the lighting does not exceed the pre-curfew or curfew limits outlined in Table E24.6.1.5 Pre-curfew luminous intensity limits or Table E24.6.1.6 Curfew luminous intensity limits.

Table E24.6.1.5 Pre-curfew luminous intensity limits

Intentionally illuminated area		Pre-curfew luminous intensity limit for each lighting category			
Size of area (based on the controlling dimension)	**Controlling dimension (refer to Note 1)**	**Lighting category 1**	**Lighting category 2**	**Lighting category 3**	**Lighting category 4**
Large	>75m	2,500 cd	7,500 cd	10,000 cd	25,000 cd
Medium	≥25m ≤75m	2,500 cd	7,500 cd	10,000 cd	25,000 cd
Small	<25m	2,500 cd	2,500 cd	7,500 cd	25,000 cd

Note 1

The controlling dimension is the maximum dimension from any light source to the furthest point of the intentionally illuminated area in the direction of maximum intensity.

Table E24.6.6 Curfew luminous intensity limits

Curfew luminous intensity limit for each lighting category			
Lighting category 1	**Lighting category 2**	**Lighting category 3**	**Lighting category 4**
0 cd	500 cd	1,000 cd	2,500 cd

(9) The average surface luminance measured in candelas per square metre (cd/m^2) for an intentionally artificially lit building façade shall not exceed any one of the following:

(a) 0 cd/m^2 in lighting category 1;

(b) 5 cd/m^2 in lighting category 2;

(c) 10 cd/m^2 in lighting category 3; or

(d) 25 cd/m^2 in lighting category 4.

(10) The limits may be determined by calculation or measurement in accordance with CIE 150:2003 Guide on the limitation of the effects of obtrusive light from outdoor lighting installations – International Commission on Illumination ISBN 3 901 906 19 3.

~~**E24.6.2. Artificial lighting standards for access in residential zones**~~

~~(1) When lighting for access in residential zones is required by Standard E27.6.3.7(2), it must:~~

~~(a) have lighting designed and assessed in accordance with Australian/ New Zealand Standard Lighting for roads and public spaces (Part 3.1:~~