



Belmont Quarry Development – Part B

Substantive Application
Appendix B.3.C – Remedial Action Plan (RAP)
Winstone Aggregates

16 August 2026

Remedial Action Plan – Proposed Overburden Disposal Area

✦ Prepared for

Winstone Aggregates Limited

✦ August 2026



PATTLE DELAMORE PARTNERS LTD
Level 4, 111 Customhouse Quay,
Wellington 6011
PO Box 6136, Wellington 6141

Tel +64 4 471 4130
Web www.pdp.co.nz



solutions for your environment

Quality Control Sheet

TITLE Remedial Action Plan – Proposed Overburden Disposal Area

CLIENT Winstone Aggregates Limited

ISSUE DATE 3 August 2026

JOB REFERENCE A035680020

Revision History					
REV	Date	Status/Purpose	Prepared By	Reviewed by	Approved
0	17/03/2026	For client review	Jess Campbell	Melody Robyns	Jordan Vaughn
1	16/04/2026	Final	Jess Campbell Bailey Johnson	Melody Robyns	Hamish Wilson
2	13/05/2026	Revised draft for client review	Jess Campbell Bailey Johnson	Melody Robyns	Hamish Wilson
3	03/06/26	Final	Jess Campbell Bailey Johnson	Melody Robyns	Hamish Wilson
4	02/07/26	Final	Melody Robyns	Hamish Wilson	Hamish Wilson
5	03/08/26	Final	Melody Robyns	Hamish Wilson	Hamish Wilson

DOCUMENT CONTRIBUTORS

Prepared by

SIGNATURE

Jess Campbell

Bailey Johnson

Reviewed by

SIGNATURE

Melody Robyns

Approved by

Hamish Wilson

WINSTONE AGGREGATES LIMITED - REMEDIAL ACTION PLAN – PROPOSED OVERBURDEN
DISPOSAL AREA

Limitations:

This report has been prepared by Pattle Delamore Partners Limited (PDP) on the basis of information provided by Winstone Aggregates Limited. PDP has not independently verified the provided information and has relied upon it being accurate and sufficient for use by PDP in preparing the report. PDP accepts no responsibility for errors or omissions in, or the currency or sufficiency of, the provided information.

This report has been prepared by PDP on the specific instructions of Winstone Aggregates Limited a division of Fletcher Concrete and Infrastructure Ltd for the limited purposes described in the report. PDP acknowledges that this report may be used and relied upon by the expert panel appointed under the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024. PDP accepts no liability if the report is used for a different purpose or if it is used or relied on by any other person. Any such use or reliance will be solely at their own risk. This report has been prepared in accordance with the Environment Court's Code of Conduct for Expert Witnesses, contained in the Environment Court's Practice Note 2023. The authors of this report agree to comply with the Code of Conduct, and confirm that unless otherwise stated, the issues addressed in this report are within the area of expertise of the authors. No material facts have been omitted that might alter or detract from the opinions expressed in this report.

© 2026 Pattle Delamore Partners Limited

Table of Contents

SECTION	PAGE
1.0 Introduction	1
1.1 Objectives	1
2.0 Site Description and Background	2
2.1 Summary of Site History	2
3.0 Proposed Remediation	3
4.0 Roles and Responsibilities	4
4.1 Role of Landowner (Winstone Aggregates Limited)	4
4.2 Role of the Site Manager	4
4.3 Role of SQEP (Pattle Delamore Partners)	5
4.4 Key Contacts	5
4.5 Distribution	6
4.6 Implementation	6
4.7 Review and Update	6
5.0 Current Identified Risk to Site Workers and Environment	6
6.0 Management Procedures	7
6.1 Site Controls	7
6.2 Health and Safety	8
7.0 Earthwork Controls	9
7.1 Erosion and Sediment Control	9
7.2 Dust Suppression	9
7.3 Stockpile Management	9
8.0 Soil Management Controls	10
8.1 Soil Reuse	10
8.2 Soil Disposal	10
8.3 Soil Sampling Requirements	11
8.4 Contaminated Soil Handling Measures	11
8.5 Record Keeping	11
9.0 Validation Sampling	12
10.0 Complaints Procedures	13
11.0 Unexpected Discovery Protocols	13
12.0 References	14

Table of Tables

Table 1: Key Contacts

5

Appendices

Appendix A: Figures

Appendix B: Site Photographs

1.0 Introduction

Pattle Delamore Partners Limited (PDP) have been engaged by Winstone Aggregates Limited (Winstone; the client) to produce a '*Remedial Action Plan*' (RAP) for the disturbance, handling and disposal of soil in the affected area of the proposed overburden disposal area (OBDA), Belmont Quarry (the Site – as shown in Figure 1 attached in Appendix A). This RAP may also apply to any new discoveries of unexpected contamination identified throughout the site redevelopment.

Given that the current OBDA is projected to meet capacity within the next 10 years, a new OBDA is proposed immediately to the north of Belmont Quarry. The proposed OBDA will be constructed across 10 stages and will accommodate approximately 2.8 million m³ of overburden including topsoil, subsoil, weathered greywackes and process and pond fines over a 35-year period.

This RAP has been prepared alongside a preliminary/detailed site investigation (PSI/DSI; PDP, 2026b) report produced as an aspect of the Belmont Quarry Development Fast-Track Approval Application (FAA). The PSI/DSI should be read in conjunction with this document.

This RAP (dated July 2026; Version 4) has been updated to address client comments and therefore supersedes the previous versions.

This report has been written in general accordance with the Ministry for the Environment (MfE) Contaminated Land Management Guideline (CLMG) No. 1 – *Reporting on Contaminated Sites in New Zealand* (MfE, 2021).

1.1 Objectives

The objectives of the RAP are to set out the practices and procedures to be undertaken during earthworks in order to avoid, remedy or mitigate the risk to human health (i.e. site workers) and the environment. This RAP has been prepared to address the contaminated soils that have been encountered during intrusive investigations undertaken at the site, and to provide guidance on how these soils should be managed, along with any unexpected discoveries of contamination during the development works. The RAP relates to land in the vicinity of the corrugated metal sheets and abandoned farm machinery identified during the PSI/DSI which are shown in Figure 1, Appendix A. This RAP may also apply to any new discoveries of degrading metal and/or machinery identified throughout the site redevelopment.

This RAP is intended for use by contractors and the environmental consultant engaged in the remedial works. It summarises the nature and extent of existing contamination, outlines procedures for the safe handling, removal, and disposal of contaminated soils, and specifies validation sampling and record-keeping

requirements. This RAP should be read in conjunction with the site-specific Erosion and Sediment Control Plan prepared for the development of the OBDA.

2.0 Site Description and Background

The site is located across a 23.86 ha, irregularly shaped area, which extends across three parcels of land legally described as Part Section 200A Hutt DIST, Section 255 Hutt DIST and Part Section Hutt DIST. The site is currently owned by the Department of Conservation (DOC), forms part of Belmont Regional Park and is zoned as Recreation Reserve under Hutt City Council's (HCC's) District Plan.

The site is covered in medium to dense vegetation with an access track through the centre. During the site walkover, evidence of previous a historical dwelling and abandoned farming equipment was observed to the central/eastern portion of the site.

2.1 Summary of Site History

PDP was engaged by Winstone to undertake a PSI/DSI for the proposed OBDA at Belmont Quarry. Key findings of the investigation are summarised as follows:

- ∴ A review of historical information indicates that the site was historically used for farming purposes, with two small buildings present between 1942 and 1966, followed by progressive revegetation. A transmission pylon had been present on the northern part of the site since at least 1957.
- ∴ A site walkover identified discarded, degrading sheet metal and abandoned farm machinery at several locations and as such an intrusive investigation was undertaken to assess potential impacts of leaching of heavy metals and the presence of asbestos in the shallow surface soils. The intrusive investigation identified the following:
 - Laboratory results indicate that arsenic, chromium, copper, lead and nickel concentrations across the site are generally consistent across sample locations.
 - Elevated zinc and cadmium concentrations were identified in shallow surface soils in the vicinity of exposed metal sheeting, roof structures and machinery. Limited soil sampling indicates that zinc and cadmium concentrations generally decrease with depth and lateral spread, indicating limited migration. Additional soil sampling will be undertaken during the remedial works to confirm this.
 - Asbestos was not detected in any soil or bulk material samples analysed. In addition, asbestos was not observed onsite at any of the investigation locations, the site surface or any of the building materials remaining onsite.

- All soil samples complied with applicable human health soil contaminant standards for commercial/industrial land use, and as such soils are not considered to pose an unacceptable risk to human health, including for short-term exposure of OBDA workers.
- The results of the intrusive investigation indicated that zinc concentrations around the degraded metal may pose a risk to the environment particularly the ephemeral streams located within the site boundary (see Figure 1 for locations) and as such meet the threshold for Hazardous and Industrial List (HAIL)¹ category I.

3.0 Proposed Remediation

Based on the laboratory results of the PSI/DSI (PDP, 2026b), the objective of the remedial works is to remove zinc-contaminated soil from the “hotspots” associated with degrading corrugated metal sheets at SS03, SS04, SS05 and SS08, the abandoned farm machinery at SS06, and any other waste metal/machinery identified during the site redevelopment. The locations of the corrugated metal sheets and abandoned farm machinery identified during the PSI/DSI are shown in Figure 1, Appendix A. Photographs provided in Appendix B.

To remove the contamination associated with the “hotspots” a minimum two-metre buffer will be placed around the source material, with a three-metre around SS08, and soils will be excavated to a minimum depth of 0.5 m below ground level (bgl) within these areas. Excavated soils will then be removed from site and disposed of to a Class A landfill facility. Removing the top 0.5 m of soil (as a minimum) aims to remove the “hotspots”, therefore reducing the environmental risk by removing the source material. Field screening using a portable XRF analyser and laboratory analysis will be undertaken at the base and sides of each excavation to confirm that the impacted soil has been removed. The scale of laboratory analysis, including the analytical suite and the number of samples, is to be determined at the time of excavation, and is further detailed in Section 9.0.

Additional sampling will also be undertaken during remedial works in the vicinity of the secondary piece of machinery that was unable to be sampled during the PSI/DSI. The results will be used to determine contaminant concentrations and guide the appropriate remedial management of any identified contamination.

¹ The Hazardous Activities and Industries List (HAIL) is a compilation of activities and industries that are considered likely to cause land contamination resulting from hazardous substance use, storage or disposal. The HAIL is intended to identify most situations in New Zealand where hazardous substances could cause, and in many cases have caused, land contamination.

In order to assess the suitability of site soils to remain onsite, the laboratory analysis and XRF results will be compared to the following target remediation criteria which are based on applicable human health and environmental criteria for the site:

- ✧ The soil contaminant standards (SCS) contained in MfE's Methodology for Deriving Standards for Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health (2011b) for all heavy metals analysed, with the exception of nickel and zinc. For nickel and zinc, results will be compared to soil guidelines values (SGV) contained in the Australian National Environmental Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Amendment Measure 2013 (NEPM, 2013) criteria. Samples will be compared to the values associated with commercial/industrial land use.
- ✧ To assess environmental risk, soils will be compared to the Class 3 waste acceptance criteria (WAC) published in Technical Guidelines for Disposal to Land (WasteMINZ, 2023).

These measures will also apply to any new discoveries of degrading metal identified throughout the site redevelopment.

Excavations will be undertaken in accordance with the management controls detailed in this document.

4.0 Roles and Responsibilities

4.1 Role of Landowner (Winstone Aggregates Limited)

Winstone is proposed to be the landowner of the site and is responsible for implementing the requirements of this RAP in relation to the development activities at the site. Winstone must distribute this RAP and communicate the known extent of residual contamination and associated hazards to workers and contractors conducting work at the site.

4.2 Role of the Site Manager

Winstone shall nominate a Site Manager to be responsible for providing general oversight for the entire project and is the link between the contractor, the nominated Suitably Qualified and Experienced Practitioner (SQEP) and the Winstone. It is the Site Manager's responsibility to ensure site works are undertaken in accordance with the Resource Consent.

The Site Manager will ensure that site personnel and other relevant engaged parties working at the site adhere to requirements of the RAP. This includes:

- ✧ The implementation, management and monitoring of the erosion and sediment control systems.

- ❖ The management and disposal of surplus materials disturbed, including any unexpected, contaminated soil identified/encountered during the works.
- ❖ Monitoring and record keeping throughout the duration of the works.
- ❖ Implementing spill response procedures in the event of a spillage of hazardous substances.

4.3 Role of SQEP (Pattle Delamore Partners)

The PDP representative identified in Table 1 is the nominated Contaminated Land Consultant who is the SQEP and is the first point of call in the event that visual or olfactory evidence of contamination is encountered and/or previously unidentified sources of soil contamination are identified during the works.

The SQEP can also assist with identifying appropriate facilities for disposal of contaminated material from the site.

4.4 Key Contacts

The key project contacts are outlined below:

Table 1: Key Contacts		
Contact	Name	Contact Details
Landowner	Winstone Aggregates Limited	Shalini Sanjeshni
Site Manager	TBC	TBC
Contractor	TBC	TBC
Contaminated Land Consultant/SQEP	Melody Robyns – Pattle Delamore Partners Limited	[REDACTED]
Contaminated Land – Technical Director/ SQEP	Hamish Wilson – Pattle Delamore Partners Limited	[REDACTED]
Hutt City Council	General Enquiries	04 570 6666
Greater Wellington Regional Council	Environmental and Pollution	0800 496 734
	Discovery of Artefacts	notifications@gw.govt.nz

4.5 Distribution

A copy of this RAP shall be kept onsite at all times. It is the responsibility of the site manager to distribute the information contained within this RAP to any workers, subcontractors and personnel entering the site to ensure compliance. The provision of this RAP is mandatory to all persons (workers, contractors, subcontractors and visitors) who enter the site during the construction works.

4.6 Implementation

It is the responsibility of the site manager and any workers, contractors, subcontractors and visitors (as applicable) to adhere to the requirements of the RAP and ensure compliance.

The site manager shall liaise with the contaminated land consultant/SQEP to ensure that the work is being carried out in accordance with the RAP, organise site inspections required in accordance with the RAP and discuss any contaminated land issues or any sampling requirements during the construction activities, including any unexpected discoveries.

4.7 Review and Update

This RAP must be reviewed and amended as necessary. This could be in response to changes to the proposed OBDA construction methodology, findings of additional investigations, and/or during future earthworks at the site to ensure the environmental and human health risks associated with the identified contaminants at the site are managed appropriately.

Any update or amendment to the RAP is to be approved by the contaminated land consultant/SQEP prior to implementation of the change. It is the responsibility of the landowner to issue the updated RAP to the site manager as it is made available.

If updated, old versions of the RAP should not be referred to and should be deleted from, or archived in, computer systems with physical copies marked as “superseded” or disposed of.

5.0 Current Identified Risk to Site Workers and Environment

A risk (e.g. to human health and/or the environment) can only arise if there is a hazard (e.g. contaminated soil), a receptor (e.g. people) and an exposure pathway between the hazard and the receptor.

As outlined in the PSI/DSI, the key contaminants of concern identified in the PSI/DSI (PDP, 2026b) are heavy metals (zinc and cadmium) which may have an adverse effect on the receiving environmental (the ephemeral streams located onsite) through infiltration to groundwater and/or surface water run-off. No risk to human health was identified.

Although no asbestos was encountered during the investigation, not all parts of the site were accessible and given the age of the historical structures on site the presence of asbestos cannot be ruled out.

6.0 Management Procedures

This section details precautions which must be undertaken whilst working on the site to mitigate potential risks to human health and the environment. The health and safety procedures and measures outlined in the RAP should be incorporated into the overarching, site specific Health and Safety Plan.

6.1 Site Controls

This section sets out general management procedures and requirements for the site.

1. This plan applies to the proposed OBDA, specifically the areas identified in Figure 1 where impacted soils were detected.
2. All personnel involved in the excavation works are to be familiar with this plan and must ensure that the requirements of this plan have been followed.
3. A copy of this plan is to remain available at the site office at all times so that reference can be made to the plan when undertaking any excavations works within the site.
4. Overall responsibility for the implementation of this plan shall be held by Winstone Aggregates Limited. However, the specific requirements and provisions of the management plan will be under the control of the Site Manager (see Section 4.2).
5. This plan relates solely to potential soil contamination within the proposed OBDA associated with degrading metal debris. Should impacts from other contaminants be discovered during works, a SQEP should assess the requirement for any additional investigation and/or management controls.

The RAP is limited to assisting Winstone and its agents and contractors in meeting their legal obligations with respect to health, safety and the environment in dealing with potentially contaminated soil within the proposed OBDA. It is not intended to cover the general safety procedures required for typical excavation and redevelopment works. The RAP is not intended to relieve the owner of their legal responsibilities.

6.2 Health and Safety

The Contractor shall mobilise to site with all the necessary equipment to undertake the redevelopment works (including the remediation of any potential contaminated soils as identified in the PSI/DSI) in a safe manner and in compliance with the controls detailed in this RAP.

Under the *Health and Safety at Work Act* (HSWA, 2015), the Contractor must undertake the works in accordance with the relevant health and safety regulations and meet all their obligations as a ‘*person in control of a business or undertaking*’ (PCBU). The main potential hazards associated with the soil disturbance works are expected to be personal physical injury, and site worker human health exposure to surface soil contaminants.

6.2.1 PPE Requirements

The Contractor shall ensure that during soil disturbance works across the site, all personnel are wearing standard personal protective equipment (PPE). The minimum PPE shall include:

- ✧ Sturdy steel cap footwear (not exposed steel cap),
- ✧ Full coverage overalls/clothing,
- ✧ Safety glasses, and
- ✧ Hard hats (when earthmoving equipment is present).

In addition, during the removal of the contaminated soils at the site, the contractors must wear nitrile gloves and maintain strong hygiene controls (as outlined in the following section). The use of dust masks may be required if there is potential for the dust generation and inhalation of contaminated dust during the remedial works.

6.2.2 Personal Hygiene

All personnel working on the site should:

- ✧ Avoid skin contact with contaminated soil.
- ✧ Not consume food or beverages anywhere near excavated soil.
- ✧ Always wash their hands before smoking/vaping or eating, and do not touch their face after handling contaminated soil.

7.0 Earthwork Controls

The following section provides details for controls that are to be followed for general earthworks across the wider site.

7.1 Erosion and Sediment Control

It is understood that site specific erosion and sediment control (ESC) measures are to be implemented and will be provided in a separate document. These measures should be in accordance with GWRC's *Erosion and Sediment Control Guide for Land Disturbing Activities in the Wellington Region* (GWRC, 2021).

The Site Manager will be responsible for undertaking periodic inspections / maintenance of the ESC measures throughout the soil disturbance works.

7.2 Dust Suppression

Exposed earthwork areas shall be maintained to minimise the release of dust into the atmosphere, and appropriate measures to reduce the dust release to acceptable levels must be implemented as required. Appropriate dust control measures must be undertaken in accordance with the Dust Management Plan produced for the redevelopment works (PDP, 2026a) and at a minimum include the following:

- ✧ All site workers will be advised of the need to minimise dust by the responsible operation of machinery and vehicles (e.g. limit site traffic speed to reduce the production of dust, access into/out of the site to be via the stabilised surfaces).
- ✧ Exposed areas will be minimised as far as practicable.
- ✧ Water sprays will be used on exposed soils to suppress dust, ensuring that any water used is not allowed to migrate beyond the work zone, and
- ✧ Dust generating activities will be limited or suspended during periods of high wind.

7.3 Stockpile Management

Stockpiling of zinc contaminated soils should be avoided where possible, if temporary stockpiling (of potential or confirmed contamination) is required then the stockpiles shall be managed as follows:

- ✧ All stockpiles of zinc contaminated material shall be located within the site boundary and monitored for dust generation;
- ✧ Silt socks shall be installed around stockpiles where required to ensure sediment laden stormwater from the stockpile cannot enter surface water;

- ✧ Controls shall be installed to prevent runoff from leaving the area and stormwater from other areas entering the stockpile area;
- ✧ Given the nature of the site, placing soils on polythene is likely not feasible. If soils cannot be placed on polythene sheeting, when removed the surface soils beneath the stockpile will be excavated 100 mm bgl to remove any potential contamination of the underlying material;
- ✧ Be covered or dampened during dry and windy conditions; and
- ✧ If significant rainfall is forecast, the stockpiles shall be covered by a suitable material to prevent contaminated stormwater discharge.

Any material removed during the works that is potentially or confirmed as contaminated shall be disposed of at a facility authorised indicated as appropriate by the SQEP to receive such material.

8.0 Soil Management Controls

8.1 Soil Reuse

Areas shown in Figure 1 are to be excavated and removed from site due to elevated zinc concentrations and the associated environmental risk.

All remaining sampled soil that did not report elevated zinc concentrations are suitable for reuse at the site.

8.2 Soil Disposal

The PSI/DSI concluded that impacted soils, present in the vicinity of the discarded metal sheeting and historical building, are suitable for disposal at a Class A landfill facility. The Site Manager should liaise with the SQEP regarding the intended soil disposal locations, to ensure compliance against the applicable waste acceptance criteria is maintained.

The conceptual site model for the remaining soils at the site does not identify potential sources of contamination. As the primary land use of the site has historically been for pastoral purposes, it is likely that these soils meet the definition of cleanfill. However, should this material require offsite disposal landfill facilities may require additional testing to confirm acceptability of the material. The acceptance criteria for cleanfill facilities within Wellington varies across the region and therefore comparison to any specific cleanfill criteria has not been undertaken and will be required on a case by case basis depending on the location of the cleanfill site. It is recommended that preapproval be obtained for soil disposal prior to the onset of any soil disposal works.

Documentation showing the landfill acceptance of all soil at the site shall be provided to the SQEP along with disposal certificates/dockets.

8.3 Soil Sampling Requirements

Soil sampling may be required for the additional characterisation of soils to assist with off-site disposal options. The following soil sampling procedures shall be implemented:

- ✧ The contaminated land consultant/SQEP will determine the number and density of samples collected, dependent on the objectives of the sampling.
- ✧ All sampling will be overseen by a contaminated land consultant/SQEP.
- ✧ The samples will be collected using a fresh pair of nitrile gloves for each sample.
- ✧ To avoid cross-contamination between samples, any hand-held sampling equipment will be decontaminated between sampling locations using Decon90 and water.
- ✧ Soil samples will be placed into laboratory supplied containers. The samples will be submitted to an accredited laboratory under chain of custody documentation.
- ✧ Upon receipt of the laboratory analysis, the contaminated land consultant/SQEP shall assess the results to determine the fate of the characterised material.

8.4 Contaminated Soil Handling Measures

Contaminated soil shall be loaded directly into covered and water-tight trucks for off-site disposal to an approved facility. Trucks and other contractor vehicles shall not drive across the contaminated area prior to or during the removal of the contaminated soils and should remain on stabilised areas wherever possible. Truck wheels shall be inspected and cleaned (via manual sweeping) as necessary prior to egress from the site to prevent tracking of soil onto public roads.

8.5 Record Keeping

The Site Manager shall ensure that records are kept of all excavation, handling and disposal of soil at the site. This includes soil disposal dockets. Photographs and a detailed site plan showing the final extent and dimensions of the excavated areas, including after the removal of any identified contaminated soils is to be provided by the Contractor to the SQEP for verification and provided to the Site Manager for their records.

9.0 Validation Sampling

The limited soil sampling undertaken to date, combined with the observed source materials indicates that the heavy metal contamination is localised and will be removed through targeted excavation of identified “hotspot” areas. Sampling both through analytical analysis and field screening with a portable XRF analyser will be undertaken on the sides and bases of excavations during the remedial works to guide the remedial excavations and confirm that zinc, cadmium concentrations, and other metals as appropriate, comply with the applicable soil criteria and as such that the material remaining on site poses no environmental risk.

In order to assess the suitability of site soils to remain onsite, the laboratory analysis and XRF results will be compared to the following human health and environmental criteria:

- ✧ The soil contaminant standards (SCS) contained in MfE’s Methodology for Deriving Standards for Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health (2011b) for all heavy metals analysed, with the exception of nickel and zinc. For nickel and zinc, results will be compared to soil guidelines values (SGV) contained in the Australian National Environmental Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Amendment Measure 2013 (NEPM, 2013) criteria. Samples will be compared to the values associated with commercial/industrial land use.
- ✧ To assess environmental risk, soils will be compared to the Class 3 waste acceptance criteria (WAC) published in Technical Guidelines for Disposal to Land (WasteMINZ, 2023).

The number and depth of soil samples obtained will be decided based on the size of the excavation. Samples will be submitted to an accredited laboratory for the analysis of cadmium and zinc only. The results of these samples will be used to confirm the XRF results and to demonstrate that the remedial work has been effective.

Photographs of each excavated “hotspot” area shall be obtained, and the physical extents of the “hotspot” excavations shall be recorded.

Any remaining soils found to have elevated concentrations of zinc and cadmium (as applicable) after the excavation works will require excavation and further validation sampling undertaken.

A validation report will be prepared which will outline the remedial works which were undertaken and present the results of the validation sampling. The report format, interpretation of results and assessment will be in accordance with MfE (2021) guidelines for reporting on contaminated sites.

10.0 Complaints Procedures

The Site Manager shall have a procedure in place for recording and responding to any complaints resulting from the development operations. Contact details for the Site Manager shall be displayed on the noticeboard at the entrance of the site. The Site Manager shall advise the SQEP of any soil disturbance complaints received and the SQEP shall provide technical advice to the Site Manager on how to respond.

11.0 Unexpected Discovery Protocols

While the previous investigations have provided an indication of the types of contaminants that may be encountered during earthworks, it is recognised that during future earthworks relating to the construction of the OBDA of the site, contamination (other than that already identified) may be encountered. All site workers shall be aware of the procedures that must be followed in the event that unexpected contamination is discovered.

If additional metal sheeting or abandoned farm machinery is encountered during works, the affected area shall be delineated with a 2 m exclusion zone around the source material. All soils and materials within the delineated area shall be excavated to a minimum depth of 0.5 m below ground level (bgl) and disposed of offsite. Further validation sampling shall be carried out to confirm the zinc and cadmium concentrations of the remaining material comply with the applicable soil criteria.

Additional typical indicators of contamination may include but not be limited to:

- ✧ Unusually stained or discoloured soils
- ✧ The presence of refuse or household rubbish
- ✧ Any unusual odours or vapours
- ✧ Asbestos-containing materials (e.g., construction debris and/or cement sheet fragments)
- ✧ Buried containers or drums

If visual or olfactory indicators of possible contamination are encountered, beyond that shown on Figure 1, then all works in the area shall cease immediately and the site manager must be contacted, and HCC notified. The area of concern must be fenced/barricaded/isolated and (as necessary) covered with a tarpaulin to prevent other site workers from entering the area.

The contaminated land consultant/SQEP shall be contacted to determine the appropriate course of action and the possible need for further investigation.

12.0 References

HSWA, 2015H. *health and Safety at Work Act 2015*

MfE, 2021. *Contaminated Land Management Guidelines No. 1 Reporting on Contaminated Sites in New Zealand*. Ministry for the Environment.

PDP, 2026a. *Belmont Quarry Overburden Disposal Area – Dust Management Plan*. Pattle Delamore Partners Limited.

PDP, 2026b. *Preliminary and Detailed Site Investigation – Proposed Over Burden Disposal Area – Belmont Quarry*. Pattle Delamore Partners Limited.

GWRC, 2021. *Erosion and Sediment Control Guide for Land Disturbing Activities in the Wellington Region*. Greater Wellington Regional Council.

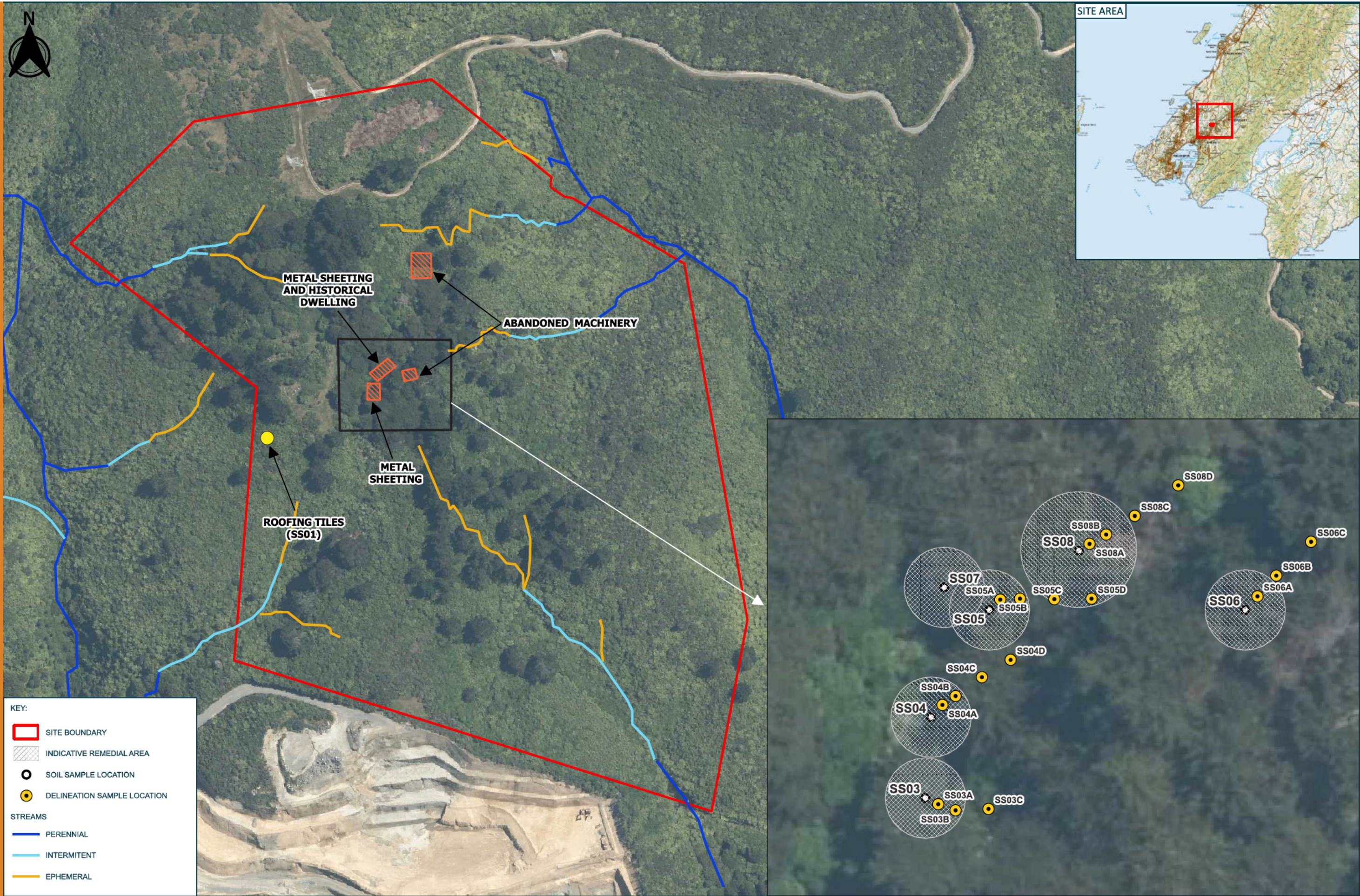


FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION AND SAMPLING PLAN

PROJECT
A035680020: WINSTONE AGGREGATES LIMITED - REMEDIAL ACTION PLAN - PROPOSED OVERBURDEN DISPOSAL AREA



Photograph 1: Example of sheeting which may be found.



Photograph 2: Example of roof structure.



Photograph 3: Example of covered metal which may be found.



Photograph 4: Example of machinery which may be found.