KINGS QUARRY EXPANSION STAGE 2 - DRAFT CONDITIONS OF CONSENT

Under clause 18 Schedule 5 of the FTAA and sections 108 and 108AA of the RMA, this consent is subject to the following conditions:

Definitions

"AMP" means Adaptive Management Plan;
"AUP" means the Auckland Unitary Plan (Operative in Part);
"AvMP" means Avifauna Management Plan;
"BMP" means Bat Management Plan;
"Council" means the Auckland Council and for the purpose of compliance with the conditions of consent means the Council's monitoring officer unless otherwise specified;
"ChTMP" means Chemical Treatment Plan
"DMP" means Dust Management Plan;
"EEBMP" means Edge Effects and Buffer Management Plan;
"EMP" means Ecological Management Plan;
"ESCP" means Erosion and Sediment Control Plan;
"F-REP" means Freshwater Residual Effects Plan
"FTAA" means the Fast-track Approval Act 2024;
"GD05" means the Council's Guidance Document 005 '*Erosion and Sediment Control Guide for Land Disturbing Activities in the Auckland Region'*;
"KDMP" means Kauri Dieback Management Plan;
"LIMP" means Lizard and Invertebrate Management Plan;
"MCP" means Monitoring and Contingency Plan;
"MPCP" means Mammalian Pest Control Plan;
"NFFRP" means Native Freshwater Fish Relocation Plan;
"NVMP" means Noise and Vibration Management Plan;
"PCEP" means Pest Control and Elimination Plan;
"QMP" means Quarry Management Plan;'
"REMP" means Residual Effects Management Plan;
"RMA" means the Resource Management Act 1991;
"SEV" means Stream Ecological Valuation;
"StMP" means Streamworks Management Plan;
"SWERPP" means Stream and Wetland Enhancement Restoration Planting Plan;
"TARPMP" means Threatened and At-Risk Plant Management Plan;
"TEREAR" means Terrestrial Ecology Residual Effects Analysis report; and
"WCMP" means Weed Control Management Plan

A. GENERAL CONDITIONS FOR ALL CONSENTS

GENERAL CONDITIONS

1. Prior to any vegetation removal associated with the quarry expansion, the consent holder must obtain the necessary consents required to construct the predator-proof fence at the Oldfield Road offset site.

Activity in Accordance with Application

2. The consent holder must undertake the works in accordance with the application formally received by the Environmental Protection Authority on 9 April 2025, and the following documents. In the event that any of the provisions of the following documents conflict with the requirements of these conditions of consent, these conditions of consent must prevail.

   (a) Application form and Assessment of Environmental Effects and Statutory Analysis prepared by Barker & Associates Ltd titled "Kings Quarry – Stage 2" and dated 9 April 2025; and

   (b) The following reports and plans listed at **Attachment 1**.

Monitoring Deposit

3. The consent holder must pay Auckland Council (**Council**) an initial consent compliance monitoring charge of $3,000 (inclusive of GST), plus any further monitoring charge or charges to recover the actual and reasonable costs incurred to ensure compliance with the conditions attached to these consents.

   Advice Note:

   The initial monitoring deposit is to cover the cost of inspecting the site, carrying out tests, reviewing conditions, updating files, etc., all being work to ensure compliance with the resource consents. In order to recover actual and reasonable costs, monitoring of conditions, in excess of those covered by the deposit, these will be charged at the relevant hourly rate applicable at the time. The consent holder will be advised of the further monitoring charge. Only after all conditions of the resource consents have been met, will the Council issue a letter confirming compliance on request of the consent holder.

PRE-COMMENCEMENT CONDITIONS

Management Plans

4. All management plans must be prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced person(s).

5. Management plans may be submitted in parts or in stages to reflect the staged implementation of the Project. Management plans submitted must clearly show the integration of activities and their management with adjacent stages and interrelated activities.

6. The management plans required under the following conditions must be submitted to Council in electronic and hard copy form for certification that the management plan(s) meet the objective specified and give effect to the relevant conditions of consent to which each plan relates:

   (a) A Water Quality Monitoring Plan (WQMP) – see condition 4 of the land use consent

   (b) A final Erosion Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) – see condition 7 of land use consent

   (c) A Chemical Treatment Management Plan (ChTMP) – see condition 11 of land use consent

   (d) A Kauri Dieback Management Plan (KDMP) – see condition 13 of land use consent

(e) An overarching Ecological Management Plan (EMP) – see condition 17 of land use consent

(f) An Edge Effects and Buffer Management Plan (EEBMP) – see condition 21 of land use consent

(g) A Threatened and At-Risk Plant Management Plan (TARPMP) – see condition 24 of land use consent

(h) A Bat Management Plan (BMP) – see condition 27 of land use consent

(i) An Avifauna Management Plan (AvMP) – see condition 30 of land use consent

(j) A Lizard and Invertebrate Management Plan (LIMP) – see condition 33 of land use consent

(k) A Native Freshwater Fish Relocation Plan (NFFRP) – condition 36 of land use consent and condition 5 of streamworks consent

(l) A Mammalian Pest Control Plan (MPCP) for the Quarry Site and 306 Pebble Brook Road – condition 38 of land use consent

(m) A Pest Control and Elimination Plan (PCEP) for the Oldfield Road Site – condition 45 of land use consent

(n) A final Residual Effects Management Plan (REMP) – see condition 55 of land use consent

(o) An Adaptive Management Plan (AMP) - See condition 57 of the land use consent

(p) A Noise and Vibration Management Plan (NVMP) – see condition 59 of land use consent

(q) A Weed Control Management Plan (WCMP) – see condition 89 of land use consent

(r) A Streamworks Management Plan (StMP) – see condition 2 of streamworks consent

(s) A Stream and Wetland Enhancement Restoration Planting Plan (SWERPP) – see condition 4 of streamworks consent

(t) A Monitoring and Contingency Plan (MCP) – see condition 3 of the groundwater diversion permit

(u) A Dust Management Plan (DMP) – see condition 8 of the air discharge permit

7. Subject to condition 8 below, works to which a management plan relates must not commence until the consent holder has received written certification from Council.

8. If the Council response is that the Council is not able to certify the management plan, it must provide the consent holder with reasons and recommendations for changes to the management plan in writing. The consent holder must consider any reasons and recommendations of the Council (whichever is relevant) and resubmit an amended management plan for certification.

   If upon resubmission of the management plan the Council is not able to certify the plan, the consent holder may request the Council to appoint an independent and suitably qualified person, at the consent holder's cost. The independent person must be agreed between the consent holder and Council. The consent holder must commission the independent person to provide a recommendation on the certification of the management plan within 5 working days of their appointment or within a period otherwise agreed between the consent holder and the Council.

   Advice Note:

   It is anticipated that the consent holder and the Council will abide by the independent person's recommendation.

9. The consent holder must implement the certified management plan(s) and all works must be carried out in accordance with the certified management plan(s) and other plans required by these conditions.

10. The consent holder may amend a certified management plan(s) to provide updated information or reflect changes in design, construction methods or the management of effects. Any material change must be consistent with the purpose of the relevant Management Plan and the requirements of the relevant conditions of this consent.

11. The consent holder must ensure that copies of all certified management plans are available on site and can be provided to Council officers upon request.

Pre-start Meeting

12. Prior to the commencement of the vegetation removal, earthworks/quarrying, streamworks, groundwater diversion and air discharge activities, the consent holder must hold a pre-start meeting that:

    (a) Is located on the subject site;

    (b) Is scheduled not less than five days before the anticipated commencement of any enabling works, construction and/or earthworks/vegetation removal and streamworks;

    (c) Includes the relevant Council representative(s); and

    (d) Includes representation from the contractors who will undertake the works and any suitably qualified professionals if required by other conditions.

    A pre-start meeting must be held prior to the commencement of any streamworks activity in each year between October 1 and April 30 that the streamworks consent is exercised.

    The consent holder must invite Mana Whenua representatives to attend the pre-start meeting and to carry out any cultural ceremonies and cultural inductions that they consider are appropriate and desirable prior to commencement of works. Any such ceremonies or inductions must be carried out at times and locations to be agreed between Mana Whenua and the consent holder.

    The meeting must discuss the cultural induction and monitoring conditions, erosion and sediment control measures, earthworks methodologies, stormwater management, biosecurity measures, relevant management plans, timeframes for the work and to ensure all relevant parties are aware of and familiar with the necessary conditions of this consent and other regulatory processes applicable to the site including the Accidental Discovery Protocol as advised by the project archaeologist.

    The following information must be made available at the pre-start meeting:

    Timeframes for key stages of the works authorised under this consent;

    (i) Name and contact details for key contractors and suitably qualified professionals (as required);

    (ii) Resource consent conditions;

    (iii) Certified or draft copies of the management plans listed in condition 6; and

    (iv) Confirmation from consultant acting for consent holder that contractor's Public Liability cover, and Health & Safety Plan / policy have been viewed and found satisfactory.

Advice Note:

To arrange the pre-construction meeting please contact the Council to arrange this meeting on email at monitoring@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz. The conditions of consent should be discussed at this meeting. All information required by the Council and listed in that condition should be provided 2 days prior to the meeting.

Cultural Monitoring

13. The consent holder must undertake consultation with representatives of Ngāti Manuhiri and Te Kia Ora Kakanui Marae (Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara) in respect of their request to undertake cultural monitoring, Karakia and other such religious or cultural ceremonies where appropriate, associated with the following milestones:

    (a) Pre-start meeting;

    (b) Prior to the commencement of the first quarry stage including vegetation removal and streamworks; and

    (c) At other times as agreed between Mana Whenua and the consent holder.

    The consent holder must provide a minimum of ten working days' notice to representatives of Mana Whenua of the anticipated dates for the above milestones.

Cultural Inductions

14. Prior to the commencement of earthworks/quarry including vegetation removal and streamworks activities (or at other times to be agreed with representatives), cultural inductions must be provided to the workers involved in earthworks/topsoil stripping associated with this application, including those involved in the establishment of earthworks controls. A register of the cultural inductions undertaken must be collated and provided to the Council and respective Mana Whenua representatives upon request.

15. The consent holder must provide a minimum of ten working days' notice to representatives of Mana Whenua of the dates for any cultural inductions.

B. LAND USE CONSENT (S9 – INSERT AC REFERENCE)

GENERAL CONDITIONS

Lapse of Consent

1. In accordance with clause 87(2)(b) and clause 26 Schedule 5 Fast-track Approvals Act 2024, this consent lapses five (5) years after the date it commences unless the consent is given effect to within that five year period.

Expiry of Consent

2. Land use consent [insert consent ref] expires 35 years after the commencement date, unless it has lapsed, been surrendered or been cancelled at an earlier date pursuant to the RMA.

Provide for Review of conditions under S128

3. Under section 128 of the RMA, the conditions of this consent may be reviewed by the Council at the consent holder's cost, one year after quarrying commences, and every 5 years subsequently in order to deal with any adverse effect on the environment which may arise or potentially arise from the exercise of this consent and which it is appropriate to deal with at a later stage, in particular adverse effects on traffic and amenity such as traffic, noise, dust and vibration.

PRE-COMMENCEMENT CONDITIONS

Water Quality Baseline

4. The consent holder must prepare a Water Quality Monitoring Plan (**WQMP**) upon approval of this application for Council certification. The WQMP must define Baseline water quality conditions for the Waitoki Stream adjacent to the quarry and nearby groundwater in the closest bore (947-11255). The monitoring plan must meet the following criteria:

    (a) Be approved by a Council Officer;

    (b) Specify the frequency and duration of baseline sampling;

    (c) Specify the frequency and duration of ongoing sampling through the operational life of the quarry;

    (d) Specify the criteria for defining water quality trigger levels for chemical contamination based on baseline sampling; and

    (e) Specify adaptive management measures to be implemented in the event of water quality trigger level exceedances.

5. In order to establish baseline water quality parameters in the Waitoki Stream and Bore 947-11255, the consent holder must be undertake water quality testing at the Upstream and Downstream Monitoring Locations specified in Figure 23 of the Groundwater Effects Assessment and at the bore. Testing must include major anions, cations, metals, and chemicals used in blasting (to be determined).

6. The WQMP must be integrated with the recommended ESCP monitoring, and associated adaptive management measures where appropriate.

Final Erosion Sediment Control Plan

7. The consent holder must prepare and submit a finalised Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (**ESCP**) in accordance with Erosion and Sediment Control Guide for Land Disturbing Activities in the Auckland Regional Guidance Document 2016/05 (GD05) to Council at least 10 working days prior to earthworks commencing for certification. The objectives of the ESCP are to:

   (a) Detail the Best Management Practices that will be implemented to minimise potential for erosion; and

   (b) Maximise the removal of sediment from any stormwater runoff during earthworks and land disturbance prior to discharge into the receiving environment.

8. The ESCP must contain sufficient detail to address the following matters:

   (a) Overall staging details of all earthworks activities and expected open areas during each stage.

   (b) Specific erosion and sediment control measures which are to be utilised during general cut to fill earthworks for each stage (location dimensions, capacity), including works in and near streams and wetlands, in accordance with GD05;

   (c) Supporting calculations and design drawings as necessary;

   (d) Catchment boundaries and contour information as necessary;

   (e) Details relating to the management of exposed areas (e.g. grassing, mulching, aggregate); and

   (f) Monitoring and maintenance requirements, including details of excavator access to the bend of the quarry pond to remove built up sediment during extraction stages.

   Advice Note:

   In the event that minor amendments to the ESCP(s) are required, any such amendments should be limited to the scope of this consent. Any amendments which affect the performance of the ESCP may require an application to be made in accordance with section 127 of the RMA. Any minor amendments should be provided to the Council prior to implementation to confirm that they are within the scope of this consent.

9. Within ten working days following implementation and completion of the specific erosion and sediment controls required by the ESCP(s) referred to in Condition 4 and prior to the commencement of the earthworks activity for each stage, the Consent Holder must provide to the Council written certification prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced person confirming that the erosion and sediment control measures have been constructed in accordance with GD05.

   Advice Notes:

   Certification of the sediment and erosion control structure should contain sufficient details to address the following matters:

   - *Details on the contributing catchment area*
   - *Retention volume of structure (dead storage and live storage measured to the top of the primary spillway)*
   - *Dimensions and shape of structure*
   - *Position of inlets/outlets*

- *Details regarding the stabilisation of the structure*

10. The operational effectiveness and efficiency of all erosion and sediment control measures specifically required by the ESCP must be maintained throughout the duration of earthworks/quarry activity, or until the site is permanently stabilised against erosion. A record of any maintenance work must be kept and be supplied to Council on request.

Chemical Treatment Management Plan

11. The consent holder must prepare and submit a Chemical Treatment Management Plan (**ChTMP**) in accordance with GD05 and the measures referred to in that plan for the sediment retention ponds and decanting earth bunds to Council at least 10 working days prior to earthworks commencing for certification. The CTMP must include as a minimum:

    (a) Specific design details of a chemical treatment system based on a rainfall activated dosing methodology for the site's decanting earth bunds;

    (b) Specific design details of a chemical treatment system based on both a rainfall activated dosing methodology and a batch dosing methodology for the site's sediment retention ponds for situations where automated, rainfall activation is not required for treatment of the quarry pit sediment retention pond;

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

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

    (e) Results of an initial chemical treatment trial;

    (f) A spill contingency plan; and

    (g) Details of the person 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.

12. All sediment retention ponds, decanting earth bunds and any other authorised impoundment devices must be chemically treated in accordance with the certified CTMP. All measures required by the CTMP must be put in place prior to commencement of the earthworks activity and be maintained for the duration of the earthworks activity.

Kauri Dieback Management Plan

13. The consent holder must submit to Auckland Council for certification a map that identifies kauri hygiene zones, being three times the radius of the drip line of any kauri tree. Where such trees occur, the consent holder must also submit a Kauri Dieback Management Plan (**KDMP**) for certification no less than ten working days prior to commencement of construction works or vegetation removal. The KDMP shall be prepared by a suitably qualified expert in biosecurity, plant pathology or similar.

14. The objective of the KDMP shall be to avoid or minimise risk of introducing or spreading kauri dieback disease within and beyond the Site.

15. The KDMP must provide appropriate management and monitoring protocols to avoid potential transmission of kauri dieback disease (Phytophthora species) during the construction and operational phases of the project. These protocols shall meet or exceed the latest Auckland Council Kauri Hygiene Standard Operating Procedures and Biosecurity (National PA Pest Management Plan) Order 2022.

Advice Note:

Further advice can be found within the guidelines titled 'Hygiene Procedures for Kauri Dieback' and 'Procedures for Tree Removal and Pruning' published by the Ministry for Primary Industries Kauri Dieback Management Programme which can be found at www.kauriprotection.co.nz or copies can be obtained from Auckland Council.

16. The certified KDMP must be kept on site at all times, and must be implemented throughout the duration of earthworks/quarry activity.

Ecological Management Plan

17. No less than ten working days prior to the commencement of any vegetation removal or earthworks, the consent holder must submit to Auckland Council for certification an overarching Ecological Management Plan (**EMP**) prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced ecologist. The objective of the EMP is to avoid or minimise the loss of ecological values prior to and during habitat disturbance and vegetation removal.

18. The EMP must include the following management plans:

    (a) Edge Effects and Buffer Management Plan

    (b) Threatened and At Risk Plant Management Plan

    (c) Bat Management Plan

    (d) Avifauna Management Plan

    (e) Lizard and Invertebrate Management Plan

    (f) Native Freshwater Fish Relocation Plan

    (g) Mammalian Pest Control Plan (for 306 Pebble Brooke Road and Oldfield Road site)

19. The EMP must detail the methods by which the objective set out in Condition 17 must be achieved, including:

    (a) Ecological management during construction and operation of the Project;

    (b) Management of edge effects and buffers;

    (c) Management of threatened plants;

    (d) Management of effects on bats;

    (e) Management of effects on avifauna;

    (f) Management of effects on lizards and terrestrial invertebrates;

    (g) Management of effects on freshwater fish;

    (h) Mammalian pest control; and

    (i) Ecological monitoring and reporting to Auckland Council prior to, during and post-construction and operation to determine if the EMP objectives and performance measures are being met.

Advice note:

Details of the roles and responsibilities of key staff responsible for implementing the EMP and procedures for training of contractors and other Project staff regarding the EMP.

20. The EMP must provide a planting plan and pest control and maintenance schedule for all newly created edges where vegetation removal will occur. The planting plan must be consistent with Auckland Council's Restoration Planting Guidelines and provide for any threatened or At-Risk Plant species within the Project footprint. The pest control must extend over the north-eastern corner of the site, shown in Figure 20 of Bioresearches' Ecological Impact Assessment (dated April 2025).

Advice note:

This plan needs to be read in conjunction with the other sections of the EMP and the REMP, which addresses offset/compensation measures.

Edge Effects and Buffer Management Plan (EEBMP)

21. The objective of the Edge Effects and Buffer Management Plan is to demonstrate how edge effects resulting from vegetation removal will be mitigated.

22. The Edge Effects and Buffer Management Plan must be prepared by a SQEP(s), require all plants to be ecosourced, and must include as a minimum:

    (a) A schedule of plant species, including a schedule of plant species, provision of any threatened or at risk species identified by the Threatened and At Risk Plant Management Plan (Condition 25), as appropriate

    (b) Methods for planting and maintenance

    (c) The location(s) and timing of planting

    (d) Weed management, including strategies to prevent or minimise spread of weed species within the edge area

    (e) Success targets, methods for monitoring and reporting to determine the effective establishment of plantings, for a minimum of five years following each area of edge and buffer planting.

    (f) Contingency actions and further monitoring for any targets that are not met.

23. The Edge Effects and Buffer Plan Management Plan must be submitted to Auckland Council for certification and must be implemented in full over the life of the consent.

Threatened and At-Risk Plant Management Plan (TARPMP)

24. The objective of the Threatened and At Risk Plant Management Plan is to demonstrate how potential adverse effects of the Project on Threatened and At Risk Plants will be avoided or minimised.

25. The Threatened and At Risk Plant Management Plan must be prepared by a SQEP(s), require all plants to be ecosourced, and must include as a minimum:

    (a) A schedule of the threatened and at risk plant species identified within the Project and that are to be addressed by the Plan

    (b) Methods for seed collection, as appropriate, planting and maintenance

    (c) The location(s) and timing of planting

(d) Weed management, including strategies to prevent or minimise spread of weed species within the planting area

(e) Success targets, methods for monitoring and reporting to determine the effective establishment of plantings, for a minimum of five years following each area of planting.

(f) Contingency actions and further monitoring for any targets that are not met.

26. The Threatened and At Risk Plant Management Plan must be submitted to Auckland Council for certification and must be implemented in full over the life of the consent.

Bat Management Plan (BMP)

27. The objective of the Bat Management Plan is to demonstrate how mortality and injury to any potentially present roosting bat(s) will be avoided by vegetation removal.

28. The Bat Management Plan must be prepared by a SQEP(s) and must include as a minimum:

(a) Timing of implementation of the Bat Management Plan,

(b) Procedures for bat tree felling protocols or any advances in procedures since 2024,

(c) Methods to ensure any identified active roosts within and adjacent to the buffer planting area are protected (e.g. pest control, tree bands where appropriate).

(d) Methods to appropriately replace any identified roost, consistent with the Bat Recovery Group's artificial bat roost advisory note (2022) or any advances in procedures since 2022,

(e) Monitoring of any provided artificial roosts for the life of the consent.

(f) Reporting as part of other fauna management (invertebrates, lizards, Bats).

29. The Bat Management Plan must be submitted to Auckland Council for certification and must be implemented in full over the life of the consent.

Avifauna Management Plan (AvMP)

30. The objective of the Avifauna Management Plan is to demonstrate how mortality and injury to all native avifauna protected by the wildlife act, including their eggs and unfledged chicks, will be avoided during vegetation removal.

31. The Avifauna Management Plan must be prepared by a SQEP(s) and must include as a minimum:

(a) Pre-clearance survey methods for native avifauna nests, including cavity nesting species

(b) Methods to ensure active nests are avoided during vegetation removal, including appropriate setbacks of works and monitoring

(c) Reporting as part of other fauna management (invertebrates, lizards, Bats).

32. The Avifauna Plan must be submitted to Auckland Council for certification and must be implemented in full over the life of the consent.

Lizard and Invertebrate Management Plan (LIMP)

33. The objective of the Lizard and Invertebrate Management Plan is to describe how potential adverse effects of the Project on native lizards and rhytid snail (*Amborhytida dunniae*) will be avoided or minimised.

34. The Lizard and Invertebrate Management Plan must be prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced herpetologist and must include as a minimum:

(a) Pre-clearance salvaging protocols for native lizards

(b) Works management to salvage native lizards during vegetation removal activities, including construction-assisted protocols

(c) Incidental discovery protocols for any threatened or 'At Risk' lizard and invertebrate species that may be discovered incidentally at the site, including the Nationally 'At Risk' rhytid snail (*Amborhytida dunniae*).

(d) Post-works search protocols to recover any additional lizards in the cleared area

(e) Relocation protocols including relocation site(s) selection, and habitat enhancement measures to increase the likelihood of establishment and persistence of relocated individuals.

(f) Compliance monitoring and reporting requirements, including any triggers for monitoring translocation success at the release site.

35. The Lizard and Invertebrate Management Plan must be submitted to Auckland Council for certification and must be implemented in full over the life of the consent.

Advice note:

To survey capture, relocate, or otherwise disturb lizards, a Wildlife Act Authority is required from the Department of Conservation.

Native Freshwater Fish Relocation Plan (NFFRP)

36. The objective of the NFFPP is to avoid, remedy or minimise the potential adverse effects of the project on native fish and kōura.

37. The NFFRP is to be prepared by a SQEP(s) and must include as a minimum:

(a) Methodologies to recover fish within the impact streams

(b) Methods to recover kōura

(c) Methodologies to recover fish during weir removal works

(d) Fishing effort.

(e) Details of the relocation site

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

(g) Euthanasia methods for diseased or pest species.

Mammalian Pest Control Plan (MPCP) – Quarry Site and 306 Pebble Brook Road

38. The Mammalian Pest Control Plan (MPCP) addresses the management of pests at the quarry site and adjacent site at 306 Pebble Brook Road.

39. The objective of the MPCP is to achieve pest control for all target species (mice, rats, stoats, ferrets, weasels, feral cats, rabbits, wasps, pigs and goats) and to maintain populations at the identified management targets.

40. The MPCP must be prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced ecologist and set out the procedures to be implemented by the Consent Holder to achieve the objectives set out in Condition 39, and, as a minimum, specify:

    (a) Target pest species, pest reduction targets and target thresholds to be achieved to enable the objectives of the MPCP

    (b) Methods to achieve target species outcomes, which will include descriptions of spatial configuration of bait lines and baiting and/or trapping details including types of baits/traps and frequency of baiting/servicing

41. A description of monitoring/surveillance proposed in accordance with standard accepted practice. Pest control shall be undertaken in accordance with the MPCP on an ongoing basis for the life of the consent.

42. The Consent Holder must ensure that the pest control management targets and management thresholds set out in Table 1 below, are met and sustained for the period specified in Condition 41. These targets will come into effect one year after commencement of the MPCP to allow for control and monitoring infrastructure to be deployed.

Table 1: Pest species, management targets and thresholds for MPCP. CCI is a chew-card index and CH refers to the number of camera hours.

Pest Species	Management Target	Threshold	Monitoring frequency
Mice (in Lizard Management Area Only)	<10% CCI	>15% CCI	Four monitors per year in February, May, August, and November
Rats	<5% CCI (Sep – Feb), <10% CCI (Mar – Aug)	≥10% CCI (Sep – Feb), >15% CCI (Mar – Aug)	
Possums	<5% CCI	≥10% CCI	
Stoats	2 detections per 2000 CH	3 detections per 2000 CH	
Ferrets	2 detections per 2000 CH	3 detections per 2000 CH	
Weasels	2 detections per 2000 CH	3 detections per 2000 CH	
Feral cats	3 detections per 2000 CH	>5 individual cat detections per 2000 CH	
Wasps	As per Vespex protocol	As per Vespex protocol	
Rabbits	Initiate control if observed	Any observation (incl. sign)	
Pigs and goats	Initiate control if observed	Any observation (incl. sign)	

43. Pest populations must be controlled to the targets specified in Table 1 above. Additional pest management will be required to meet targets if monitoring identifies that:

    (a) A target has been exceeded on two consecutive monitoring occasions; or

    (b) Pest populations have met or exceeded a threshold.

44. All monitoring including trap catch and bait consumption information, will be made available to the Council within three months of each monitoring survey.

Pest Control and Elimination Plan (PCEP) – Oldfield Road site

45. The objectives of the Pest Control and Elimination Plan (PCEP) are to achieve:

    (c) A pest exclusion fenced area on the Oldfield Road site. This area will be eradicated of all target pest species, including mice, rats (Norway and ship), weasels, stoats, ferrets, possums, hedgehogs, feral cats, rabbits, hares, goats, pigs and deer, with ongoing pest surveillance and incursion response protocols, as well as fence maintenance and inspection protocols.

    (d) Pest suppression in the planting and enhancement areas to reduce the impacts of browsers and to create a partial 'buffer' of protection for the fenced area.

46. The PCEP must be prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced ecologist and set out the procedures to be implemented by the Consent Holder to achieve the objectives set out in condition 43, and, as a minimum, specify:

    (a) Target pest species, pest reduction targets and target thresholds to be aimed for to achieve the objectives of the PCEP;

    (b) Methods to achieve target species outcomes, which will include descriptions of spatial configuration of baiting and/or trapping details including types of baits/traps and frequency of baiting/servicing;

    (c) A description of monitoring/surveillance proposed in accordance with standard accepted practice.

47. The pest eradication shall commence once the mammalian pest exclusion fence has been constructed and must be maintained on an ongoing basis for the life of the consent.

48. A Pest Fence Construction and Maintenance Plan (PFCMP) must be prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced person and set out the procedures to be implemented by the Consent Holder to achieve the objective set out in Condition 45 and shall specify:

    (a) The route of the fence;

    (b) Design specifications of the mammalian pest exclusion fence including required vegetation clearance, the ground platform formation, the materials to be used to construct the fence, and the fence physical dimensions and gates for pedestrian and equipment access;

    (c) Design specifications of the stream crossing including requirements to make the stream crossings pest proof and also allow native fish passage;

    (d) Design detail of the stormwater management alongside and under the line of the fence; and

    (e) Fence inspection maintenance and biosecurity requirements to sustain the fence in a state able to exclude all mammalian pests. This shall include an automated electronic alert / surveillance system which will immediately provide a notification of any damage or potential breaches of the fence. Relevant staff should respond within 12 hours or as soon as practicable thereafter of any fence breach alerts to undertake fence repairs.

49. Prior to commencement of the eradication programme within the pest-exclusion fence, a Pest Eradication Operational Plan (PEOP) must be prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced person. The PEOP must contain as a minimum:

(a) Feasibility study to identify all issues to overcome to deliver and sustain the stated goals and predicted outcomes with the maximum chances of success;

(b) An Assessment of Environmental Effects of the eradication;

(c) An Operational Plan, including a Risk Management Plan, to clearly outline the design, roles, actions, logistics and timeline to achieve project goals, meet legal requirements and undertake required mitigations;

(d) Peer review comments on each section;

(e) A record of revisions undertaken in response to the peer review; and

(f) A Biosecurity Plan that identifies potential sources of pest re-invasion and any necessary mitigations required to prevent/address this re-invasion.

50. The Consent Holder must ensure that the pest control management targets and management thresholds set out in Table 2 below, are met and sustained for the period specified in Condition 47. These targets will come into effect one year after commencement of the MPCP for suppression, and one year after completion of the eradication.

Table 2: Pest control management targets and management thresholds

Pest Species	Management Target	Threshold	Monitoring frequency
Mammalian Pest Exclusion Area			
All (rats, mice, weasels, stoats, ferrets, possums, cats, hedgehogs, rabbits, hares, goats, pigs, and deer)	All target species: 0% density	Any detection initiate control	Ongoing via advanced surveillance tools and cameras. Four times per year using a range of detection devices including but not limited to trail cameras, waxtags, chew cards, tracking tunnels, kill and live capture traps. Monitoring must also occur immediately following events that could cause a breech, and following any suspected incursion.
Mammalian pest suppression area			
Pest Species	Management Target	Threshold	Monitoring frequency
Rats	<10% CCI	>15% CCI	Four monitors per year in February, May, August, and November
Possums	<5% CCI	≥10% CCI	
Rabbits	Initiate control if observed	Any observation (incl. sign)	
Pigs and goats	Initiate control if observed	Any observation (incl. sign)	

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51. Pest populations shall be controlled to the targets specified in Table 2 above. Additional pest management will be required to meet targets if monitoring identifies that:

(a) For the pest suppression area, a target has been exceeded on two consecutive monitoring occasions; or

(b) Pest populations have met or exceeded a threshold: or

(c) For the pest exclusion area ant pest has been detected.

52. All monitoring including trap catch and bait consumption information, will be made available to the Council within three months of each monitoring survey.

Finalised Terrestrial Ecology Residual Effects Analysis Report

53. No less than ten working days prior to commencement of any vegetation removal, the consent holder must submit to Auckland Council for certification a finalised Terrestrial Ecology Residual Effects Analysis Report (**TEREAR**) prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced ecologist. The objective of the TEREAR is to demonstrate how an overall net gain (offset) and / or net positive (compensation) outcome will be achieved through the following minimum quantum of revegetation and enhancement actions:

Ecosystem type	Loss (ha)	Revegetation (ha)	OFFSET/COMPENSATION ACTIONS		
			Pest-proof fence (ha)	Enrichment planting (ha)	Weed/pest control (ha)
Kānuka scrub/forest (VS2)	19.75	46	60	88.28	57.52
Broadleaved species scrub/forest (VS5)	8.03	8			
Kauri, Podocarp Forest (WF11)	1.19	7			
Avifauna habitat	28.97	61			
Total	**28.97**	**61**	**60**	**88.28**	**57.52**

54. The TEREAR shall include the following:

(a) A biodiversity offset accounting model, and / or other similar offset or compensation model, that demonstrates an overall net biodiversity gain or net positive outcome in response to ecological losses, considering fauna and flora values, as appropriate.

(b) Details of how the offset and / or compensation actions adhere to principles of Biodiversity offsetting and / or compensation, as best practice.

(c) The identification and description of offsite sites where revegetation and enhancement actions are to occur.

(d) A description of the offset and / or compensation measures, including their location and extent, and how they will achieve the modelled outcomes.

(e) Timing, staging and program of offset action.

(f) Monitoring targets to ensure that the offset and or compensation actions achieve their modelled targets.

(g) Provision for adaptive management or contingency actions where monitored outcomes are not meeting targets.

Finalised Residual Effects Management Plan

55. No less than 10 working days prior to commencement of any vegetation removal, the Consent Holder must submit to Auckland Council for certification a finalised Residual Effects Management Plan (**REMP**) prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced ecologist. The REMP is to be based on the outcomes of the Terrestrial Ecology Residual Effects Analysis Report for Kings Quarry, Stage 2, The objectives of the REMP are:

(a) to ensure that sufficient quantity and quality of restoration planting and enhancement actions, as set out in the TEREAR, is achieved to demonstrate a net biodiversity gain or net positive outcome relative to residual adverse effects on biodiversity values.

(b) to ensure that the restoration plantings and enhancement actions are managed in an appropriate manner to facilitate the on-going survival and development of the restored habitats;

(c) to ensure that the restoration planting and enhancement actions are maintained for the life of the offset or compensation, and monitored to verify predicted outcomes within stated timeframes, and to inform adaptive management or contingency requirements for the values specified in section 4.1 of the draft REMP, including Tables 13 and 14.

56. The REMP must include the following:

(a) The identification and description of offsite sites where revegetation and enhancement is to occur.

(b) Timing, staging and program of planting and enhancement works.

(c) Plans identifying areas to be revegetated and enhanced.

(d) Monitoring and maintenance program, for the life of the consent, including pest control and weed management methods and any fencing requirements, to ensure targets are achieved in accordance with modelled outcomes of the REMP.

(e) A list of plant species, numbers and sizes to be planted, their common and botanical names, methods of planting, planting locations, eco-sourcing details and densities.

(f) Provision for adaptive management or contingency actions where monitored outcomes are not meeting targets

Advice note: Enhancement actions detailed in the REMP may be monitored over the life of the consent to reflect any advancements in pest control technology and monitoring of pest populations.

Adaptive Management Plan

57. No less than 10 working days prior to the commencement of earthworks on site an Adaptive Management Plan (**AMP**) must be submitted to Council for certification. The purpose of the Adaptive Management Plan is to manage and implement a monitoring system for the duration of the earthworks period that will assist the management of sediment related effects where those effects could be greater than those anticipated through the consenting of the project.

58. The Adaptive Management Plan required by Condition 57 must include as a minimum, information on the following matters:

(a) erosion and sediment control plan implementation;

(b) receiving environment monitoring;

(c) erosion and sediment control device monitoring;

(d) data interpretation;

(e) trigger thresholds;

(f) management responses;

(g) reporting.

Advice Note:

Adaptive management applies in addition to, and not instead of, basic consent compliance. Council requires the development and implementation of AMPs on significant earthworks sites. Those AMPs typically require a range of monitoring based on various triggers, responses to identified effects, and reporting. The council has now sought an exemplar for AMPs included in the Erosion and Sediment Control Adaptive Management Plan Guidance Document*. This document provides the discussion background to the development of the template.*

Noise and Vibration Management Plan

59. Prior to the commencement of quarrying, the consent holder must submit a Noise and Vibration Management Plan (**NVMP**). The NVMP must be prepared by a suitable qualified person. The objectives of the NVMP are to:

(a) Identify the Best Practicable Option (within the limits set under the Conditions of consent) and define procedures to manage and minimise noise and vibration effects associated with the quarry activities;

(b) Inform the duration, frequency and timing of works to manage disruption; and

(c) Require engagement with affected receivers and timely management of complaints.

60. The NVMP must, as a minimum, address the following:

(a) Identify the noise and vibration limits that apply to the proposal, including the hours of operation.

(b) Identify the surrounding houses where the above noise and vibration limits apply.

(c) Detrail the mitigation measures that will be implemented to manage the noise and vibration effects from the quarrying.

(d) The identification of staff responsibilities for the management of noise and vibration; and

(e) The procedure for the receipt, recording and handling of any noise and vibration complaints received.

Geotechnical

61. Prior to earthworks fill activities commencing for A-Pit following bulk excavation, the consent holder must provide a specific geotechnical investigation for the fill disposal area. This report must be provided to the satisfaction of Council.

62. Prior to earthworks fill activities commencing for A-Pit following bulk excavation, the consent holder must provide a detailed design of the fill disposal area, including details of any haul roads, to the satisfaction of Council. Such areas must be based on the principles of the quarry design drawings referenced in Condition 1 and take into account the recommendations of the specific geotechnical investigation required by Condition 16.

63. Prior to earthworks fill activities commencing for Pit A following bulk excavation, the consent holder must submit a monitoring regime for the fill disposal area. The purpose of the monitoring is to confirm global stability of the fill site is not compromised during fill and localised instability is not occurring along the batters (leading to siltation issues) and to provide appropriate remediation if any such issues are identified. Monitoring must be carried out during fill operations and for at least one year post-filling, and if no issues are uncovered, then monitoring may cease.

DURING WORKS CONDITIONS

64. The consent holder must maintain and implement the certified management plans listed in condition 6 of the 'general conditions for all consents' throughout the entire earthworks/quarrying activity period. Any proposed changes to a certified management plans must be prepared using the process set out in the certified plan and submitted to the Council for certification. Such certification must be obtained before the amended management plan is implemented.

Operational

65. Quarry operational hours must be limited to between 5am – 7pm Monday to Saturday. Quarrying activity must not occur on Sundays and Public Holidays.

66. Truck movements in and out of the site, including loading of trucks, must be limited to between 6.30am – 5.30pm. Between 6.30am and 7.00am, there shall be no more than two return truck trips (and their loading).

67. Noise generating quarrying or mineral extraction activities, including overburden removal works, must not commence prior to 7am.

68. On any single day, no greater than 180 truck movements (8.0m or longer) are permitted.

69. On any single day, no greater than 90 loaded truck movements (8.0m or longer) are permitted.

70. On any single hour, no greater than 8 loaded truck movements with a total of 16 truck movements (8.0m or longer) are permitted.

71. The consent holder must maintain a register at the access point of the number and class of vehicles accessing the site, as well as time and date to satisfy conditions 68 to 70 above.

Traffic

72. Unless specifically provided for by this consent approval, there must be no damage to public roads, footpaths, berms, kerbs, drains, reserves or other public asset as a result of the earthworks and construction activity. In the event that such damage does occur, the Council must be notified within 24 hours of its discovery. The costs of rectifying such damage and restoring the asset to its original condition must be met by the consent holder.

73. The quarry operations must not commence until such time that the traffic mitigation measures required under conditions 25a, 25b and 25c of BUN60373589 ('Stage 1 consent') have been implemented.

Acoustic

74. Noise arising from operation of the quarry activity (excluding blasting) and associated truck movements on the subject site must be measured in accordance with the provisions of NZS 6801:2008 Acoustics – Measurement of environmental sound and must also be assessed in accordance with NZS 6802:2008 Acoustics – Environmental noise, and must not exceed the following noise levels in the Table below when measured at a notional boundary of any dwelling that existed at 1 January 2001 outside the Special Purpose – Quarry Zone:

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

Advice Note:

The consent holder is reminded of their general obligation under section 16 of the Resource Management Act 1991 to adopt the best practicable option to ensure that the emission of noise does not exceed a reasonable level.

75. Blast noise created from the use of explosives must be managed so as to not exceed a peak overall sound pressure of 128dB Lzpeak.

The measurement of blast noise (air blast) and ground vibration from blasting must be measured at the notional boundary of a dwelling that existed at 1 January 2001.

Vibration generated by blasting must be measured within a building in accordance with Appendix J of Part 2 of Australian Standard AS 2187-2006.

All blasting must be restricted to:

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

(b) an average of two occasions per day over a calendar fortnight; and

(c) except where necessary because of safety reasons.

Ground vibration resulting from blasting activities must 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.

A siren must be used prior to blasting to alert people in the vicinity.

76. The consent holder must ensure all mobile equipment is fitted with broadband reversing alarms, if audible reversing signals are necessary.

Geotechnical

77. All earthworks/quarrying activities must be managed to ensure that they do not lead to uncontrolled instability or collapse affecting either the site or adversely affecting any neighbouring properties.

Erosion and Sediment Control

78. All earthworks/quarrying activities must be managed in accordance with consent number [insert streamworks consent reference] to minimise any discharge of debris, soil, silt, sediment or sediment-laden water from beyond subject site to either land, stormwater drainage systems, watercourses or receiving waters. In the event that a discharge occurs, works must cease immediately and the discharge must be mitigated and/or rectified.

Advice Note:

All earthworks must be undertaken to ensure that all potential sediment discharges are appropriately managed. Such means and measures may include:

- *Catchpit protection*
- *Run-off diversions*
- *Sediment retention ponds*
- *Silt and sediment traps*
- *Decanting earth bunds*
- *Silt fence*

It is recommended that you discuss any potential measures with the Council who may be able to provide further guidance on the most appropriate approach to take. Please contact the Council at monitoring@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz for more details. Alternatively, please refer to the Council's guideline document GD05.

79. The operational effectiveness and efficiency of all erosion and sediment control measures specifically required by the ESCP in Condition 7 must be maintained throughout the duration / each stage of earthworks/quarrying activity, or until the site is permanently stabilised against erosion. A record of any maintenance work must be kept and be supplied to the Council on request.

Advice Note:

As a guide, maintenance of the erosion and sediment control measures should seek to ensure that the accumulated sediment be removed from sediment retention devices prior to reaching 20% storage live storage capacity. Sediment removed from treatment devices should be placed on stable ground where it cannot re-enter the device or be washed into any watercourse.

80. Where maintenance work is required to ensure the effectiveness of these erosion and sediment control measures, the record must include the date, time and details on the nature of any maintenance. The site manager (or equivalent) will need to ensure regular inspections of these measures, and particularly within 24 hours after any rainstorm event. Where it is identified that erosion and sediment control measure have become ineffective and maintenance is required, the Council must be contacted on 09 301 0101 or email monitoring@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz.

81. Notice must be provided to the Council at least two working days prior to the removal of any erosion and sediment control works specifically required as a condition of resource consent or by the ESCP referenced in Condition 7.

82. Within ten working days following the completion or abandonment of earthworks on the subject site all areas of bare earth must be permanently stabilised against erosion in accordance with GD05.

Weir Removal

83. The NFFRP referred to in condition 36 must be implemented prior to the removal of the existing weir.

84. The removal of the existing weir at Waitoki Stream must be undertaken to comply with Standard E3.6.1.13 of the AUP and must achieve the following:

    (a) during the activity bed disturbance upstream or downstream of the structure must not exceed 10m either side, excluding the length of the structure;

    (b) debris or other material must not be re-deposited elsewhere in the bed of the lake, river or stream, or within the one per cent annual exceedance probability (AEP) flood plain;

    (c) the activity must not cause more than minor bed erosion, scouring or undercutting immediately upstream or downstream;

    (d) the structure must be removed from the bed as far as practicable;

    (e) Any remaining sections must not be a hazard to public access, navigation or health and safety; and

    (f) The bed must be restored to a profile that does not inhibit water flow or prevent the passage of fish upstream and downstream in waterbodies that contain fish.

Ecology

85. Within 30 days of all the revegetation planting work being implemented and completed, written confirmation must be provided to the Council, confirming whether the works have been completed in accordance with the approved REMP referred to in Condition 55.

Remediation Planting

86. Within the first planting season following the completion of each relevant quarry stage, the consent holder must undertake revegetation planting of ‘A-Pit’ and ‘B-Pit’ in accordance with the Landscape Remediation Planting Plans referenced in Condition 1 of the ‘general conditions for all consents’, and must be maintained thereafter for four years in accordance with the maintenance schedule referenced in Condition 87. The proposed *staged remediation planting (as illustrated by the Landscape Remediation Planting Plans)* has two objectives. The first being to mitigate for the ecological impact on the landscape in co-ordination with the Project’s ecological objectives to restore and enhance the impacted ecosystem. The second objective being to mitigate for the visual amenity impacts on the surrounding landscape including adjacent properties.

87. For each completed area of remediation planting, the consent holder must undertake regular maintenance in accordance with the maintenance schedule table:

Table 1. MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE – NEWLY COMPLETED AREA OF PLANTING

Year	Weed Spray	Trimming / Pruning	Plant Shelter Inspection	Watering	Mulch Topped-up	Replacement
1	3 Monthly	As required	3 Monthly	As required	As required	As required
2	6 monthly	As required	6 Monthly and remove if overgrown by plant.	As required	N/A	As required

Table 2. MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE – COMPLETED AREA OF PLANTING YR3 ONWARDS

Year	Weed Spray	Trimming / Pruning	Plant Shelter Inspection	Watering	Mulch Topped-up	Replacement
3	Annually	As required	Remove plant shelters	N/A	N/A	As required
4	Annually	As required	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
5-45	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

88. The MPCP referred to in condition 38 must be implemented across the stages of the quarry for the life of the consent.

89. The consent holder must prepare a Weed Control Management Plan (**WCMP)** for Council certification**.** The purpose of the WCMP is to control unwanted weeds and plant disease that could impact the growth of remediation planting at the site. Weed management will continue across the stages of the quarry for the life of the consent.

90. At least one month prior to each stage of remediation planting commencing, a methodology consistent with the WCMP must be submitted to Auckland Council for certification.

Accidental Discovery Protocol

91. The AUP Accidental Discovery Rule (Standards E11.6.1 and E12.6.1) must apply where an Archaeological Authority from Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT) is not otherwise in place.

Advice Note:

All archaeological sites are protected under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014. It is an offence under the Act to modify, damage or destroy any archaeological site, whether the site is recorded or not or the works are permitted or consented for under the district plan, without having obtained an archaeological authority from HNZPT.

Water Quality Programme

92. A water quality sampling program for the quarry sediment retention ponds (SRP) must be developed wherein regular sampling of the SRP is undertaken. In the event of a trigger level exceedance, further sampling of the Waitoki stream at the upstream and downstream monitoring stations, and Bore 947-11255 must be conducted.

93. If contamination of the stream or bore is identified, the Mitigation Plan protocol specified in Conditions 5 through 9 of the groundwater diversion permit (insert reference) apply.

FOLLOWING COMPLETION OF WORKS CONDITIONS

Pavement Monitoring

94. Within six months of the quarry being operational, the consent holder must submit to Council a RAMM visual condition assessment of Pebble Brook Road (from the approved quarry access to the intersection of Pebble Brook Road and Waitoki Road).

95. The consent holder must monitor the pavement condition by undertaking a visual assessment every six months (Within Years 1 to 10 of the Quarry stage) for the duration the quarry is operational, following the pavement review required by the condition above. The outcome of the visual assessment must be provided to the Council upon request. The consent holder is responsible to rectify such damage and restore the asset to its condition as per the approved ENG60418714, within three months of the assessment. It is the sole responsibility of the consent holder to fund and implement any repair identified.

96. Within three months following the completion of Year 8 of the Quarry stage, the consent holder must provide an updated Pavement Design Report to confirm any upgrades required to pavement structure of Pebble Brook Road (from the approved quarry access to the intersection of Pebble Brook Road and Waitoki Road). The purpose of the updated Pavement Design Report is to confirm the upgrades required to the pavement structure of Pebble Brook Road to accommodate the increase in truck movements from 100 to 188 (on any single day) from Year 11 of the Quarry Stage onwards.

97. Prior to the commencement of Year 11 of the Quarry stage, the consent holder must implement the recommendations of the updated Pavement Design Report in consultation with Auckland Transport.

Acoustic Monitoring

98. The Consent Holder must engage a suitably qualified person to prepare an annual report auditing on-going compliance with the noise limits in condition 74. The report must be submitted to Council annually. Should access to a property for the purpose of this monitoring not be granted, that property may be excluded from the reporting.

99. The Consent Holder must engage a suitably qualified person to monitor noise and vibration from each blast for compliance with condition 75. The results must be submitted to Council annually. Should access to a property for the purpose of this monitoring not be granted, that property may be excluded from the reporting.

Biodiversity Outcome Monitoring and Reporting

100. An annual establishment monitoring report must be submitted to the Council for the first five years of commencement of planting and enhancement actions (browser control, pest predator elimination, enrichment planting or seeding) at the Oldfield Road site. The purpose of the report is to confirm baseline conditions, timing and establishment of plantings and pest management, for each offset location as per the REMP. The annual establishment monitoring report must include:

a) Baseline conditions for existing native vegetation as determined from vegetation plots

b) Plant survival and growth

c) Note any species or specific areas that are performing poorly

d) Canopy cover

e) Plant species density and diversity

f) Weed presence and effectiveness of pest plant control

g) Effectiveness of pest animal elimination within the fence and browser control outside the fence

h) Effectiveness of pest weed control inside and outside the fence

i) Any adaptive management required to ensure each planting area develops in line within the monitoring targets set out in the REMP.

101. A Biodiversity Outcome Monitoring Report must be submitted to the Council for the life of the consent or until offset net gain or net positive outcome is demonstrated. The offset monitoring report must be submitted to Council every five years for each planting area and report on the performance of the planting and enhancement actions. The purpose of the biodiversity outcome monitoring report is to:

a) Track the progress of identified biodiversity attributes in accordance with the following monitoring targets.

Biodiversity attribute	Offset / compensation action	5 years	10 years	15 years	20 years
Kānuka Forest (VS2) basal area (m^2/ha)	Revegetation	10.33	39.71	88.15	155.65
Broadleaved Species Scrub Forest (VS5) basal area (m^2/ha)	Revegetation	4.04	15.5	34.4	71.45
Kauri, Podocarp Broadleaved Forest (WF11) basal area (m^2/ha)	Revegetation	4.92	18.87	41.83	71.3
Bird diversity (species count)	Revegetation	3	9	-	-
Tui abundance (Average abundance as measure by mean per 5mbc)	Pest-proof fence and all revegetation	1	2.4	-	-
Kereru abundance (Average abundance as measure by mean per 5mbc)	Pest-proof fence and all revegetation	1	2.5	-	-

b) Identify any additional actions necessary to ensure the offset is appropriately managed and maintained, and performing to targets set out in the REMP.

c) Report on outcomes of any additional actions undertaken and reported from previous offset monitoring, including remodelling if appropriate.

The reports must detail whether the modelled targets of the BOAMs have been reached, and where targets have not been reached, specify what further biodiversity offset actions are required to ensure a net biodiversity gain is achieved within the modelled timeframe.

102. A Biodiversity Outcome Completion report must be submitted to the Council no later than year 20 demonstrating that offset and compensation actions, as detailed in the REMP, have achieved a net biodiversity gain outcome.

103. This report must include:

a) Confirmation that offset/compensation measures were completed in accordance with outcomes stated in the Table above and the REMP.

b) Detail of any adaptive management actions or contingency measures employed to ensure compliance with stated objective and intended outcomes.

c) Methods and results of offset and compensation activities and response of biodiversity to effects management measures. This includes the provision of relevant maps and representative photos.

d) Verification that offset/compensation actions generate net gain /net positive outcome for biodiversity.

104. Biodiversity Outcome Completion report must detail all of the biodiversity attributes in accordance with monitoring targets as identified in Condition 102.

105. If a net gain / net positive outcome is achieved later than 20 years, then monitoring must continue, as per Condition 107, and all monitoring targets must be remodelled, using a biodiversity offset accounting model, or compensation model, until a net gain / net positive outcome is demonstrated.

Revegetation and enhancement areas to be protected

106. The consent holder must submit a covenant document to achieve the protection in perpetuity of the indigenous revegetation planting to the Council for approval within three months of the completion of the planting and commencement of enhancement works. The covenant document must contain, but is not limited to, the following:

(a) A schedule of the calculated areas(s) of the indigenous revegetation planting.

(b) A covenant plan (Land Transfer Plan) accurately depicting the area/s of indigenous revegetation planting as “areas to be subject to land covenant”.

(c) Inclusion, as a minimum, of the following clauses requiring the owner, or their successors in title to:

- Preserve in perpetuity the indigenous flora and fauna, wildlife habitats and the natural landscape within the “areas to be subject to land covenant”.
- Maintain any stock crossings and / or fish passage(s) in accordance with any easement(s) through the covenant areas.
- Not do anything that would prejudice the health or ecological value of the areas to be protected, their long-term viability and / or sustainability. Including but not limited to:
    - The land owner or their successors in title must not (without the prior written consent of the Council and then only in strict compliance with any conditions imposed by the Council) cut down, damage or destroy, or permit the cutting down, damage or destruction of the vegetation or wildlife habitats within the areas to be protected;
    - The landowner or their successors in title must maintain the protected area free from earthworks or land modification.
- Maintain a permanent continuous stock-proof fence (minimum seven wire post and batten fence with no gates) and other fencing (including demarcation posts) as approved by the Council in perpetuity around the perimeter of the area to be protected and keep stock out of these areas.

- Not be in breach of this covenant if any of the areas of planting to be protected die as a result of fire and/or natural causes not attributable to any act or default on their part for which they are not responsible.
- Pay the Council the fair and reasonable costs incurred by the Council in monitoring this condition. The owners will be advised of the costs, assessed under the Council's Schedule of Fees and Charges, as they fall due.

A copy of the updated Computer Register and/or Record of Title showing that the legal mechanism has been registered must be provided to the Council to secure compliance with this condition.

The legal mechanism under this consent will not be required if the land containing enhancement works is vested in the Council. If entered into, the legal mechanism may be extinguished if the land containing enhancement works is to be vested in the Council.

STREAMWORKS CONSENT (S13 INSERT REFERENCE FROM COUNCIL)

GENERAL CONDITIONS

Activity in Accordance with Application

Duration

1. The streamworks consent [insert reference from Council] expires 35 years from the decision unless it has lapsed, been surrendered or been cancelled at an earlier date pursuant to the RMA.

PRE-COMMENCEMENT CONDITIONS

Streamworks Management Plan

2. No less than ten days prior to streamworks commencing for each stage, a Streamworks Management Plan (**StMP**) must be prepared and submitted to the Council for certification. Streamworks activity on the subject site for each stage, must not commence until the StMP has been certified. The objective of the StMP is to provide a finalised streamworks methodology and management measures that enables effects of streamworks to be managed during construction in accordance with best practice.

3. This plan must include but not be limited to:

   (a) Detail for the specific methodologies for reclamation, channel clearance, removal and construction of structures for each stage of the works;

   (b) Timing and duration;

   (c) Dewatering details;

   (d) Location and specification of erosion and sediment controls; and

   (e) Monitoring and maintenance requirements.

Stream and Wetland Enhancement Restoration Planting Plan

4. Prior to the reclamation of any streams or associated vegetation removal, a Stream and Wetland Enhancement Restoration Planting Plan (**SWERPP**) is to be prepared and submitted to the Council for certification. The purpose of the SWERPP is to ensure that the offsetting and compensation riparian planting and aquatic habitat restoration and enhancements achieve a net gain in freshwater ecosystems. The SWERRP will confirm the timing and establishment of the riparian and wetland planting and maintenance, and any enhancement activities for each stream offset and wetland compensation location as per the Ecology Assessment and Freshwater Residual Effects Plan (**F-REP**) referenced in Condition 1 of the 'general conditions for all consents'. The SWERPP must be in general accordance with Ecology Assessment and F-REP referenced in Condition 1 of the 'general conditions for all consents'

   The SWERPP must:

   (a) Be prepared by SQEP(s)

   (b) Include as a minimum

      i. Demonstrate that the biodiversity no net loss/net gains identified in the F-REP will be achieved.

ii. The identification and description of all watercourses to be restored, including the predicted SEV values of the streams once the restoration is complete. The identification and description of all natural inland wetlands to be restored.

iii. Require that all riparian planting and aquatic enhancement required for offset and compensation for the loss of streams will be completed within three (3) planting seasons following the commencement of the removal of streams, or other stream works.

iv. Plans identifying the areas of any in-stream enhancement works will occur (i.e culvert works).

v. Timing, staging and programme of works.

vi. Stream restoration design details identifying all elements of the activities authorised by this consent and their associated locations. The plans must show the length of stream to be ecologically enhanced as well as clearly depicting the widths of all riparian margin.

vii. Methods to ensure fish passage is improved/maintained to the level reported within the application documents.

viii. Plans identifying all areas where riparian planting will be carried out.

ix. A list of plant species, numbers and sizes to be planted, their common and botanical names, method of planting, planting locations, eco-sourcing details and densities.

x. Details of all planting specifically required to address for stream loss.

xi. Pest plant and animal management programme that as a minimum targets species that threaten new or replacement planting.

xii. Describe fencing (location, type and maintenance requirements), stock exclusion, or any other physical works necessary to protect planted areas from livestock,

xiii. Describe the legal arrangements (covenanting in accordance with Condition XX) to be entered into to ensure the planted areas are protected and retained in perpetuity,

xiv. All planting must be consistent in accordance with the Auckland Regional Council Riparian Zone Management Strategy for the Auckland Region, Technical Publication 148, June 2001 (TP148) and/or Te Haumanu Taiao. Describe fencing (location, type and maintenance requirements), stock exclusion, or any other physical works necessary to protect planted areas from livestock,

xv. Describe the legal arrangements (covenanting in accordance with Condition 41) to be entered into to ensure the planted areas are protected and retained in perpetuity,

xvi. Describe the monitoring methods, schedule, and target outcomes for the wetland targeted for enhancement, and measures to be taken to achieve the objectives of the RWPEP should target values not be achieved.

(c) Maintenance must occur until 80% canopy closure has occurred and a minimum survival rate of the plants (being 90% of the original density through the entire planting area(s)) has been achieved. The maintenance period must be a minimum of five years or until 80% canopy closure has occurred, which every is lesser. Plant maintenance includes the ongoing replacement of plants that do not survive.

Native Freshwater Fish Relocation Plan

5. At least 10 working days prior to commencing any instream works the consent holder must submit a Native Freshwater Fish Relocation Plan (**NFFRP**) that has been prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced freshwater ecologist. The objectives of the NFFRP are:

   (a) to ensure fish will be appropriately removed prior to commencement of works from an area subject to the stream works; and

   (b) to avoid fish mortality

6. The NFFRP must include the following detail:

   (a) The timing, duration and methodologies used for fish capture and transportation;

   (b) Specific measures for ensuring fish elsewhere in the catchment do not enter the works area;

   (c) A description and assessment of the quantum and availability of suitable aquatic quality habitat at the relocation site; and

   (d) The names, experience and qualifications (including any necessary permits) of those involved in undertaking the fish relocations.

7. Prior to the dewatering of any watercourses, a suitably qualified and experienced ecologist must be appointed to implement the NFFRP. The NFRRP must be completed no more than 2 days prior to any streamworks commencing, and the appointed ecologist must be on site during dewatering activities to rescue and relocate any native fish present.

WORKS IN PROGRESS CONDITIONS

8. All streamworks must be undertaken in accordance with the approved Streamworks Management Plan for each quarry stage.

Stream offset works

9. At least 2,893 lineal metres of stream and 6,400 m^2 of natural inland wetland must be restored as per the F-REP referenced in Condition 1 of the 'general conditions for all consents', and in accordance with the SWERPP.

Monitoring

10. The consent holder must monitor the SEV of the offset streams at five years and ten years after completion of the riparian planting of the stream, or until the monitoring shows that the streams have achieved the predicted SEV values of the stream reaches in the SWERPP, which ever time is lesser.

11. The consent holder must monitor the compensation wetlands on an annual basis for five years after the completion of the enhancement planting of the wetland. Wetland monitoring should be undertaken in accordance with the "Handbook for Monitoring Wetland Condition" (Clarkson et al., 2004).

12. Within two months of each round of stream monitoring being completed, the consent holder must provide the SEV assessments and associated calculations used for monitoring the sites required by Condition 10 to the Council.

13. Within two months of each round of wetland monitoring being completed, the consent holder must provide a Wetland Restoration Monitoring Report which includes the Wetland Condition Scores and

Condition Index and associated calculations used for monitoring the sites required by Condition 11 to the Council.

14. Where the monitoring concludes that the SEV value of the offset stream reaches has not reached the predicted SEV values in the SWERPP referenced in Condition 1 of the 'general conditions for all consents' within ten years of completion, a Further Enhancement Works Plan must be prepared and submitted to the Council for approval. The Further Enhancement Works Plan must include, but not be limited to the improvement of planting along the existing stream reach to meet the predicted SEV value and further monitoring until such time that the requirements of the Further Enhancement Works Plan are achieved.

15. Where required by Condition 14, the consent holder must provide the Further Enhancement Works Plan within six months of monitoring and must implement the Further Enhancement Works Plan within six months of certification of the plan by the Council or during the next planting season (whichever is appropriate to the measures adopted).

16. The operational effectiveness and efficiency of any erosion and sediment control measures must be maintained throughout the duration of streamworks activity, or until the site is permanently stabilised against erosion. A record of any maintenance work must be kept and be supplied to the Council upon request.

17. Any sediment or material excavated from the bed of the stream must be stockpiled outside the 100 year flood plain area and managed with appropriate erosion and sediment control measures in accordance with GD05.

18. All areas of exposed earth, including the stream bed, must be stabilised in accordance with GD05 at any time works are required to stop due to rainfall.

Operation of machinery

19. All machinery must be operated in a way which ensures that spillages of fuel, oil and similar contaminants are prevented, particularly during stabilisation and machinery servicing and maintenance. Refuelling and lubrication activities must be carried out away from any water body such that any spillage can be contained so it does not enter the watercourse associated with this consent. The use of grouts and concrete products must also be limited adjacent to the watercourse with all mixing of products carried out outside the 100 year floodplain area such that any spillage can be contained so it does not enter the watercourses associated with this consent. In the event that any discharge occurs, works must cease immediately, and the discharge must be mitigated and/or rectified.

20. All pumps used to dewater or divert stream flow must have a fish screen with an aperture screen size of no greater than 3mm installed to prevent fish from entering the pump.

21. The consent holder must ensure that all machinery operates from the stream banks at all times. Machinery must not enter the wetted cross section of the bed of any stream to be retained or any stream prior to reclamation.

22. The consent holder must ensure that all exposed work areas associated with the stream works, including the bed and banks of the stream and any adjacent overland surface flow paths (for normal flows at the time of year the works are undertaken) are stabilised at the end of each construction day.

Fish passage

23. All structures (including new culvert structures) located within, on, or over the bed of a stream must provide for fish passage in accordance with NIWA 2024 New Zealand Fish Passage Guidelines, or any amendment to this document in the design, and the permitted activity conditions for that structure in the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulations 2020 regulations relating to fish passage (Part 3 – Subpart 3).

24. Within 20 working days following completion of the installation of any new culvert and ramp structures, the consent holder must submit to the council the information required by regulations 62 and 63 of the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulations 2020, specifying the time and date of collection.

Inspection after rainstorm event

25. The sediment and erosion controls at the site of the works must be inspected on a regular basis and within 24 hours of each rainstorm event that is likely to impair the function or performance of the erosion and sediment controls. A record must be maintained of the date, time and any maintenance undertaken in association with this condition which must be forwarded to the Council on request.

FOLLOWING COMPLETION OF WORKS CONDITIONS

Completion Report

26. Within 30 days of all the riparian planting work being implemented and completed, written confirmation from an SQEP must be provided to the Council, confirming whether the works have been completed in accordance with the approved Stream Enhancement Restoration Planting Plan referred to in Condition 4.

Riparian revegetation (stream and wetland) areas to be protected

27. Within three months of the completion of the riparian planting works, the consent holder must provide supporting evidence to the Council to confirm a measure to protect the planting works in perpetuity. The supporting evidence must contain, but is not limited to, the following:

    (a) Secure the protection and management (pest animal and pest plant control) in perpetuity of the areas of riparian planting as specified in the conditions of this consent.

    (b) Require the consent holder to:

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

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

    A copy of the updated Computer Register and/or Record of Title showing that the legal mechanism has been registered must be provided to the Council to secure compliance with this condition.

    The legal mechanism under this consent will not be required if the land containing enhancement works is vested in the Council. If entered into, the legal mechanism may be extinguished if the land containing enhancement works is to be vested in the Council.

GROUNDWATER DIVERSION PERMIT (S14– INSERT COUNCIL REFERENCE)

GENERAL CONDITIONS

Duration

1. Groundwater diversion permit [insert reference from Council] expires 35 years from the decision unless it has lapsed, been surrendered or been cancelled at an earlier date pursuant to the RMA.

PRE-COMMENCEMENT CONDITIONS

Notice of commencement of dewatering

2. The Council must be advised in writing at least 10 working days prior to the date of the Commencement of Dewatering.

Monitoring and Contingency Plan (MCP)

3. At least 10 working days prior to the Commencement of Dewatering, a Monitoring and Contingency Plan (**MCP**) prepared by a suitably qualified engineering professional, must be submitted to the Council for written approval. Any proposed amendment of the MCP must also be submitted to the Council for written approval.

   The overall objective of the MCP must be to set out the practices and procedures to be adopted to ensure compliance with the consent conditions and must include, at a minimum, the following information:

   (a) A monitoring location plan showing the location and type of all Monitoring. The monitoring plan must be based on the plan titled 'Recommended Waitoki Stream monitoring locations' (Groundwater Effects Assessment Figure 23), prepared by WWLA, dated 11 March 2025. In any case where the location of a Monitoring Station differs substantively from that shown on 'Recommended Waitoki Stream monitoring location' (Groundwater Effects Assessment Figure 23), prepared by WWLA, dated 11 March 2025, a written explanation for the difference must be provided at the same time that the MCP is provided.

   (b) Final completed schedules (as per the conditions 5 to 9 below) for the groundwater, ground surface, building, retaining wall, inclinometer and deformation monitoring programme (including any proposed changes to the monitoring frequency) as required by conditions below.

   (c) All monitoring data, the identification of Services susceptible to Damage and all building/service condition surveys undertaken to date, and required by conditions below.

   (d) A bar chart (such as a Gantt chart) showing the timing and frequency of condition surveys, visual inspections and all other monitoring required by this consent, and, a sample report template for the required 2 monthly monitoring.

   (e) All **Alert and Alarm Level triggers** (including reasons if changes to such are proposed; for example as a result of data obtained from pre-dewatering monitoring).

   (f) Details of the contingency actions to be implemented if **Alert** or **Alarm Levels** are exceeded.

Waitoki Stream Flow monitoring

4. Two flow monitoring sites must be established in the Waitoki Stream adjacent to the Kings Quarry, one upstream and one downstream. Flow measurements must be taken through the summer period from 1 December to 30 April to determine a correlation to the Auckland Council flow gauge at Kaukapakapa.

   The flow monitoring site must be installed and thereafter maintained at least two months before the Commencement of Dewatering, in accordance with the location and monitoring frequencies specified in Schedule C below:

   Schedule C: Stream Flow Monitoring Frequency

Site Name	Location (TBC)		Flow monitoring frequency	
	Easting (NZTM)	Northing (NZTM)	Water level (i.e., stream depth) to be initiated upon consent approval to 3 months after the completion of dewatering	Flow measurement (to be initiated upon approval of consent)
Waitoki – Upstream	1740060	5948465	Continuous (60 -minute data collected by in-stream data logger)	Three flow gaugings taken under low to medium flow conditions to develop a stage-flow rating curve
Waitoki Downstream	1739175	5947276	Continuous (60-minute data collected by in-stream data logger)	Three flow gaugings taken under low to medium flow conditions to develop a stage-flow rating curve

   The monitoring frequency may be changed if approved by the Council. Any change must be specified in the MCP. In addition, the 3 month monitoring period post Completion of Dewatering may be extended, by the Council, if measured Waitoki Stream flow rates are not consistent with inferred seasonal trends.

Mitigation Plan

5. If required in writing by the Council, the Consent Holder must investigate and report to the Council within one month of the date of the written requirement of any new or repeat claim of bore interference, or stream or spring flow depletion and adverse effects on the groundwater or stream quality. The claims may be from a bore or spring at any site within the quarry neighbouring properties up to 1km from the quarry pit sump.

6. Specific investigations may include a review of rainfall records, spring flow and stream flow records; or a review of a bore's static (or pumping) water level records; carrying out additional groundwater

and stream water quality sampling to assess whether an effect from the Kings Quarry pit dewatering has developed on the bore or spring in question.

7. If required in writing by the Council, the Consent Holder must offer to develop and implement a Water Supply Mitigation Plan in agreement with the Council and any bore owner or user, or stream user or spring user if in the Council's opinion based on the investigation and reporting required and completed, the bore stream or spring has, or is likely to have, been affected by drawdown of groundwater at the Kings Quarry.

8. Subject to any landowner accepting an offer made in accordance with the requirement of Consent Conditions, a Water Supply Mitigation Plan must be developed and submitted to the Council and owner or user within 14 days of the Council's written requirement, for review by the Council and owner, and written approval of the owner or user, and any approved Plan implemented within 14 days of the owner or user's written approval. The Council will advise the Consent Holder in writing if any aspects of the Water Supply Mitigation Plan are considered to be inconsistent with achieving compliance with the conditions of this consent. Offers of mitigation may include but not be limited to:

   (a) Lowering a pump

   (b) Replacing a pump

   (c) Deepening a bore

   (d) Providing a new bore

   (e) Providing an alternative equivalent water supply

9. Any development and implementation of an Emergency Water Supply Action Plan or a Water Supply Mitigation Plan in response to a claim of sudden loss of water supply, groundwater drawdown, a claim of bore interference, effect on groundwater or stream water quality or a claim of stream or spring flow depletion in accordance with the requirements of conditions inclusive shall not prevent the Consent Holder being required in writing by the Council, to offer to develop and implement a new subsequent Water Supply Mitigation Plan for the same bore owner or user, or stream or spring user should similar conditions or circumstances arise in the future.

WORKS IN PROGRESS CONDITIONS

Excavation limit

10. Bulk Excavation/Finished ground level must not extend below 44 m RL.

Damage avoidance

11. All excavation, dewatering systems, retaining structures, and works associated with the diversion or taking of groundwater, must be designed, constructed and maintained so as to avoid any Damage to buildings, structures and Services on the site and adjacent properties, unless otherwise agreed in writing with the asset owner.

Activities to be carried out in accordance with MCP

12. All construction, dewatering, monitoring and contingency actions must be carried out in accordance with the approved MCP. Bulk Excavation (that may affect stream baseflow) or other dewatering activities must not commence until the MCP is approved in writing by the Council.

Access to third party property

13. Where any monitoring, inspection or condition survey specified in this consent requires access to property/s owned by a third party, and access is declined or subject to what the consent holder considers to be unreasonable terms, the Council must be notified and provided with all relevant details relating to access problems as soon as is practicable. If access cannot be reasonably obtained, then a report prepared by a suitably qualified engineering professional identifying whether reasonably available alternative monitoring options are possible, must be provided to the Council. The report must state whether the alternative monitoring options will provide sufficient early detection of deformation to enable measures to be implemented to prevent Damage to buildings, structures or Services. Written approval from the Council must be obtained before any alternative monitoring option is implemented.

Contingency actions

14. If the consent holder becomes aware of any Damage to buildings, structures or Services potentially caused wholly, or in part, by the exercise of this consent, the consent holder must:

    (a) Notify the Council and the asset owner within 5 working days of the consent holder becoming aware of the Damage.

    (b) Engage a suitably qualified engineering professional to prepare a report that: describes the Damage; identifies the cause of the Damage; identifies methods to remedy and/or mitigate the Damage that has been caused; identifies the potential for further Damage to occur; and describes actions that will be taken to avoid further Damage.

    (c) Provide a copy of the report, prepared under (b) above, to the Council and the asset owner within 10 working days of notification under (a) above.

FOLLOWING COMPLETION OF WORKS CONDITIONS

Reporting of monitoring data

15. At quarterly intervals a report containing all monitoring data required by conditions of this consent must be submitted to the Council. The report must include a construction progress timeline, the monitoring data recorded in that period, and, a comparison of that data with previously recorded data and with the Alert and Alarm Levels for each Monitoring Station.

Notice of completion of dewatering

16. The Council must be advised in writing that dewatering has been completed within 10 working days of the date of Completion of Dewatering.

Permanent drainage

17. Any permanent drainage systems installed behind retaining walls must not cause Waitoki Stream flow levels adjacent to the site to reduce below pre-dewatering seasonal low levels, as specified in the MCP, after the Completion of Dewatering.

Definitions

Words in the dewatering conditions have specific meanings as outlined in the table below.

Alarm Level	Is defined by consent condition.
Alert Level	Is defined by consent condition.
Bulk Excavation	Includes all excavation that affects groundwater excluding minor enabling works.
Commencement of Dewatering	Means commencement of Bulk Excavation and/or the commencement of the taking or diversion of groundwater, other than for initial state monitoring purposes.
Completion of Dewatering	Means, in the case of building or structure construction, the stage when all the external base slab and walls are essentially watertight, the structures internal support mechanisms, including basement floors have been completed, any temporary retention removed and no further groundwater is being taken/diverted for the construction of the basement in accordance with the design. Means, in the case of pipe infrastructure, the stage when all pipework and pipe seals (and where required trench stops (collars) have been installed and all back filling is completed within 50 metres of a building or structure and effectively no further groundwater is being taken for the construction of the network at that location.
Commencement of Excavation	Means commencement of Bulk Excavation and excavation to create pile walls.
Completion of Excavation	Means the stage when all Bulk Excavation has been completed and all foundation/footing excavations within 10 meters of the perimeter retaining wall have been completed.
Damage	Includes Aesthetic, Serviceability, Stability and Significant Damage, but does not include Negligible Damage.
• Negligible Damage	Means hairline cracks less than approx. 0.1mm
• Aesthetic Damage -	Means: <u>Very slight Damage:</u> Fine cracks easily treated during normal redecoration. Perhaps isolated slight fracture in building. Cracks in exterior visible upon close inspection. Typical crack widths up to 1mm. <u>Slight Damage:</u> Cracks easily filled. Redecoration probably required. Several slight fractures inside building. Exterior cracks visible, some repainting may be required for weathertightness. Doors and windows may stick slightly. Typical crack widths up to 5mm.

• Serviceability Damage -	Means: Moderate Damage: Cracks may require cutting out and patching. Recurrent cracks can be masked by suitable linings. Brick pointing and possible replacement of a small amount of exterior brickwork may be required. Doors and windows sticking. Utility services may be interrupted. Weather tightness often impaired. Typical crack widths are 5mm to 15mm or several greater than 3mm. Severe Damage: Extensive repair involving removal and replacement of walls especially over doors and windows required. Window and door frames distorted. Floor slopes noticeably. Walls lean or bulge noticeably. Some loss of bearing in beams. Utility services disrupted. Typical crack widths are 15mm to 25mm but also depends on the number of cracks.
• Stability Damage	Means: Very Severe Damage: Major repair required involving partial or complete reconstruction. Beams lose bearing, walls lean badly and require shoring. Windows broken by distortion. Danger of instability: Typical crack widths are greater than 25mm but depends on the number of cracks.
• Significant Damage	Means damage that affects serviceability, stability or structural integrity.
MCP	Means Monitoring and Contingency Plan
Monitoring Station	Means any monitoring point including a deformation pin, inclinometer, groundwater bore, deflection pin or other monitoring device required by this consent.
RL	Means Reduced Level.
Seasonal Low Groundwater Level	Means the annual lowest groundwater level – which typically occurs in summer.
Services	Include fibre optic cables, sanitary drainage, stormwater drainage, gas and water mains, power and telephone installations and infrastructure, road infrastructure assets such as footpaths, kerbs, catch-pits, pavements and street furniture.

Advice Notes

The consent holder is advised that the discharge of pumped groundwater to a stormwater system or waterbody will need to comply with any other regulation, bylaw or discharge rule that may apply.

AIR DISCHARGE PERMIT (S15 – INSERT COUNCIL REFERENCE)

GENERAL CONDITIONS

Duration

1. Air discharge permit [insert reference from Council] expires 35 years from the decision unless it has lapsed, been surrendered or been cancelled at an earlier date pursuant to the RMA.

DURING WORKS CONDITIONS

Air Discharge Limits

2. All processes on site must be operated, maintained, supervised, monitored and controlled to ensure that all emissions authorised by this consent are maintained at the minimum practicable level.

3. The discharge must not give rise to dust or the deposition of particulate matter that causes a noxious, dangerous, objectionable or offensive effect beyond the boundary of the site.

4. If at any time, including outside normal operating hours, visible dust is blowing beyond the site boundary the Consent Holder must:

   (a) Cease all quarry activities (including loading of purchasing trucks), except dust suppression measures;

   (b) Continue all dust suppression activities including but not limited to the immediate watering of both active and inactive exposed surfaces;

   (c) Investigate possible sources of the dust;

   (d) Only resume quarry activities (other than dust suppression) once there is no longer visible dust blowing beyond the site boundaries; and

   (e) Document the cause of dust discharges and actions undertaken.

5. Beyond the boundary of the Site there must be no odour caused by discharges from the Site which, in the opinion of an enforcement officer, is the cause of a noxious, dangerous, offensive or objectionable effect.

Air Discharge Processes

6. No part of the process may be operated without the associated dust suppression equipment being fully operational and functioning correctly.

7. All emission control equipment associated with the process must be maintained in good condition and be available for use to minimise the dust emissions as far as practicable.

Air Discharge Reporting

8. The Consent Holder must submit a Dust Management Plan (DMP) to Auckland Council within three months of the granting of this consent for certification that it documents, as a minimum:

   (a) The conditions of consent implemented and how each condition is given effect to;

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

   (c) A description of the receiving environment and identification of the sensitive receptors;

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

(e) The frequency and scope of the regular checks to be performed on emissions control equipment and the meteorological station;

(f) Details of management and monitoring practices in place to minimise the effect of discharges of dust into air;

(g) Description of the measurement of dust, wind speed and direction, including details of inspection procedures, recording requirements, trigger points for action and contingency measures;

(h) The identification of staff responsibilities and training on emission control procedures; and

(i) The procedures for the receipt, recording and handling of air quality complaints received.

Advice Note:

Certification of the Dust Management Plan by the council relates only to those aspects of the management plan that are relevant under the RMA. The certification does not amount to an approval or acceptance of suitability by the council of any elements of the management plan that relate to other legislation, for example, but not limited to, the Building Act 2004 or the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015.

9. The DMP must be reviewed on an annual basis and any subsequent changes to the certified DMP must be submitted to the council for certification prior to implementation. The Council will advise the consent holder in writing if any aspects of the DMP are considered to be inconsistent with achieving the provisions of this consent.

10. Details of all inspections, records and monitoring that are required by the conditions of this consent must be kept for a minimum of two years from the date of each entry and must be provided to the Council on request.

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

(a) Details of the nature of the discharge;

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

(c) Details of remediation action taken.

Advice Note: Significant discharges

Significant discharges to be notified to council in accordance with this condition include abnormal odour discharges arising from unexpected issues with the liquid waste building and/or waste receipt. An email to monitoring@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz should be sent detailing the nature of the issue and what contingency measures are to be implemented to minimise potential odour effects.

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

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

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

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

(d) Any remedial actions undertaken

Details of any complaints received must be provided to the council within one week of the complaint.

FOLLOWING COMPLETION OF WORKS

Air Discharge Review

13. Under section 128 of the RMA, the conditions of this consent may be reviewed by the Council at the consent holder's cost by 31 January on the first year after commencement of works and annually thereafter in order to:

(a) Deal with any significant adverse effects on the environment arising from the exercise of the consent which was not foreseen at the time the application was considered and which is appropriate to deal with at the time of the review.

(b) Consider the adequacy of conditions which prevent nuisance and adverse effects beyond the boundary of the Site, particularly if regular or frequent complaints have been received and validated by an enforcement officer.

(c) Consider developments in control technology and management practices that would enable practical reductions in the discharge of contaminants to air.

(d) Alter the monitoring requirements, including requiring further monitoring, or increasing or reducing the frequency of monitoring.

(e) Take into account any Act of Parliament, regulation, national policy statement, regional policy statement or relevant regional plan that relates to limiting, recording or mitigating emissions by this consent.

Alternatively, the consent may be reviewed by the Council at any time, if it is found that the information made available to the Council in the application contained inaccuracies which materially influenced the decision and the effects of the exercise of the consent are such that it is necessary to apply more appropriate conditions.

14. Prior to the completion of eight years of extraction from the start date of this consent, the consent holder must conduct a review of the current dust mitigation and its effectiveness using the dust monitoring data and other relevant information. This review will use this information to address whether any additional dust mitigation measures are required to control dust emissions from quarry operations and truck movements when production levels increase from the eleventh year onwards. The review is to be conducted by a suitably qualified air quality professional.

ADVICE NOTES

1. *Any reference to number of days within this decision refers to working days as defined in s2 of the RMA.*

2. *The consent holder is responsible for obtaining all other necessary consents, permits, and licences, including those under the Building Act 2004, and the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014. This consent does not remove the need to comply with all other applicable Acts (including the Property Law Act 2007 and the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015), regulations, relevant Bylaws, and rules of law. This consent does not constitute building consent approval. Please check whether a building consent is required under the Building Act 2004.*

3. *If you disagree with any of the above conditions, and/or disagree with the additional charges relating to the processing of the application(s), you have a right of objection pursuant to section 13 of Schedule 5 of the COVID-19 Recovery (Fast-track Consenting) Act 2020.*

4. *The initial monitoring deposit is to cover the cost of inspecting the Site, carrying out tests, reviewing conditions, updating files, etc., all being work to ensure compliance with the resource consent. In order to recover actual and reasonable costs, monitoring of conditions, in excess of those covered by the deposit, must be charged at the relevant hourly rate applicable at the time. The consent holder will be advised of the further monitoring charges.*

5. *The council may at any time undertake or require source emission testing and/or any other monitoring to ensure compliance with the conditions of this consent. The consent holder is advised that they will be required to pay for the costs of this monitoring.*

6. *All work in the road reserve must be carried out in accordance with the general requirements of The National Code of Practice for Utility Operators' Access to Transport Corridors http://nzuag.org.nz/nationalcode/ApprovedNationalCodeFeb13.pdf and Auckland Transports Code of Practice https://at.govt.nz/about-us/auckland-transport- code-of-practice/*

7. *Prior to carrying out any work in the road corridor, the applicant must submit to Auckland Transport a Corridor Access Request (CAR) and temporary traffic management plan (TMP), the latter prepared by an NZ Transport Agency qualified person and work must not commence until such time as the applicant has approval in the form of a Works Access Permit (WAP). The application may be made through http://www.beforeudig.co.nz/ and 15 working days should be allowed for approval.*

8. *Should earthworks on the site result in the identification of any previously unknown archaeological site, the AUP Land Disturbance – District Accidental Discovery rule [E11.6.1] set out in the Auckland Unitary Plan Operative in part (November 2016) must be applied.*

9. *The Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 (hereafter referred to as the Act) provides for the identification, protection, preservation and conservation of the historic and cultural heritage of New Zealand. All archaeological sites are protected by the provisions of the Act (section 42). It is unlawful to modify, damage or destroy an archaeological site without prior authority from Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga. An Authority is required whether or not the land on which an archaeological site may be present is designated, a resource or building consent has been granted, or the activity is permitted under the Auckland Unitary Plan Operative in part (November 2016).*

   According to the Act (section 6) archaeological site means, subject to section 42(3)

   (a) any place in New Zealand, including any building or structure (or part of a building or structure), that –

i. was associated with human activity that occurred before 1900 or is the site of the wreck of any vessel where the wreck occurred before 1900; and

ii. provides or may provide, through investigation by archaeological methods, evidence relating to the history of New Zealand; and

(b) includes a site for which a declaration is made under section 43(1)

It is the responsibility of the consent holder to consult with Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga about the requirements of the Act and to obtain the necessary Authorities under the Act should these become necessary, as a result of any activity associated with the consented proposals.

For information - please contact the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Northern Regional Archaeologist – 09 307 0413 / archaeologistMN@historic.org.nz.

10. Māori artefacts such as carvings, stone adzes, and greenstone objects are considered to be tāonga (treasures). These are taonga tūturu within the meaning of the Protected Objects Act 1975 (hereafter referred to as the Act).

According to the Act (section 2) taonga tūturu means an object that –

a) relates to Māori culture, history, or society; and

b) was, or appears to have been –

i) manufactured or modified in New Zealand by Māori; or

ii) brought into New Zealand by Māori; or

iii) used by Māori; and

c) is more than 50 years old

The Act is administered by the Ministry of Culture and Heritage. Tāonga may be discovered in isolated contexts, but are generally found within archaeological sites. The provisions of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 in relation to the modification of an archaeological site should to be considered by the consent holder if tāonga are found within an archaeological site, as defined by the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.

It is the responsibility of the consent holder to notify either the chief executive of the Ministry of Culture and Heritage or the nearest public museum (for Auckland this is the Auckland War Memorial Museum), which must notify the chief executive, of the finding of the taonga tūturu, within 28 days of finding the taonga tūturu; alternatively provided that in the case of any taonga tūturu found during the course of any archaeological investigation authorised by Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga under section 48 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014, the notification must be made within 28 days of the completion of the field work undertaken in connection with the investigation.

Under section 11 of the Act, newly found taonga tūturu are in the first instance Crown owned until a determination on ownership is made by the Māori Land Court.

For information - please contact the Ministry of Culture and Heritage – 04 499 4229 / protected-objects@mch.govt.nz.

ATTACHMENT 1: TABLE OF PLANS AND REPORTS

Report title and reference	Author	Rev	Dated
Assessment of the discharge pf contaminants into air (dust) from the operation of Kings' Quarry	Air Matters Limited	-	3 March 2025
Dust Management Plan	Air Matters Limited	2	13 October 2023
Landscape & Visual Assessment	Helen Mellsop Landscape Architect	-	March 2025
Assessment of Noise Effects	Hegley Acoustic Consultants	-	February 2025
Erosion and Sediment Control Report	Land Development and Engineering (LDE)	D	31 March 2025
Assessment of Economic Effects	Market Economics Limited	-	27 March 2025
Geotechnical Report	CMW Geosciences	1	20 January 2025
Greenhouse Gas Emission Assessment	Air Matters Limited	2	26 March 2025
Kings Quarry Groundwater Effects – Numerical Modelling Analysis	Williamson Water & Land Advisory	5	26 March 2025
Traffic Assessment Report	Commute Transportation Consultants	-	31 March 2025
Kings Quarry expansion: Archaeological Assessment	CFG Heritage Ltd	-	22 January 2025
Pavement Assessment Addendum	Hutchinson Consulting Engineers	-	22 August 2024
Quarry Management Plan	Kings Quarry Limited	3	22 August 2024

Ecological Impact Assessment	Bioresearches	-	9 April 2025
Terrestrial Ecology Residual Effects Analysis report	Bioresearches	-	9 April 2025
Freshwater Ecology Residual Effects Analysis Report	Bioresearches	A	9 April 2025
Residual Effects Management Plan	Bioresearches	-	9 April 2025
Ecological Management Plan	Bioresearches	-	9 April 2025

Plan title and reference	**Author**	**Rev**	**Dated**
Stage 2 Overview	Aggretech	5	4 December 2023
Stage 2 Cross Sections	Aggretech	3	4 December 2023
Staging Plans - Overview	Barker & Associates Ltd	-	22 August 2023
Staging Plans – Year 1	Barker & Associates Ltd	-	22 August 2023
Staging Plans – Year 2	Barker & Associates Ltd	-	22 August 2023
Staging Plans – Year 3 & 4	Barker & Associates Ltd	-	22 August 2023
Staging Plans – Year 5	Barker & Associates Ltd	-	22 August 2023
Staging Plans – Year 6-10	Barker & Associates Ltd	-	22 August 2023
Staging Plans – Year 11-15	Barker & Associates Ltd	-	22 August 2023
Staging Plans – Year 16-20	Barker & Associates Ltd	-	22 August 2023
Staging Plans – Year 21-25	Barker & Associates Ltd	-	22 August 2023
Staging Plans – Year 26-30	Barker & Associates Ltd	-	22 August 2023
Staging Plans – Year 31-35	Barker & Associates Ltd	-	22 August 2023
Staging Plans – Year 36-40	Barker & Associates Ltd	-	22 August 2023
Staging Plans – Year 41-45	Barker & Associates Ltd	-	22 August 2023
Landscape Remediation Planting Plans – Year 0, LA-001	Barker & Associates Ltd	C	1 November 2023

Landscape Remediation Planting Plans – Year 1, LA-002	Barker & Associates Ltd	C	1 November 2023
Landscape Remediation Planting Plans – Year 2, LA-003	Barker & Associates Ltd	C	1 November 2023
Landscape Remediation Planting Plans – Year 3-4, LA-004	Barker & Associates Ltd	C	1 November 2023
Landscape Remediation Planting Plans – Year 5, LA-005	Barker & Associates Ltd	C	1 November 2023
Landscape Remediation Planting Plans – Year 6-10, LA-006	Barker & Associates Ltd	C	1 November 2023
Landscape Remediation Planting Plans – Year 11-15, LA-007	Barker & Associates Ltd	C	1 November 2023
Landscape Remediation Planting Plans – Year 16-20, LA-008	Barker & Associates Ltd	C	1 November 2023
Landscape Remediation Planting Plans – Year 21-25, LA-009	Barker & Associates Ltd	C	1 November 2023
Landscape Remediation Planting Plans – Year 26-30, LA-010	Barker & Associates Ltd	C	1 November 2023
Landscape Remediation Planting Plans – Year 31-35, LA-011	Barker & Associates Ltd	C	1 November 2023
Landscape Remediation Planting Plans – Year 36-40, LA-012	Barker & Associates Ltd	C	1 November 2023
Landscape Remediation Planting Plans – Year 41-45, LA-013	Barker & Associates Ltd	C	1 November 2023
Plant Schedule, LA-014	Barker & Associates Ltd	C	1 November 2023
Typical Cross Section – Rock Bench Planting Strategy, LA-015	Barker & Associates Ltd	C	1 November 2023
Planting Specification, LA-016	Barker & Associates Ltd	C	1 November 2023
Planting Specification, LA-017	Barker & Associates Ltd	C	1 November 2023
Planting Specification, LA-018	Barker & Associates Ltd	C	1 November 2023
Planting Specification, LA-019	Barker & Associates Ltd	C	1 November 2023
Ecological Planting Plans, Year 0	Barker & Associates Ltd	A	11 March 2025
Ecological Planting Plans, Year 1	Barker & Associates Ltd	A	11 March 2025
Ecological Planting Plans, Year 2	Barker & Associates Ltd	A	11 March 2025

Ecological Planting Plans, Year 3-4	Barker & Associates Ltd	A	11 March 2025
Ecological Planting Plans, Year 5	Barker & Associates Ltd	A	11 March 2025
Ecological Planting Plans, Year 6-10	Barker & Associates Ltd	A	11 March 2025
Ecological Planting Plans, Year 11-15	Barker & Associates Ltd	A	11 March 2025
Ecological Planting Plans, Year 16-20	Barker & Associates Ltd	A	11 March 2025
Ecological Planting Plans, Year 21-25	Barker & Associates Ltd	A	11 March 2025
Ecological Planting Plans, Year 26-30	Barker & Associates Ltd	A	11 March 2025
Ecological Planting Plans, Year 31-35	Barker & Associates Ltd	A	11 March 2025
Ecological Planting Plans, Year 36-40	Barker & Associates Ltd	A	11 March 2025
Ecological Planting Plans, Year 41-45	Barker & Associates Ltd	A	11 March 2025
Plant Schedule	Barker & Associates Ltd	A	11 March 2025
Overall Site Plan, 200	Land Development & Engineering	D	3 March 2025
Sediment Control Plan – Year 1, 201	Land Development & Engineering	D	3 March 2025
Sediment Control Plan – Year 2, 202	Land Development & Engineering	D	3 March 2025
Sediment Control Plan – Year 3-4, 203	Land Development & Engineering	D	3 March 2025
Sediment Control Plan – Year 5, 204	Land Development & Engineering	D	3 March 2025
Sediment Control Plan – Year 6-10, 205	Land Development & Engineering	D	3 March 2025
Sediment Control Plan – Year 11-15, 206	Land Development & Engineering	D	3 March 2025

Sediment Control Plan – Year 16-20, 207	Land Development & Engineering	D	3 March 2025
Sediment Control Plan – Year 21-25, 208	Land Development & Engineering	D	3 March 2025
Sediment Control Plan – Year 26-30, 209	Land Development & Engineering	D	3 March 2025
Sediment Control Plan – Year 31-35, 210	Land Development & Engineering	D	3 March 2025
Sediment Control Plan – Year 36-40, 211	Land Development & Engineering	D	3 March 2025
Sediment Control Plan – Year 41-45, 212	Land Development & Engineering	D	3 March 2025
Device Details A, 213	Land Development & Engineering	D	3 March 2025
Device Details B, 214	Land Development & Engineering	D	3 March 2025
Device Details C, 215	Land Development & Engineering	D	3 March 2025
Device Details D, 216	Land Development & Engineering	D	3 March 2025
Recommended Waitoki Stream monitoring location, Figure 23	Williamson Water & Land Advisory	-	11 March 2025