General conditions – Drury Quarry: Sutton Block Expansion

~~10 October~~ 5 November 2025

Text underlined and struck through – Applicant proposed changes in response to comments received, Panel RFI dated 17 September 2025 (Ecology) and section 51(2)(c) report from Department of Conservation.

Text underlined, struck through and highlighted yellow - Applicant proposed changes in response to expert conferencing and Panels' comments on 31 October.

Note: A global change has been made (not shown as underlining) to correct references to *Site* and *Project* so that they align with the defined terms in the conditions.

Note: changes made to the draft conditions up to 22 September 2025 have been accepted.

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PART A - DEFINITIONS

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

Abbreviation/term	Meaning/definition
AS2187.2:2006	Australian Standard AS2187.2:2006 Explosives – Storage and Use, Part 2: Use of Explosives
Application	Means the application and assessment of environmental effects lodged with the Environmental Protection Authority on (TBC) and the applicant's responses to requests for further information (TBC).
ARMP	Augmentation Regime Management Plan
AUP	The Auckland Unitary Plan – Operative in Part
BCM	Biodiversity Compensation Model
BMP	Bat Management Plan
BlaMP	Blast Management Plan
BOAM	Biodiversity Offset and Accounting Model
Certification	Certification of a Management Plan means confirmation from the Manager Resource Consents Auckland Council, that the Management Plan has been prepared in accordance with the condition(s) to which is relates.
Certified	Refers to a Management Plan that has completed the Certification process specified in Conditions 12, 13, 14 and 15.
CLG	Community Liaison Group
COTMP	Chemical or Organic Treatment Management Plan
Commencement of Construction	Means the day of the pre-start meeting required by Condition 88.
Consents	Includes all consents that are specific to the Project.
Construction Works	Those works required on Site prior to the extraction of aggregate as part of the operational phase and the subsequent removal of the Northern Bund. The work includes but is not limited to construction of haul roads, construction of any required bunds, construction of erosion and sediment control measures, development of stream diversions and associated removal of vegetation and materials to stockpiles.
Council	Auckland Council
CSMP	Contaminated Soils Management Plan
CTMP	Chemical Treatment Management Plan
dB	Decibel
DEB	Decanting Earth Bund
DMP	Dust Management Plan
DSI	Detailed Site Investigation
Drury Quarry	Is the existing Drury Quarry pit operated by Stevenson since 1938.

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

Abbreviation/term	Meaning/definition
SEA	Significant Ecological Area
SESCP	Specific Erosion and Sediment Control Plan
SEV	Stream Ecological Valuation
WQMMP	Water Quality Monitoring and Management Plan
Site	Is the land identified as the "Sutton Block" in drawing 'Site Location – Wider Land Holdings' – Figure 1 dated 25 March 2025 prepared by Boffa Miskell Limited.
SDEP	Sutton Block Stream Diversion and Enhancement Plan
SRPP	Sutton Riparian Planting Plan
StMP	Streamworks Management Plan
SQEP	Suitably Qualified and Experienced Person
SRP	Sediment Retention Pond
SSMP	Slope Stability Management Plan
Working Day	As defined under the Resource Management Act 1991
ZOI	Zone of Influence

PART B - GENERAL CONDITIONS APPLYING TO ALL CONSENTS

1. Except as provided for in the conditions below, the Project must be undertaken in general accordance with the information submitted with the Application dated (30 April 2025), and the Applicant's responses to Section 67 to the Fast-Track Approvals Act 2024 request for further information dated 8 September, ~~and~~ 17 September ~~2025~~, 1 October and 5 November 2025, and response to Section 51 reports and comments received in relation to the Project dated 1 October 2025, all as referenced by the Council as consent number **BUN60449474** and comprised of the following plans and reports:

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

Geotechnical Assessment Sutton Block Extension, Drury Quarry, Drury	Riley	-	14/01/2025
Proposed Sutton Block Expansion Groundwater & Surface Water Effects Assessment	Pattle Delamore Partners Ltd	3	23/03/2025
Updated – Sutton Block Extension to Drury Quarry – Preliminary Site Investigation	Pattle Delamore Partners Ltd	-	12/01/2024
Updated – Sutton Block Extension to Drury Quarry – Detailed Site Investigation	Pattle Delamore Partners Ltd	-	12/01/2024
Updated – Sutton Block Extension to Drury Quarry – Soil Characterisation Investigation	Pattle Delamore Partners Ltd	-	12/01/2024
Updated – Sutton Block Extension to Drury Quarry – Contaminated Site Management Plan and Remedial Action Plan	Pattle Delamore Partners Ltd	3	09/01/2024
Erosion and Sediment Control Assessment Report Drury Quarry – Sutton Block	SouthernSkies Environmental Ltd	A	7/03/2025
Drury Quarry Extension Economic Impact Assessment	Market Economics Limited	-	20/02/2025
Drury Quarry Extension, Sutton Project, Drury, Auckland: Archaeological Assessment	Clough & Associates	-	March 2025
Proposed Sutton Block Expansion Integrated Transportation Assessment	Don McKenzie Consulting Ltd,	7	March 2025
Stevenson Aggregates - Drury Quarry Expansion Blast Vibration and Noise Study	Orica New Zealand Limited	-	13/12/2023
Ecological Impact Assessment: Proposed Sutton Block, Drury Quarry	Bioresearches & JS Ecology	3	23/03/2025
Ecological Management Plan: Proposed Sutton Block, Drury Quarry	Bioresearches & JS Ecology	1	17/01/2025
Residual Effects Analysis Report: Terrestrial Ecology. Drury Quarry - Sutton Block	Bioresearches & JS Ecology	2	11/02/2025

Residual Effects Analysis Report: Stream and Wetland Offset. Drury Quarry - Sutton Block	Bioresearches & JS Ecology	8	26/03/2025
Net Gain Delivery Plan: Planting Plan. Drury Quarry - Sutton Block	JS Ecology	3	19/03/2025
Net Gain Delivery Plan: Pest and Weed Control. Drury Quarry - Sutton Block	JS Ecology	-	March 2025
Net Gain Delivery Plan: Wetland Planting. Drury Quarry - Sutton Block Extension	Bioresearches	2	28/03/2025
Net Gain Delivery Plan: Riparian Planting. Drury Quarry - Sutton Block Extension	Bioresearches	2	20/01/2025
Recommended Groundwater Monitoring Bores and Trigger Levels Table	Pattle Delamore Partners Ltd	-	05/11/2025

Advice Note*: Land Use Consent LUC60449475 overrides and replaces land disturbance consent R/LUC/2015/2419 and R/REG/2015/2420 that applies to the Site. For avoidance of doubt, all earthworks within the Site must be undertaken in accordance with LUC60449475 consent conditions.*

Inconsistency Between Information

2. Where there is inconsistency between:

   (a) The information listed in Condition 1 above and the requirements of these conditions, these conditions must prevail;

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

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

3. A copy of this resource consent and any certified Management or Monitoring Plans must be kept onsite at all times that the works authorised by this consent are being undertaken and must be produced without unreasonable delay upon request from a servant or agent of the Council.

Access to site

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

Lapse

5. Under section 125 of the RMA, these consents lapse five years after they are granted unless:

   (a) The consents are given effect to; or

   (b) The Council extends the period after which the consents lapses.

Monitoring Charges and Payment of Council Costs

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

Cultural Values

7. In recognition of cultural values the Consent Holder must:

   (a) At least 6 months prior to Commencement of Construction activities authorised by this consent, invite ~~Offer~~ mana whenua ~~the opportunity~~ to prepare a cultural management plan in conjunction with the Consent Holder that will record the preferred engagement and partnership protocols going forward for mana whenua. The purpose of this plan is to inform operational and management measures of ~~the~~ ~~quarry~~ Drury Quarry, and the Site;

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

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

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

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

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

Community Liaison Group

8. The Consent Holder shall invite the groups listed below in Condition 9 to form a Community Liaison Group (CLG). The purpose of the CLG is to discuss matters relevant to ~~the~~ Drury Quarry and the Site, including, but not limited to:

   (a) Concerns and complaints and ways of alleviating them; and

   (b) Dissemination of information to the CLG about Drury Quarry and the Project, including the presentation of the Quarry Management Plan and amendments, up and coming

Drury Quarry and Site operations, and any future proposals for the Drury Quarry and the Site; and

(c) Relevant monitoring information.

For the avoidance of doubt, the CLG may, by majority resolution at a meeting, seek a formal written response from the Consent Holder on a matter relevantly and reasonably raised. The Consent Holder must within 10 working days provide a written response responding to the matter raised by the CLG, including any steps to be taken.

9. Subject to the following groups agreeing to participate, the CLG shall comprise an independent chair, two representatives of the residents from each of the following areas:

(a) Macwhinney Drive/Drury Hills;

(b) Ponga Road, Sonja and Laurie Drive; and

(c) Peach Hill Road.

10. The CLG shall comprise no fewer than 4 and no more than 7 representatives (including the chair). The Consent Holder shall invite the CLG to meet ~~Meetings of the CLG should be held~~ every 4 months (or less frequently as determined by the CLG), with meeting minutes taken and distributed to members of the CLG. The Consent Holder will cover the costs of the meeting venue and the independent chair.

Complaints Register

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Management plans

Certification of Management or Monitoring Plans

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

13. Any Management or Monitoring Plan must:

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

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

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

(d) Summarises comments received from mana whenua and any other identified stakeholder as required by the relevant Management or Monitoring Plan condition, along with a summary of where comments have been incorporated; and

(e) Where not incorporated, the reasons why.

14. Any Management or Monitoring Plan must be submitted to the Council for Certification in accordance with Table 1. If Council's response to a lodged management plan raises discrete issues that are of minor consequence for the management of effects, The Consent Holder may request that the Council partially certify the plan with any residual issues subsequently addressed through certification of those outstanding issues.

Advice Note: *The Council may decide, following a request from the Consent Holder and acting reasonably, whether or not a matter raises discrete issues of minor consequence for the management of effects, allowing for partial certification of a management or monitoring plan. Unresolved certification matters that would require construction to be delayed are expected to be rare. These would need to relate to significant issues impacting on the construction methodology or design and which could not be 'reversed' or otherwise addressed if construction has commenced.*

Table 1: Management certification timeframes

Management or Monitoring Plan	**Condition reference**	**Submission timeframe to Council for certification**
Construction Noise and Vibration Management Plan	25-26	20 working days prior to Commencement of Construction
NT-1 Water Quality Monitoring and Management Plan (Construction Phase)	27-28	20 working days prior to Commencement of Construction
Sutton Block Stream Diversion and Enhancement Plan	29-30	20 working days prior to commencement of stream diversion and enhancement works
Streamworks Management Plan	31-34	20 working days prior to commencement of stream diversion and enhancement works
Specific Erosion and Sediment Control Plan(s)	35-36	20 working days prior to Commencement of Construction

Management or Monitoring Plan	**Condition reference**	**Submission timeframe to Council for certification**
Rainfall Monitoring Plan	36-37	20 working days prior to Commencement of Construction
Chemical or Organic Treatment Management Plan	39-40	20 working days prior to Commencement of Construction
Dust Management Plan	41-42	20 working days prior to Commencement of Construction
Groundwater Monitoring Plan	43-44	20 working days prior to Commencement of Construction
Slope Stability Management Plan	45-46	20 working days prior to commencement of construction
Blast Management Plan	47-48	20 working days prior to Commencement of Construction
Landscape and Visual Mitigation and Management Plan	49-50	20 working days prior to vegetation clearance
Ecological Management Plan	51-54	20 working days prior to Commencement of Construction
Lizard Management Plan	55-57	20 working days prior to Commencement of Construction
Native Avifauna Management Plan	58-59	20 working days prior to Commencement of Construction
Bat Management Plan	60-61	20 working days prior to Commencement of Construction
Native Freshwater Fauna Management Plan	62-63	20 working days prior to commencement of instream works
Edge Effects Management Plan	64-65	20 working days prior to vegetation clearance
Sutton Block Riparian Planting Plan	66-67	20 working days prior to vegetation clearance
Net Gain Delivery Plan: Pest and Weed Control	68-69	20 working days prior to Commencement of Construction ~~commencement of planting~~
Net Gain Delivery Plan: Planting Plan	70-73	20 working days prior to commencement of planting
Net Gain Delivery Plan: Riparian Planting	74-75	20 working days prior to commencement of planting

Management or Monitoring Plan	Condition reference	Submission timeframe to Council for certification
Net Gain Delivery Plan: Wetland Planting	76-77	20 working days prior to commencement of planting
Augmentation Regime Management Plan	78-81	20 working days prior to the times and rates set out in Condition 78
Quarry Management Plan	82-83	20 working days prior to Commencement of Construction

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

15. Where any condition(s) requires the Consent Holder to submit a Management or Monitoring Plan to the Council for "certification", this includes full or partial certification in accordance with Condition 14 and Condition 23 for amended plans, it must mean the process set out in the following paragraphs (a) and (b) and the terms "certify" and "certified" must have the equivalent meanings:

    (a) The Consent Holder submits the Management or Monitoring Plan to the Council, and the Council assesses the documentation submitted. The certification process must be confined to confirming that the Management or Monitoring Plan gives effect to its objective and complies with the information requirements and will achieve the performance standards in the condition(s) and the Management or Monitoring Plan is in accordance with Condition 1 to the general conditions; and

    (b) A Management or Monitoring Plan cannot be subject to a third-party approval. The Council, in deciding whether to certify the Management or Monitoring Plan, however, may obtain advice from other suitably qualified person(s).

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

17. The Consent Holder must comply with the certified Management or Monitoring Plans for the duration of Construction Works and Operational Phase in accordance with relevant conditions.

Management and Monitoring Plan revisions

18. The Consent Holder may make amendments to the final Monitoring and certified Management Plans that may change how any adverse effect is managed at any time before the relevant works are undertaken subject to the certification of Council prior to the change taking effect.

19. If an amendment to any certified Management or Monitoring Plan is required, the Consent Holder ~~is required to~~ must re-certify the Management or Monitoring Plan in accordance with the process in Condition 13.

20. The amendment to the Monitoring or certified Management Plan(s) shall be consistent with the objectives and performance requirements of the plan and any limits or requirements set within these consent conditions.

21. In the event of an amendment to a Monitoring plan or certified Management Plan under Condition 18, the Consent Holder must submit, in writing, the amendment to Council for certification that the amendment meets the objectives and performance requirements of the plan, at least 20 working days before the commencement of the relevant works.

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

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

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

24. Any material amendments to any certified Management or Monitoring Plan must be submitted to the Council at least 10 working days before the relevant works (or relevant portion of works) are undertaken, and are subject to certification prior to those works commencing. ~~The Certification process for a revised~~ Any such material amendments must also comply with Condition 13 ~~shall follow the same process described above in Condition 18~~.

Construction Noise and Vibration Management Plan

25. The objectives of the Construction Noise Vibration Management Plan (CNVMP) is to define the procedures to be followed to ensure that the construction noise and vibration standards in AUP Rules E25.6.27 and E25.6.30 ~~(or any amendment thereto)~~ are being met during Construction Works.

26. The CNVMP must include:

    (a) Construction noise and vibration criteria and the applicable times of day that apply (as per AUP Rules E25.6.27 and E25.6.30 ~~or any amendment thereto~~);

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

28. The WQMMP must include:

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

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

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

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

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

Sutton Block Stream Diversion and Enhancement Plan

29. The objective of the Sutton Block Stream Diversion and Enhancement Plan (SDEP) is to detail the design, construction and riparian planting of the approximately 115m stream diversion (NT-1 Stream) within the site. The diversion shall, as far as practicable, replicate the form and function of the restored reach upstream and the natural stream downstream.

30. The SDEP must include details of the stream diversion described above ~~on Site~~, including:

(a) Construction methods and timing;

(b) Design drawings, with profiles illustrating;

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

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

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

(c) Riparian planting, in accordance with the Sutton Block Riparian Planting Plan (SRPP) (Conditions 66 and 67).

Streamworks Management Plan

31. The objective of the Streamworks Management Plan (StMP) is to set out the finalised construction methodology and management measures for the stream diversion works (NT -1 Stream), to ensure ~~ing~~ streamworks are undertaken in accordance with best practice and integrated with the SDEP and SESCPs.

32. The StMP must include:

(a) management measures to demonstrate how erosion and sediment controls will avoid sediment or sediment laden water entering the stream in accordance with best practice;

(b) management of contaminants to water (e.g. hydrocarbons, construction materials);

(c) methodology for diverting upstream flows during the streamworks, including how sufficient flow will be maintained at all times below the site of the works to maintain in-stream biota;

(d) a detailed methodology for the stream disturbance and diversion, prepared in accordance with the construction methods and timing required under Condition 30(a) of the SDEP; and

(e) stream Monitoring Plan prepared in accordance with the WQMMP Condition 27.

33. All streamworks must be undertaken in accordance with the certified SDEP and measures identified within the SDEP must be implemented and maintained throughout the streamworks activity.

34. All pumps used to dewater the stream(s) and pond(s) must have a 3mm mesh screen to prevent fish from entering the pump.

Specific Erosion and Sediment Control Plan

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

36. The SESCPs must include:

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

(b) Supporting calculations for erosion and sediment controls;

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

(d) Dewatering and pumping methodology;

(e) Details of the proposed water treatment devices;

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

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

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

(i) The Consent Holder must keep records detailing:

(i) The monitoring undertaken;

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

(iii) The time when the maintenance was completed.

Rainfall Monitoring Plan

37. The objective of the Rainfall Monitoring Plan (RMP) is to ensure rainfall events are accurately recorded and that timely inspections and maintenance of erosion and sediment controls are undertaken, in accordance with GD05 ~~(or any amendment thereto)~~, to minimise sediment discharges during Construction Works.

38. The RMP must include:

(a) Details of what rain gauge will be used to accurately measure rainfall events onsite (i.e. onsite rain gauge or Council monitoring reference site);

(b) Details of the chosen contractor and personnel responsible for monitoring the rain gauge and undertaking rainfall response monitoring;

(c) A regime for rainfall response monitoring that includes:

(i) Within 12 hours following a rainfall event of 25mm+ over 24 hours, the Consent Holder / contractor must undertake a full assessment of all erosion and sediment control measures, photograph devices (including key sections of diversion channels / bunds and the associated discharge points to the receiving environment), and identify any maintenance and / or repair required for the devices;

(ii) The Consent Holder / contractor must undertake all maintenance / repairs as soon as possible after the rain event;

(iii) The details of the site inspection, including notes, photos and evidence confirming completion of maintenance and repairs must be submitted in the form of a written report to Council within one week of the rain event occurring;

(iv) Notification to the Council within 24 hours of any untreated/unmanaged discharge beyond the site boundary due to a breach of perimeter controls; and

(v) The rainfall monitoring and maintenance activities must be implemented for the duration of the earthworks activity during Construction Works in accordance with the certified RMP.

Chemical or Organic Treatment Management Plan

39. The objective of the Chemical or Organic Treatment Management Plan (COTMP) is to detail the treatment of Sediment Retention Ponds (SRP) and Decanting Earth Bunds (DEB) during the Construction Works at the Site to enhance sediment retention efficiency, in accordance with GD05 (~~or any subsequent update~~).

40. The COTMP include:

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

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

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

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

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

(f) A spill contingency plan; and

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

Dust Management Plan

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

42. The DMP must include:

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

(b) Details of the type and location of the meteorological site to be installed and maintained in the vicinity of the Site required by Condition 165;

(c) Details of the number, type and locations of dust monitoring sites to be installed and maintained in the vicinity of the Site required by Condition 166;

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

(e) Procedures for the operation, maintenance, and calibration of the meteorological monitor required by Condition 165;

(f) Procedures for the operation, maintenance, and calibration of the ambient dust monitors as required by Condition 166;

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

(i) The use of water carts and irrigation systems to dampen dusty surfaces and all other dust mitigation measures required by Condition 163;

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

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

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

(v) The identification of staff responsibilities.

Groundwater Monitoring Plan

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

44. The GMP must include:

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

(b) A schedule and plan (Figures 17A, 17 and 18, Recommended Monitoring Plan, Prepared by PDP, dated October 2025 and December 2024, respectively) of all monitoring bores and piezometers for groundwater pressures and / or groundwater level monitoring, giving location, elevation RL, construction details, practices for bore water level monitoring and water quality sampling;

(c) Schedule A: Groundwater Monitoring Bores and Trigger Levels, setting out the recommended groundwater monitoring bores and trigger levels based on the Recommended Groundwater Monitoring Bores and Trigger Levels Table (prepared by PDP, dated 5 November 2025). Scheduled A must be certified by Auckland Council. Any subsequent changes to Schedule A must also be submitted to the Council for certification prior to implementation.

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

(e) Provide a schedule and plan (Figures 17A, 17 and 18, Recommended Monitoring Plan, Scale 1: 70,000, Prepared by PDP, dated October 2025 and December 2024, respectively) of all stream gauging sites for augmentation flows;

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

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

(h) Details on bore construction and maintenance requirements;

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

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

(k) Details of the actions to be implemented in response to any claim of water supply loss or evidence of groundwater drawdown effects on bores, streams, or springs resulting from dewatering activities associated with the Site;

(l) Details of any monitoring and augmentation requirements for Peach Hill Stream upon the cessation of dewatering of the Drury Quarry pit (this requirement does not need to be included in the GMP until dewatering at Drury Quarry has ceased);

(m) Details of the stream flow monitoring stations requirements for all existing stream flow gauging sites shown on Figure 17A: Recommended Monitoring Plan for Sutton Block (Prepared by PDP, dated October 2025) that are reported on as part of the Drury Quarry dewatering consent (this requirement does not need to be included in the GMP for this consent until dewatering at Drury Quarry has ceased); and

(n) Details of the ~~quarry~~ Site's management structure and details of personnel responsible for the maintenance of the GMP, and of the related record keeping and reporting requirements.

Slope Stability Management Plan

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

46. The SSMP must include:

(a) An annual stability review of the quarry face batters, which must include;

(i) A review of trial batters in the Waikato Coal Measures, volcanic materials, and recommended review periods, with findings to be incorporated into the pit design;

(ii) A summary of measurements, records, and analysis of defects in both overburden and resource materials, along with an assessment of their potential effects on the excavation and batter stability as the quarry expands; ~~and~~

(iii) Geotechnical inspection and assessment of blasting trials carried out as excavations approach final batter profiles (prior to the formation of those batters), to minimise structural damage and maintain stability~~.~~; and

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

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

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

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

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

Blast Management Plan

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

48. The BlaMP must include:

(a) A description of the blasting design and model, including how the blasting model will be updated and calibrated to maintain accuracy in accordance with by Conditions 118, 119 and 120(b) and(e);

(b) The types and quantities of explosives to be used;

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

(d) Details of any mitigation and management measures that may be required when blasting in proximity to Kaarearea Paa site;

(e) Details on blasting monitoring locations, including how many are required and for what duration, as required by Condition 120(a);

(f) Details on installation and calibration of vibration monitoring equipment to demonstrate compliance with Condition 120(b) and standard (AS2187.2:2006 ~~or any amendment thereto~~);

(g) Post-blast assessment and inspection procedures; and

(h) Proposed blasting schedule, including indicative dates and times of blasting.

Landscape and Visual Mitigation and Management Plan

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

50. The LVMMP must include:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ecological Management Plan

51. The objectives of the EMP are to:

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

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

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

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

(e) Set out best practice methods for minimising the loss of ecological values and how the outcomes of these measures will be monitored, including timeframes as set out in the Proposed EMP.

52. The EMP must be based on the EMP referenced in Condition 1.

53. The EMP must:

(a) Include as a minimum:

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

(ii) Include sub-plans (Conditions 55 to 67) below:

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

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

54. A timeframe for the effective and efficient Implementation of the EMP and associated Management Plans and completion monitoring schedule.

Lizard Management Plan

55. The objective of the Lizard Management Plan (LMP) is to ~~avoid where practicable and otherwise minimise any potential effects on indigenous lizards within the areas of vegetation clearance.~~ set out measures to minimise potential adverse effects on native lizards within the construction footprint by way of capturing and relocating any indigenous lizards prior to and during vegetation removal and providing habitat enhancement and pest control. The LMP aims to achieve the following:

(a) The population of each species of native lizard present on the site at which vegetation clearance is to occur (impact site) shall be maintained or enhanced, at an appropriate alternative site; and

(b) The habitat(s) that lizards are transferred to (release site) will support viable populations for all species present pre-clearance.

56. The LMP must include:

(a) Use of current best practice to capture native lizards

(b) Use of current best practice to capture native lizards from vegetation in the footprint prior to and during vegetation clearance and relocating any captured individuals to safe and suitable habitats;

(c) Use of current best practice to enhance habitats, including in advance of any lizard relocation, and monitor relocated native lizards. Including provision of success criteria and reporting;

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

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

(f) Timing of the implementation of the LMP;

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

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

(iii) Nocturnal and diurnal capture protocols;

(iv) Supervised habitat clearance/transfer protocols; and

(v) Appropriate opportunistic relocation protocols.

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

(h) Details of relation sites including:

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

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

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

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

(ii) Ongoing annual surveys to evaluate translocation success;

(iii) Pre and post -translocation surveys; and

(iv) Any updates (where necessary) to be consistent with any approval required under section 53 of the Wildlife Act 1953.

Advice Note: *The Consent Holder must hold an approval under the Wildlife Act 1953 before capturing and translocating any indigenous lizards. Any capture and relocation of indigenous lizards will need to be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of that approval.*

57. Monitoring of effectiveness of pest control and/or any potential adverse effects on lizards associated with pest control as set out in the draft plans titled “Vegetation to be Enhanced,

Figure 1 (dated 27 November 2024)" and "Pest Control Locations, Figure 2 (dated 18 December) of the NGDP:PWC.

Native Avifauna Management Plan

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

59. The NAMP must include:

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

(b) Timing of the implementation of the NAMP;

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

(i) Description of potential nest locations;

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

(iii) A minimum ~~E~~exclusion zone around active nests for vegetation clearance of 20m for Not Threatened species and 50m (or greater, as appropriate) for At Risk or Threatened species ~~of 10m requirements (or greater, as appropriate) around active nests for vegetation clearance~~.

(iv) Details of ongoing monitoring and reporting requirements.

Bat Management Plan

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

61. The BMP must include:

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

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

(c) The measures to be implemented in the event an active bat roost tree is identified within 50m of Construction Works, including setback areas for activities creating noise, vibration, and/or artificial lighting;

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

(e) Where bat roosting trees are identified within an area of vegetation removal, or otherwise as necessary, set out an approach to habitat replacement and pest control, consistent with the Department of Conservation Bat Recovery Group Advice Note – New Zealand Bat Recovery Group Advice Note – The Use of Artificial Bat Roosts (dated September 2025) ~~or updated version~~; and

(f) Require annual monitoring and reporting for any activities undertaken under the BMP, including any:

(i) Tree Felling Protocols;

(ii) Artificial Roost provision and monitoring;

(iii) Tree band provision; and

(iv) setbacks from construction areas.

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

Native Freshwater Fauna Management Plan

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

63. The NFFMP must include:

(a) Timing of capture and relocation;

(b) Methods to capture fish;

(c) Methods to recover kōura and kākahi;

(d) Details on fishing effort;

(e) Details on relocation site(s);

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

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

(h) Euthanasia methods for diseased or pest fish species.

Edge Effects Management Plan

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

65. The EEMP must include:

(a) Plans showing the location of ~~Details on the~~ buffer planting ~~location~~ and fencing in accordance with Figure 2 of the Proposed EMP ~~and widths~~;

(b) Widths of buffer planting to be provided;

(c) Plant species, including the proposed planting schedules, plant spacing, density and layout, plant size and planting methods;

(d) Details on fencing ~~location and~~ type, extent and maintenance; and

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

Sutton Block Riparian Planting Plan

66. The objective of the Sutton Block Riparian Planting Plan (SRPP) (NT1-1) is to mitigate effects on freshwater environments through the proposed planting of riparian margins of the northern tributary and wetland habitat adjacent to the final pit.

67. The SRPP must include:

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

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

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

(d) Describe fencing and stock exclusion;

(e) Include a plant pest management programme;

~~(f)~~ Include an animal pest management programme; ~~and~~

(g) ~~Describe the ongoing maintenance and management of planted areas, including a requirement that over a 5-year period (or until 80% canopy cover is achieved) plants that fail to establish are replaced;~~ and. Describe the ongoing maintenance and management of planted areas, including a requirement that maintenance continues until at least 80% canopy closure and a minimum plant survival rate of 90% of the original planting density has been achieved. The maintenance period must be a minimum of five (5) years or until 80% canopy closure is achieved (whichever occurs first), and must include the replacement of plants that do not survive; and

(h) The performance and maintenance of riparian planting required under this condition must be included in and assessed through the annual audit and reporting required by Conditions 125 -128, until the maintenance period set out in Condition 67(g) above has been completed, or until the 80% canopy closure is achieved, whichever occurs first.

Net Gain Delivery Plan: Pest and Weed Control

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

(a) That sufficient quantity and quality of enhancement actions, as set out in the REAR-TE and in Table 2 in Condition 71 below, is achieved to offset the loss of vegetation and habitats to be removed as a result of the Project.~~;~~ and

(b) The offset enhancement actions are implemented in the first year of construction, and are ~~in a timely manner;~~ maintained and monitored~~;~~ over a 25-year period ~~and suitably protected so as~~ to ~~ensure they~~ achieve an overall net gain in accordance with modelled targets as set by the REAR-TE; and

(c) That the enhanced forest areas are fenced and legally protected to ensure the permanence of the achieved biodiversity gains.

69. The NGDP:PWC must include:

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

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

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

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

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

(f) Require pest indices to be < 5% after completion of 2 years of predator control and to remain at this level over the 25 year period of the NGDP:PWC plan;

(g) Require monitoring targets for vegetation condition and contingency measures to follow those set out in Tables 9 – 14 of the NGDP:PWC for each biodiversity type; and

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

Net Gain Delivery Plan: Planting Plan

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

(a) To ensure that 62.32 ha of revegetation planting of sufficient quantity, diversity and quality ~~of planting~~ is achieved within 35 years following commencement of the Project to offset ~~or compensate~~ the loss of terrestrial vegetation and habitats to be removed as a result of the Project;

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

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

71. The NGDP:PP must provide ~~in part~~ for and be implemented in accordance with the offset of the loss of vegetation in the Project area at the following approximate rates in Table 2:

Table 2: ~~Compensation~~ Planting rates and timing (years) from Commencement of Construction

Ecosystem type	Area Removed ~~Lost~~/ha	Timing of removal (years)	Revegetation/ ha	Enhancement all areas from year 1/ ha	Timing of Offset Planting	
					Phase 1 (years)	Phase 2 enrichment (years)
Rock forest (RF)	0.65	0-5	8.32	5.35	2-3	5-9
Broadleaved Podocarp Forest 1 (WF9 1 & 5)	1.98	0-5	12	23	1-5	4-8
Broadleaved Podocarp Forest 2, 3 & 4 (WF9 2, 3 & 4)	5.46	>30	20	40	6-9	9-13
Kānuka forest (VS2)	8.79	>30	22	40	10-16	None
Relict native trees amongst pasture	130 individual native trees	1-50	887 young trees	None	Year 1 -16	None
Total	16.78		62.32	108.35	62.32	40.32

72. The NGDP:PP must:

(a) Require that the planting of pioneer species (as identified in the NGDP:PP referenced in Condition 1) commences no later than the first planting season following the commencement of vegetation removal within the Project;

(b) Require that all pioneer planting (63.32ha) be completed within ~~10 years~~16 years from commencement (as outlined in (a) above);

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(k) Require monitoring and reporting on the progress of the planting against the biodiversity offset targets and BOAMs contained in Table 19 to Table 23 and Tables 38 – 48 of the REAR-TE referenced in Condition 1;

(l) Identify adaptive management actions that may be required to be implemented should actual results fall short of modelled outcomes by >10%; and

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

73. Within 6 months of the 10th anniversary of commencement of this consent, the Consent Holder must submit to the Council an assessment of the biodiversity offset that demonstrates whether the modelled targets in REAR-TE have been met. If the assessment shows that net gain for the offset planting has not been met, the Consent Holder must submit an amended NDGP:PP with the Council demonstrating where any additional planting will occur and how this will result in the modelled targets being achieved.

Net Gain Delivery Plan: Riparian Planting

74. The objective of the Net Gain Delivery Plan: Riparian Planting (NGDP:RP) is to ensure riparian planting of the Peach Hill Road Stream, Davies Road Stream (Drury Site), Tutaenui Stream and West Stream (Tuakau offset site) are undertaken in an appropriate manner to facilitate the on-going survival of those plants and to achieve the long-term enhancement of the watercourse values for the streams to achieve the SEV values in Consent Condition 134 Table 3.

75. To NGDP:RP must include:

(a) Specific restoration design details, including:

(i) Location and flow paths;

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

(iii) Details of any proposed ecological enhancements including meander; low flow channel; pools (for example, any culverts or flood gates to be removed or relocated); and

(iv) Monitoring and maintenance requirements.

(b) Planting plans, including details on:

(i) Identifying the areas of proposed riparian planting and any in-stream enhancement works ;

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

(iii) Planting methodology, sourcing and schedules;

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

(v) Planting monitoring targets and maintenance;

(vi) Plant disease and pest animal management; ~~and~~

(vii) ~~The ongoing maintenance and management of planted areas, including a requirement that over a 5 year period (or until 80% canopy cover is achieved) plants that fail to establish are replaced.~~ Describe the ongoing maintenance and management of planted areas, including a requirement that maintenance continues until at least 80% canopy closure and a minimum plant survival rate of 90% of the original planting density has been achieved. The maintenance period must be a minimum of 5 years or until 80% canopy closure is achieved (whichever occurs first), and must include the replacement of plans that do not survive; and

(viii) The performance and maintenance of riparian planting required under this condition must be included in the annual audit and reporting required by Conditions 125-128, until the maintenance period set out in Condition 75(b)(vii) above has been completed.

Net Gain Delivery Plan: Wetland Planting

76. The objective of the Net Gain Delivery Plan: Wetland Planting (NGDP:WP) is to ensure that ~~the~~ approximately 4.07 ha of wetland restoration and planting at Tuakau offset site is designed and undertaken in an appropriate manner to facilitate the on-going survival of the wetland and those plants and to achieve the long-term enhancement of the wetland values.

77. To NGDP:WP must include:

(a) Wetland restoration design details, including:

(i) Location and flow paths;

(ii) Supporting design drawings including wetland profiles, flow paths and hydrological connection to the stream and river;

(iii) Details of construction methods;

(iv) Details of ecological enhancements, including ~~meander~~ depressions, low flow channels; ~~pools~~; and

(v) Monitoring and maintenance requirements.

(b) Planting plans, including details on:

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

(ii) Planting methodology, sourcing and schedules;

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

(iv) Planting monitoring targets and maintenance;

(v) Plant disease and pest animal management; and

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

(vii) The performance and maintenance of wetland planting required under this condition must be included in the annual audit and reporting required by Conditions 125-128, until the maintenance period set out in condition 77(b)(vi) above has been completed.

Augmentation Regime Management Plan

78. Augmentation flows must be provided at the time and rates set out in Conditions 188 (Schedule C), 192 and 196, or at the adjusted flow rates determined in accordance with Condition 203, and otherwise in accordance with the Augmentation Regime Management Plan (ARMP) required by Condition 79.

79. The objective of the ARMP is to ensure that stream augmentation is undertaken in a manner that maintains or enhances the hydrological regime, water quality, and ecological function of the receiving environment, avoiding adverse effects such as erosion, water quality degradation, or habitat disturbance.

80. The ARMP must include methods to achieve the objective, including:

(a) Scour protection and flow energy management measures, including maximum discharge velocities and methods for dissipating or distributing flow to prevent streambank erosion;

(b) Procedures for testing water quality of the water source proposed to be used for augmentation and the levels for acceptability; and

(c) If required, options for water quality treatment or adjustment to be made to the augmentation water prior to discharge to the stream, such as aeration, re-oxidation or controlled flow variation.

81. The ARMP must be implemented for the duration of stream augmentation activity and updated as necessary to reflect monitoring results (reported in the Annual Report required under Condition 203) and any ecological recommendations.

Quarry Management Plan

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

83. The QMP must address:

(a) The stages of quarry development;

(b) Construction Noise and Vibration management and monitoring, as required under Conditions 25-26;

(c) Operational noise management and monitoring as required under Conditions 107-111;

(d) Operational blast vibration and noise management and monitoring, as required under Conditions 114-119;

(e) Operational SESCPs as described in Conditions 35-36 above;

(f) The complaints and response procedure required by Condition 11; and

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

Annual Monitoring Report

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

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

86. As a minimum this report must include:

(a) All monitoring data required in accordance with the conditions of this consent;

(b) Records of response actions required under Condition 28(e);

(c) Records of inspection and maintenance undertaken required under Condition 99;

(d) Records of noise measurements required by Conditions 109 and 110;

(e) Records of vibration from permanent vibration monitoring stations required under Condition 120(f);

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

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

(h) Measures taken to address compliance issues; and

(i) Recommendations on alterations to any monitoring required.

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

Duration

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

Pre-Start Meeting

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

    (a) Is located on the ~~subject~~ Site;

    (b) Is scheduled not less than five working days before the anticipated commencement of vegetation and/or overburden removal;

    (c) Includes Council officers; and

    (d) Includes representation from the contractors / staff who will undertake the vegetation and overburden removal.

89. The purpose of the meeting is to:

    (a) Discuss the erosion and sediment control measures and Management Plans requirements; and

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

90. The following information must be made available by the Consent Holder at the pre-start meeting:

    (a) Estimated timeframes for the applicable stages of the works;

    (b) Resource consent conditions; and

    (c) Any relevant and required certified Management Plans.

Archaeology

91. The Consent Holder must ensure that:

    (a) The locations and extent of the two recorded archaeological sites included in the Archaeological Assessment, prepared by Clough & Associates, dated March 2025, identified as sites R12/728 and R12/723 are recorded and included in all detailed design drawings for the Project;

    (b) The extent of area of each of R12/728 and R12/723 must be fenced off prior to the commencement of works to protect those sites from accidental damage. Any earthworks within 10m of that fenced off area must be monitored by an appropriately

qualified archaeologist. The monitoring must continue until the natural deposits have been reached (where excavations are continued to this depth), or until it becomes clear that the area has been modified to the point where no archaeology would be expected;

(c) The topsoil stripping of R12/724 must be supervised by an appropriately qualified archaeologist in order to record any remains or features of the post-1900 domestic/farming activities; and

(d) All other requirements of the Archaeology Management Plan are complied with.

Accidental Discovery Protocol

92. Subject to any specific protocols agreed with mana whenua pursuant to Condition 7(b), if any earthworks on the Site result in the identification of any previously unknown archaeological site, including any archaeological artefact, koiwi or taonga, the Land Disturbance – Regional Accidental Discovery rule E11~~2~~.6.1 set out in the AUP must be applied.

Contaminated Land

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

Advice Note: Asbestos Containing Materials

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

Erosion and Sediment Controls

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

implementation and completion of specific erosion and sediment control works referred to in Condition 36, and prior to the commencement of the earthworks activity on the Site, a SEQP must provide written certification confirming that the erosion and sediment control measures have been constructed in accordance with GD05. Written certification must be in the form of a report or any other form acceptable to Council. Certified controls must include any Clean Water Diversions, Dirty Water Diversions, Super Silt Fences, Silt Fences, stabilised entranceways, Sediment Retention Ponds, Decanting Earth Bunds, any other authorised impoundment device. Information supplied if applicable, must include:

(a) Details on the contributing catchment area;

(b) Size of structure;

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

(d) Dimensions and shape of structure;

(e) Position of inlets/outlets; and

(f) Stabilisation of the structure.

Advice Note: *Suitable documentation for certification of erosion and sediment control devices, can be obtained in Appendix C of Auckland Council Erosion and Sediment Control Guide for Land Disturbing Activities in the Auckland Region, June 2016, Incorporating Amendment 3 (GD05): Erosion and Sediment Control construction quality checklists.*

95. The operational effectiveness of all ~~E~~rosion and sediment control measures for the Construction Works must be constructed and maintained in accordance with the certified SESCP. ~~general accordance~~ Monitoring must be in accordance with GD05 ~~(or any amendment thereto)~~, except where a higher standard is detailed in the documents referred to in the consent conditions, in which case the higher standard must apply throughout the duration of the Construction Works earthworks activity, or until the site is permanently stabilised against erosion. A record of any maintenance work must be kept and provided to Council on request.

Advice Note*: As a guide, maintenance of the erosion and sediment control measures required by Condition 95 should seek to ensure that the accumulated sediment be removed from sediment retention devices prior to reaching 20% of total 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. Where maintenance work is required to ensure the effectiveness of these erosion and sediment control measures, the record should 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, Council should be contacted via email at monitoring@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz.*

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

(a) Repair failure (as appropriate);

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

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

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

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

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

Erosion and Sediment Monitoring

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

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

(a) Weekly inspection:

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

(b) Pre-rain event inspection:

Prior to rainfall events of <u>15mm in 1 hour or</u> 25mm or more <u>in a 24 hour period</u>, ~~excluding surface water runoff,~~ inspections must be made of ESC devices, including chemical treatment systems, to ensure that they are fully functioning in preparation for the forecast event. Any maintenance will be documented and must be undertaken immediately.

(c) Post-rain event inspection:

Following all rainfall events of <u>15mm in 1 hour or</u> 25mm or more <u>in a 24 hour period</u>, inspections must be made of all ESC measures to ensure that all controls have performed as expected and to identify any maintenance requirements. All maintenance items must be documented must be undertaken immediately.

(d) Rainfall measurement:

Rainfall measures must be determined using an on-site rain gauge, which must be appropriately maintained. ~~This gauge must be used to confirm rainfall totals for the~~

~~purpose of determining when pre- and post-rainfall inspections under Conditions (b) and (c) are triggered.~~

100. The records of inspections and maintenance undertaken under Condition 94 must be submitted to Council in the Annual Report required under Conditions 79-81 including a summary of site performance for the period covered by the Annual Report.

101. During the Construction Works only, the Conditions 94 to 98 of this consent may be reviewed every two years from the date of granting pursuant to section 128 of the RMA, by giving notice pursuant to section 129 of the RMA, for the following purposes:

    (a) To deal with any significant adverse effect on the environment arising or potentially arising from the exercise of the consent and which was not apparent at the time of granting the consent;

    (b) In the case of earthworks, to alter monitoring requirements as a result of previous monitoring outcomes, and/or in response to changes to the environment and/or hydro-geological knowledge; and

    (c) To deal with any adverse effect on the environment arising or potentially arising from the exercise of this consent and in particular effects on: water quality; sediment transport; and functioning of natural ecosystems; through altering or providing specific performance standards.

102. Conditions 94 to 98 of this consent may be reviewed at any time during the Construction Works only, if it is found that the information made available to the Council in the application contained inaccuracies which materially are such that it is necessary to apply more appropriate conditions.

103. During the Construction Works, the site must be progressively stabilised against erosion at all stages of the earthwork activity and must be sequenced to minimise the discharge of contaminants to groundwater or surface water, in accordance with the approved Erosion and Sediment Control Plan.

    Advice Note: *Interim stabilisation measures may include:*

    - *The use of waterproof covers, geotextiles, or mulching.*
    - *Top-soiling and grassing of otherwise bare areas of earth.*
    - *Aggregate or vegetative cover that has obtained a density of more than 80% of a normal pasture sward.*

    It is recommended that you discuss any potential measures with Council who may be able to provide further guidance on the most appropriate approach to take. Please contact Council on monitoring@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz for more details. Alternatively, please refer to "GD05 Erosion and Sediment Control Guide for Land Disturbing Activities in the Auckland region"

104. Immediately upon completion or abandonment of earthworks on the Site all areas of bare earth must be permanently stabilised against erosion and temporary diversions of surface water must be removed.

Advice Note: *Diversions of surface water include clean and dirty water diversion bunds, drains, pipes or channels. Measures to stabilise against erosion may include:*

- *The use of mulching.*
- *Top-soiling and grassing of otherwise bare areas of earth.*
- *Aggregate or vegetative cover that has obtained a density of more than 80% of a normal pasture sward.*

The on-going monitoring of these measures is the responsibility of the Consent Holder. It is recommended that you discuss any potential measures with Council who will guide you on the most appropriate approach to take. Please contact Council on monitoring@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz for more details. Alternatively, please refer to "GD05 Erosion and Sediment Control Guide for Land Disturbing Activities in the Auckland region"

105. During the Construction Works, all sediment retention ponds, decanting earth bunds and any other impoundment device required by the approved SESCP, must be chemically treated in accordance with the approved COTMP. All measures required by the COTMP must be put in place prior to commencement of the earthworks activity and be maintained for the duration of the earthworks activity during the Construction Works.

Streamworks

106. Streamworks on the Site must not be undertaken between 1 May and 30 September in any year, unless a 'Request for winter works' for approval to the Council. All requests must be renewed annually prior to the approval expiring and no works must occur until written approval has been received from the Council. All winter works will be re-assessed monthly or as required to ensure that adverse effects are not occurring in the receiving environment and approval may be revoked by the Council upon written notice to the Consent Holder.

Advice Note: *Any request for winter works outside these periods will require information addressing the level of risk, contingency methods to manage the risk, including demonstrating that the selected contractor has established experience and record of compliance with the resource consent conditions. Any request for 'winter works' (excluding any period to protect fish spawning habitat), should include:*

- *Description of scope of works proposed for the period outside 1 May to 30 September*
- *Measures to prevent sediment discharge from the specific works, especially during periods of heavy rainfall;*
- *Details of the area(s) that are already stabilised;*
- *Amended stream Management Plan and methodology/ or erosion sediment control plan detailing stabilisation to date and time / staging boundaries with proposed progression of stabilisation / re-vegetation (and integration between any stream Management Plan and erosion sediment control measures);*
- *Contact details of the contractor who will undertake stabilisation of the site (including dates expected on site);*

- *Contingencies proposed if contractor above becomes unavailable*
- *Details of site responsibilities, specifically for erosion and sediment controls and stabilisation processes over period.*

Operational Noise

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

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

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

Noise monitoring

109. The Consent Holder must establish a minimum of 2 noise monitors, including at least one ~~noise monitor~~ located to the west (i.e., near Macwhinney Drive) and one located to the north-east (i.e. near Sonja or Laurie Drive) of the proposed pit prior to Commencement of ConstructionWorks. The purpose of these monitors is to undertake measurements to demonstrate whether the noise levels arising from activities authorised by this consent are compliant with the maximum noise levels permitted by the AUP.

110. The Consent Holder shall engage a suitably qualified acoustic engineer to visit the Site and carry out attended noise monitoring in accordance with NZ Standards NZS 6801:2016 and NZ 6802:2016 at the following times:

    (a) Within two weeks of commencement of overburden removal; and

    (b) On an annual basis thereafter for the first five (5) years. If the monitoring results over that period confirm that the activity is consistently complying with the relevant noise limits and performing as required, the frequency of monitoring may be reduced to a schedule recommended by an appropriately qualified acoustic engineer and agreed by Council.

111. The purpose of this monitoring is to:

    (a) Confirm that the Sutton ~~b~~Block activities active at that time comply with the permitted levels;

(b) Capture noise levels from any additional Sutton ~~b~~Block activities for the purpose of keeping the computer noise model up to date; and

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

Lighting

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

113. The following methods must be adopted:

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

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

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

Blast Vibration and Noise Levels

114. Vibration and noise generated from quarrying activities must not exceed the limits set out in German Standard DIN 4150-3 1999: Structural vibration – Part 3 Effects on vibration on structures ~~(or any amendment thereto)~~ when measured at or within the notional boundary of any dwelling, or on the dwelling itself (not including the source site).

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

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

Blast Vibration Management

117. Prior to the commencement of production blasting, the Consent Holder must complete seed holes once the Site pit has reached the solid rock mass.

118. Following the completion of the seed holes, the blasting model must be updated and calibrated to confirm geological conditions in accordance with Condition 120(e).

119. For each blast, the Consent Holder must run vibration estimates to update and calibrate the blasting model to maintain accuracy.

Vibration Monitoring Stations

120. The Consent Holder must;

(a) Ensure at least one blast monitoring station is on the Site and is located at the closest point to the nearest neighbouring dwelling. Additional monitoring stations may be installed as required by the BlaMP (refer to Conditions 47 and 48);

(b) Ensure all vibration monitoring equipment is calibrated and complies with Condition 110 standard (AS2187.2:2006) ~~(or any amendment thereto)~~;

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

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

(e) Update and calibrate the blasting model to confirm geological conditions following completion of seed holes once the Site's pit has reached the solid rock mass required by Condition 117; and

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

Ecology

Review of Monitoring Network Prior to Third Drawdown Step

121. At the completion of the second intermediate drawdown step (and prior to groundwater levels being lowered beyond RL 60 m, as set out in Condition 175), the Consent Holder must engage a SQEP to undertake a technical review of existing groundwater monitoring data and drawdown trends.

(a) The purpose of this review is to:

(i) Assess the adequacy and spatial coverage of the existing monitoring bore network;

(ii) Determine whether any additional deep monitoring bores are required to improve understanding of groundwater level responses and drawdown direction; and

(iii) Identify whether any streams might be affected by the groundwater level responses and groundwater drawdown effects identified in (ii) above.

(b) If the review identifies indications of drawdown effects extending in a direction not adequately covered by the current bore network (Figures 17A, 17 and 18, Recommended Monitoring Plan, Prepared by PDP, dated October 2025 and December 2024, respectively), or the trigger level in MK1 (L or U) is exceeded (as per Schedule B), the Consent Holder must install the additional monitoring bores in accordance with the methodology and locations recommended by the SQEP.

(c) Where additional monitoring bores are required under (b), the Consent Holder must also engage a Freshwater Ecologist to undertake a baseline ecological assessment of streams identified in (a)(iii) above.

(d) For the stream reaches identified (c) above, the ecological baseline assessment must be carried out in accordance with current best-practice methods and must result in a Stream Baseline Report that must be provided to the Council prior to commencement of the third drawdown step.

Hingaia Islands Planting

122. Subject to ~~T~~the Consent Holder receiving land owner approval within 12 months of the consent granted, the Consent Holder must establish and maintain 5 ha of planting on Hingaia Island (as shown in Figure 18, *Hingaia Island Revegetation Plan*, dated 27 February 2025). This planting must be undertaken in accordance with the *Ngā Motu o Hingaia Island 2 Planting Schedule* set out in Table 20 (*Indicative Pioneer and Enrichment Plant Schedules for Ngā Motu o Hingaia Island 2*) in the NGDP:PP prepared by Bioresearches, and be completed within five (5) years following receipt of landowner approval. If landowner approval is not obtained within 12 months of the granting of consent, the Consent Holder shall have no further obligation or liability in respect of the Hingaia Island planting requirement, and this condition shall be deemed to be fully satisfied.

Vegetation Covenants

123. The Consent Holder shall enter into covenants in favour of the Council. The covenants shall protect from felling or other forms of disturbance, and maintain fencing to prevent grazing of those planted areas any riparian, wetland and terrestrial planting undertaken on the Site or at the Tuakau site as a requirement of the conditions of this consent and as set out in Table 16 of the draft NGDP:PP Plan and Tables 3-7 of the draft NGDP:WP from felling, removal, drainage or other forms of destruction in perpetuity, subject to any disturbance that is necessary to:

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

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

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

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

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

(f) Provide for the cultural needs of mana whenua.

124. All permitted disturbance activities shall be undertaken using methods that minimise impact on surrounding protected vegetation and on native fauna, prevent soil erosion, and maintain the ecological integrity of the protected areas. Any vegetation removal shall be limited to the minimum necessary to achieve the specified management objective:

    (a) Be drafted and submitted to the Council's nominated Solicitor for certification at the Consent Holder's cost;

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

    (c) Require the land owner to:

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

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

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

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

126. This report must include:

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

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

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

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

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

127. This report is to be provided to Council within three months of the audit being undertaken and can be combined with the Annual Pest and Weed Control Monitoring Reporting required under Conditions 129-132.

128. The auditing of terrestrial planting, wetland planting and riparian planting area must be undertaken annually and continue for a period of five years from the period an area of pioneer or riparian planting is completed.

Annual Pest and Weed Control Monitoring and Reporting

129. Annual monitoring must be undertaken for a period of 25 years to track pest numbers and weed occurrence across the ecological enhancement area (refer to Figures 1 and 2 of the

NGDP:PWC). The objective of this monitoring is to assess the effectiveness of the pest and weed control implemented in accordance with the NGDP:PWC and to identify any updates to those plans that are required.

130. Monitoring must occur at the beginning of the bird breeding season (October- November) and again at the end (March - April), and results are to be compared with Table 7 of the NGDP:PWC.

131. On or before 1 November each year, a SQEP must prepare a report on the effectiveness of the predator and weed control programme based on the monitoring results. This report must include:

    (a) A plan of the ecological enhancement area;

    (b) Residual trap catch rates;

    (c) Bait uptake rates;

    (d) Tracking tunnel and chew card results;

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

    (f) 5-minute bird counts;

    (g) Pest plant mapping; and

    (h) Camera trap and browse indexes/faecal pellet counts (Department of Conservation Inventory and monitoring toolbox: DOCDM-323171: Animal pests: faecal pellet counts v1.0) for feral ungulates.

132. The report is to be provided to Council within three months of the audit being undertaken and may be combined with the Annual Terrestrial Planting, Wetland Planting and Riparian Planting Monitoring Reporting required under Conditions 125-128.

Long-Term Stream Offset Monitoring

133. The Consent Holder must monitor the Stream Ecological Valuation (SEV) of the offset streams at 5 years and then again at 10 years after completion of the instream enhancements and riparian planting, or until the monitoring shows the predicted SEV values have been achieved, whichever time period is the lesser.

134. The predicted SEV values are set out in Table 3.

Table 3: Streams predicted SEV values

Onsite Streams	**SEV Predicted**
Tributary 1 (Peach Hill Rd)	0.69
Tributary 2 (Peach Hill Rd)	0.69
Tributary 3 (Peach Hill Rd)	0.69
Davies Road Tributary	0.72
Tuakau Offset Site Streams	0.66

Western Stream	0.6
Tutaenui Stream	0.58

135. Within 2 months of each round of monitoring being completed, the Consent Holder must provide the SEV assessments and associated calculations used for monitoring the sites required to the Council. The 5-year report must include an assessment of likelihood of reaching predicted values at 10 years.

136. If the monitoring concludes that the SEV value of the offset streams is not likely to or has not reached the predicted SEV value within 10 years of completion, a Further Enhancement Works Plan must be prepared and submitted to the Council for approval within 6 months of monitoring and implemented in accordance with the certified timeframe.

137. Following confirmation that the predicted SEV values have been achieved, the Consent Holder must undertake periodic monitoring of the offset streams once every 5 years for a period of 20 years to confirm that SEV gains are being maintained. The results of each monitoring round, along with any maintenance or additional enhancement measures required (if any) to sustain the SEV values, must be provided to the Council within 2 months of completion.

Long Term Wetland Offset Monitoring

138. The Consent Holder must monitor the outcomes of the wetland restoration and planting at the Tuakau offset site at 5 years and then again at 10 years after completion of the wetland enhancement and planting actions. The purpose of this monitoring is to assess whether the restoration and planting have achieved the outcomes identified in the NGDP:WP and required under Condition 76.

139. Within 2 months of each round of monitoring being completed, the Consent Holder must provide the monitoring results to the Council.

140. If monitoring concludes that the wetland restoration and planting have not achieved the outcomes identified in Condition 138 above, a Further Enhancement Works Plan must be prepared and submitted to the Council for approval within 6 months of monitoring, and implemented in accordance with the certified timeframe.

141. Following confirmation that the outcomes identified in Condition 138 above have been achieved, the Consent Holder must undertake periodic monitoring of the Tuakau wetland offset site once every 5 years for a period of 20 years to confirm that the outcomes are being maintained. The results of each monitoring round, along with any maintenance or additional enhancement measures required (if any) to sustain the outcomes, must be provided to the Council within 2 months of completion.

Five Year Baseline Report for Terrestrial Offset Planting

142. Within 12 months of the completion of the five years annual monitoring of the planting in each identified planting area, the Consent Holder will submit a planting establishment

report prepared by a SQEP verifying that planting has been completed in accordance with the approved planting plan for the area and all relevant resource consent conditions.

143. A series of permanently marked recce plots and photo points are to be established within each planting type (Rock Forest, Taraire, tawa podocarp and Kanuka) to collect data on the following biodiversity attributes for comparison with modelled targets as per Tables 42, 45 and 48 of the REAR-TE (referenced in Condition 1).

144. The report must provide an assessment against the modelled 5-year monitoring targets for the relevant vegetation type contained in Tables 24, 45 and 48 of the REAR-TE (referenced in Condition 1).

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

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

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

147. The objective of each review is to determine whether the biodiversity offset ~~and/or compensation~~ strategies used to address the ecological effects of the Project are achieving the modelled 10, 20 and 30 year monitoring targets contained in Tables 42, 45 and 48 of the REAR-TE (referenced in Condition 1) and associated Management Plans for each area.

148. Permanently marked Recce plots and photo points (as established at Year 5 under previous condition) are to be used within each biodiversity planting type (Rock Forest, Taraire, tawa podocarp and Kanuka) to collect data on modelled targets as per Tables 42, 45 and 48 of the REAR-TE (referenced in Condition 1).

149. The report must compare measured data with modelled monitoring targets <u>found in Table 19 to Table 23 of the REAR-T</u>E and consider whether the progress of the planting to date is likely to result in the achievement of the modelled endpoint target for each biodiversity type.

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

151. <u>Contingency actions: If net present biodiversity component values are greater than 10%, below modelled values, additional modelled actions must be presented for certification. These actions may include increasing the area of planting or other offset measures, as recommended by a SQEP.</u>

<u>Long term vegetation condition monitoring and reporting Years 1 - 25</u>

152. <u>Vegetation condition monitoring must be undertaken over the 25-year effective period at Years 1 (baseline) 2, 5, 10, 15, 20 and 25. Monitoring data is to be collected from permanently marked vegetation plots located as follows:</u>

(a) Seven (7) representative 20 x 20 m plots within WF9 forest;

(b) Three (3) representative 20 x 20 m plots within VS2 forest;

(c) Four (4) 10 x10 permanent Recce plots within RF enhancement areas;

(d) Monitoring attributes must include:

(i) Total Seedling count per plot;

(ii) Sapling count per plot;

(iii) Sapling diversity per plot; and

(iv) Groundcover (%).

153. Monitoring results are to be compared with progress targets found in Tables 9, 11 and 13 of the NGDP:PWC. Where results are more than 10% below progress targets, the Consent Holder must implement contingency measures set out in Tables 10,12 an 14 of the NGDP:PWC.

154. The Consent Holder is to submit an Ecological Enhancement Progress Report to Council within 12 months of the required monitoring dates. This is to include an assessment of the measured data against the modelled monitoring targets and may include additional contingency actions (if needed) recommended by a SQEP.

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

Review

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

PART D – SPECIFIC CONDITIONS - AIR DISCHARGE PERMIT DIS60449511

Duration

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

Limit Conditions

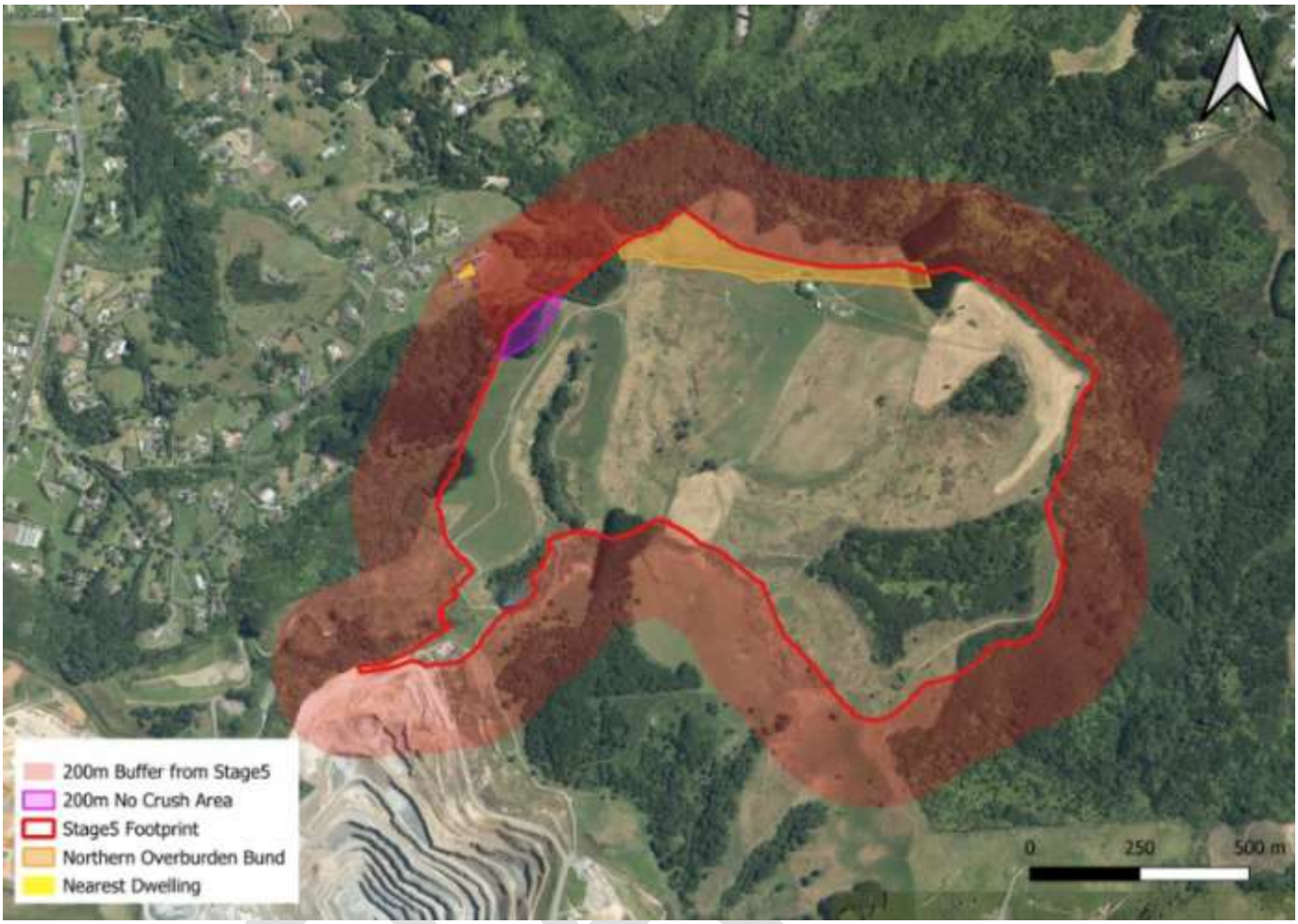
157. All processes must be operated, maintained, supervised, monitored and controlled, including by adhering to the DMP certified in accordance with the conditions of this consent, to ensure that all emissions authorised by this consent are maintained at the minimum practicable level.

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

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

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

161. No crushing activities must occur within 200 m of the existing dwelling at 359 Macwhinney Drive (as at the date this consent is granted), ~~within the area demarcated purple on Figure 7 of the 'Sutton Block - Air Quality Assessment' prepared by Pattle Delamore Partners Ltd, dated March 2025 (referenced in Condition 1), and shown in Figure 1 below,~~ or within 200 m of any future dwellings.



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

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

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

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

(b) Restricting vehicle speeds around the Site;

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

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

(e) Locating and maintaining stockpiles to minimise potential wind-entrainment~~.~~<u>; and</u>

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

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

Monitoring and Reporting Conditions

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

166. Monitoring of dust (total suspended particulate and/or PM10) in ambient air in the vicinity of the Site must be undertaken. The number, type, and location of the monitoring sites must be in accordance with the certified DMP, as required by the conditions of this consent. At least 1 monitor ~~One of these monitors~~ must be located on the boundary with 359 Macwhinney Drive. These monitors must record ambient dust concentrations continuously in real time so that the readings are immediately retrievable and so that on-site operators are immediately notified of any instance of ambient dust concentrations that exceed the trigger thresholds set by the DMP.

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

    (a) Details of the nature of the discharge;

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

    (c) Details of remediation action taken.

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

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

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

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

    (d) Any remedial actions undertaken; and

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

Review

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

PART E – SPECIFIC CONDITIONS - GROUNDWATER PERMIT WAT60449478 AND WAT60449477

Duration

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

Authorised quantities for taking and use

171. The Consent Holder must ensure:

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

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

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

Groundwater levels

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

173. Groundwater levels in the Site's monitoring bores must not be lower than Schedule A trigger levels required under GMP in accordance with Condition 44(c)~~(Appendix 1)~~ unless the procedure in Condition 168 is followed and that results in an amendment to the levels in Schedule A.

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

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

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

(c) The Consent Holder must, in consultation with the Council, engage a SEQP to implement a review of and report on the groundwater drawdown data and the conceptual groundwater model. The report must confirm the cause of the trigger level and assess whether any consequent adverse environmental effects are anticipated. Where the trigger level exceedance occurs in bores west of the Drury Fault, the assessment must include~~ing~~ any risk of ground settlement. If any adverse effects are anticipated, ~~and if so the report must~~ identify how such effects must be mitigated. If the review concludes there is a risk of ground settlement, the report must include a programme for monitoring settlement. The report must be provided to the Council for written approval;

(d) The Consent Holder must not recommence further drawdown unless it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Council, that either:

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

(ii) The Council approves in writing a change to trigger level(s) in Schedule A of the GMP. Such approval will be based on the Consent Holder technical review in (c) above; and

(e) The Manager Council may initiate a review of the consent conditions in accordance with section 128 of the RMA, where approval of recommencement of the drawdown under (d) above is not forthcoming.

175. For the easternmost bores MK1L (Deep) and MK1U (Shallow) additional trigger levels are set out in the specified rates in Schedule B below:

Schedule B: Trigger Levels ~~to Drill MG1~~

Site's Quarry Stages	MK1L (Deep)		MK1U (Shallow)	
	Predicted Drawdown (m)	Trigger Level (m, RL)	Predicted Drawdown (m)	Trigger Level (m, RL)
1	SV + 2m[1]	TBC[2]: GW RL – drawdown	SV + 2m[1]	TBC[2]: GW RL – (SV+2)
2	23.4		SV + 2m[1]	
3	53.7		SV + 2m[1]	
4	97.6		SV + 2m[1]	
5	100		SV + 2m[1]	

Note:
1) Trigger levels for bores with no expected drawdowns. SV shall be defined after two years of groundwater level monitoring.
2) Trigger levels (in RL) will be established after identifying the static water levels in the new bores.

176. If monitoring shows drawdowns beyond trigger levels at MK1L (Deep) and MK1U (Shallow), further actions or investigations shall be carried out in accordance with GMP Conditions 43 and 44.

Technical Review at Intermediate Drawdown Steps

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

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

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

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

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

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

Freshwater monitoring

Pre-Augmentation Baseline Monitoring of Temperature, Dissolved Oxygen and chemistry

180. A baseline survey comprising continuous baseline monitoring (one upstream, two downstream and the augmentation source) of water temperature, dissolved oxygen and monthly water chemistry (cations, anions, nutrients, metals pH, and electrical conductivity), at a minimum of four locations at each of the sites (where augmentation is to occur), must be undertaken within the period commencing 1 December and ending 31 March, prior to implementing any augmentation programme.

Water Temperature and Dissolved Oxygen

181. The Consent Holder must ensure that no stream-flow augmentation results in (after reasonable mixing):

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

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

182. If the results of samples obtained from the stream monitoring locations required in Condition 178 show an increase in the parameters listed in (a) above caused by the exercise of this consent over a consecutive period of three months, the Consent Holder must prepare and submit to the Council a mitigation plan outlining mitigation measures to be implemented to address such effects.

183. The obligation to measure dissolved oxygen concentration and temperature in accordance with this condition may be dispensed with or the monitoring interval changed at the Council's discretion, upon the Council receiving technical information which satisfies the Council that the dissolved oxygen concentration below the discharge point has consistently, over the previous 2 years, been equal to or greater than 6 milligrams per litre and the temperature increase during the same period has consistently been less than 3°C.

Stream Flow Monitoring Sites (Gauging Stations)

184. Four gauging stations must be established at the locations shown in Figures 17 and 18, Recommended Monitoring Plan, prepared by PDP, dated December 2024. Station NT1-1 must be established prior to any quarrying below RL170m regional groundwater level. All remaining stations must be established before the sump water level drops below RL90m. The coordinates of these additional gauging sites are:

    (a) NT1-1 (Stream 4): 1776930/5889834.

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

    (c) Mangawheau Stream Upstream: 1782251.88 / 5890666.55.

    (d) Hingaia Tributary Upstream 1777890.62/ 5886344.48.

    (e) Hingaia Tributary Downstream: 1776632.16/ 5886327.15.

    (f) Maketu Stream Upstream (M5): 1778388 / 5889299 ~~1778421/ 5889312~~.

    Advice Note:

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

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

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

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

Stream Flow Maintenance and Recommended Augmentation Programme for Maketu and NT1-8 Streams

187. The Consent Holder must:

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

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

188. Augmentation rates must be in accordance with the rates specified in Schedule C.

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

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

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

191. The groundwater quality in the sump or in this potential augmentation bore must be analysed and the results must be provided in the annual monitoring report required under Condition 200 and compared against the baseline water quality in the Maketu and NT1-8 Streams before any augmentation. Augmentation can only commence once a freshwater ecologist has certified that the water quality is suitable for augmentation. If the freshwater ecologist determines that the water quality is not suitable, the Consent Holder must identify and implement measures to achieve water quality suitable for augmentation prior to commencing augmentation in accordance with Condition 80(c) for the ARMP.

192. For the Maketu Stream:

    Augmentation as per Schedule C to commenced at Stage 2, when the sump water level reaches RL90m.

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

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

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

194. The Consent Holder must:

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

(i) If downward trend in stream flow of specific discharge over three consecutive years is detected as required under Condition 197;

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

(iii) Once the sump water level reaches RL60.

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

196. The augmentation rates for the Mangawheau Stream and Hingaia Tributary must be determined annually and will be reported in the annual monitoring report in accordance with Condition 203.

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

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

(b) Is not caused by drought conditions.

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

199. The groundwater quality in the proposed augmentation bore must be analysed and the results must be provided in the annual monitoring report required under Condition 203. and compared against the water quality in the baseline Mangawheau Stream and Hingaia Tributary Stream before any augmentation. Augmentation can only commence once a freshwater ecologist has certified that the water quality is suitable for augmentation. If the freshwater ecologist determines that the water quality is not suitable, the Consent Holder must identify and implement measures to achieve water quality suitable for augmentation prior to commencing augmentation in accordance with Condition 80(c) for the ARMP.

Stream flow maintenance and recommended augmentation programme for Hays Stream, Symonds Stream and Peach Hill Stream

200. If, during the term of this consent, dewatering and augmentation of Hays and Symonds Streams associated with Winstone's Symonds Hill Hunua Quarry ceases, the Consent Holder must engage a SQEP to prepare a technical report assessing whether augmentation of Hays and Symonds Stream is required to maintain baseflows resulting from Sutton Block drawdowns. If augmentation is required, the report must recommend an augmentation regime, which the Consent Holder must implement.

201. The Consent Holder must provide a copy of the report to the Council for review and approval.

202. If, during the term of this consent, the Consent Holder is no longer required to monitor and augment Peach Hill Stream under the Drury Quarry dewatering permit, the Consent Holder must undertake monitoring and augmentation of Peach Hill Stream as required under the GMP in accordance with Condition 44(k).

Annual Review and Adjustment of Stream Flow Augmentation Rates

203. The augmentation rate for all streams (Conditions 187 to 202) must be modified if required based on the stream flow data. Any changes must be determined annually and will be reported in the annual monitoring report. The rates must be based on the actual loss of stream flow using the trend analysis of downstream/upstream ratios of specific discharge (MALF) versus time and must be implemented in the subsequent dry conditions between 1 November to 31 May. The detailed methodology to define the quantity of any losses must be outlined in the GMP.

Surface Water Monitoring Report (all streams)

204. The Consent Holder must submit by 30 June of each year, to the Council, a report of the results of surface water monitoring required under Conditions 182, 185, 186, 191 and 199. The report must provide an overall analysis of stream flow measurements and the location of the monitoring sites. The report must consider all data collected, evaluate compliance with the consent conditions, and identify any mitigation measures required.

Surface Water NT1-8-Southern Tributary Augmentation Covenant

205. Prior to the commencement of quarrying activities on the Site, the Consent Holder shall have a land covenant prepared under section 108(2)(d) of the RMA to require the ongoing augmentation of the NT1-8-Southern Tributary in accordance Conditions 187 to 191 and 193 for so long as dewatering activities occur the Site that reduce groundwater levels below RL 60, for registration on the Records of Title for the Site.

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

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

208. The covenant shall require the Consent Holder to:

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

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

Review

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

APPENDIX 1: SCHEDULE A GROUNDWATER MONITORING BORES AND TRIGGER LEVELS

Schedule A: Recommended Groundwater Monitoring Bores and Trigger Levels										
Bore Intake Zone	**Bore ID**	**Map Reference NZTM 2000 (E/N)**	**Ground Level (m, RL)**	**Screen Interval (m, RL)**	**Geol.**	**Seasonal Variations in Shallow Bores (m)**	**Predicted Drawdowns (m)**	**Estimated Pre-Quarry Groundwater Level (m, RL)**	**Groundwater Level (m, RL) August 2024**	**Proposed Trigger Level (m, RL)**
Deep greywacke bores within Hunua Greywacke Block	SG3L	1776542/5890385	157.38	0 to -5	G	-	121	64	43.95	-60
	SG3U	1776542/5890385	156.35	50-44	G	-	121	64	85.53	-60
	SG7	1777162/5892100	202.34	-3.66 to -11.66	G	-	61	64	48.1	-60
Deep greywacke bores east of Hunua Fault	SG11L	1777712/5890556	222.5	4.5 to -7.5	G	-	200	172.23	166.43	-27.77
	SG12L	1778101/5890213	277	6 to -3	G	-	206	179.46	179.59.	-26.54
	SG13	1777736/5889520	249	8 to -1	G	-	145	108.95	102.85	-36.05
	MK1L (Deep)[2]	1778386/5889289 1778421/5889312	TBC	TBC	G	TBC	100[3]	TBC	TBC[5]	TBC
	MG1L[2]	TBC	TBC	TBC	G	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
	BH103	1777212/5888550	128.12	77-71	G	-	78	127.5	96.83	49.5
	BH109	1776798/5888474	81.53	50.03-47.03	G	-	72	79.91	80.33	7.91
	BH113-1	1776744/5888268	115.67	22.47-20.47	G	-	65	100	77.13	35
	22498 (SG6)	1776905/5887425	100	42-20	G	-	47	62	51.23	15
Shallow bores within Hunua Greywacke Blocks	SG1U	1775928/5891217	39.32	24-18	V	1.1	(SV+2)	38.22	38.17	35.15
	SG1L	1775928/5891217	39.17	0 to -5	V	1.98	(SV+2)	28.73	27.84	24.75
Shallow bores East of Hunua Fault	BH113-3	1776744/5888268	115.67	76-74	CM	7.25	(SV+2)	95.52	95.47	86.27
	BH104	1777227/5888410	135.97	107-101	CM	5.57	(SV+2)	123.20	122.84	115.63
	SG11U	1777709, 5890549	222.5	202.94 to 153.5	G	3.45	(SV+2)	172.92	171.87	167.47
	SG12U	1778105, 5890132	277	221 - 212	G	7.18	(SV+2)	224.39	224.01	215.21
	MK1U (Shallow)	1778386/5889289 1782676/5890996	TBC	TBC	G	TBC	(SV+2)	TBC	TBC	TBC
Shallow bores west of Drury Fault	SG9	1775804/5888767	25	5 to -5	V	1.06	(SV+2)	22.65	22.66	19.59
	SG10	1775488/5888702	26.74	9.74 to -3.26	V	0.91	(SV+2)	24.15	24.15	21.24
	21134	1776144/5887966	26.7	-2 to -33	V	2.83	(SV+2)	22.11	22.29	17.28
	SG4	1775830/5897720	39.34	20 to 9	A/V	1.15	(SV+2)	37.61	37.97	34.46
	SG8	1776311/5888663	52.75	24.75 to 12.75	V	1.47	(SV+2)	39.41	39.43	35.94
	BH03-New	1776243/5888470	46.77	21.77 to 11.77	A	0.52	(SV+2)	31.72	31.92	29.20

Notes:

1. *Any existing monitoring bores with screen intervals above the proposed trigger levels need to be replaced if bores go dry.*
2. *SV (Seasonal Variation) + 2m incorporated into trigger levels for all shallow bores or bores predicted not to be affected by the dewatering.*

3. ~~*MK1L (Deep) and MK1U (Shallow) shall be drilled 6 months after the consent.*~~
4. ~~*Based on the same analytical method discussed in PDP (2025), excluding any in-well drawdown.*~~
5. ~~*Trigger levels (in RL) will be established after identifying the static water levels in the new bores.*~~