



Consultation Report

Belmont Quarry Development

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Author	Shalini Sanjeshni, Project Coordinator
Reviewed by	Phil Heffernan, Project Manager
Approved by	Phil Heffernan, Project Manager

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1 Introduction

This Consultation Report has been prepared to document the consultation and engagement undertaken by Winstone Aggregates (Winstone) for the purposes of the Substantive Application for the Belmont Quarry Development under the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 (FTAA).

The report outlines the parties consulted, the methods of engagement, the feedback received, and how that feedback has informed the development of the Substantive Application.

1.1 Scope of this Report

The report addresses pre-lodgement consultation and notification undertaken for the Substantive Application, including consultation relevant to the resource consent, Wildlife Act, Archaeological Authority and Reserves Act concession components. It also records voluntary engagement with persons and groups whose interest may be affected by, or relevant to, the Project.

Engagement undertaken during the earlier land-exchange process is included where it provides relevant context or where matters raised continued to inform the Substantive Application. The report distinguishes, where practicable, between earlier land-exchange engagement and Substantive Application engagement.

Iwi consultation and cultural matters are addressed in greater detail in the separate Iwi Engagement Report prepared by Wikaira Consulting Part A: Appendix A.6. Section 4.1 of this Report provides a concise summary and should be read in conjunction with Iwi Engagement Report.

1.2 Project overview

Belmont Quarry is an established quarry at 541 Hebden Crescent, Belmont, Lower Hutt. It supplies approximately 40% of the Wellington Region's aggregate demand for construction, infrastructure, housing and roading projects.

The Project involves establishing a new Overburden Disposal Area (OBDA) immediately north of the existing quarry on land currently forming part of the wider Belmont Regional Park. The OBDA is required to provide long-term capacity for quarry overburden, process fines and associated quarry materials, enabling continued access to approximately [REDACTED] of aggregate resource and supporting an estimated remaining quarry life of approximately [REDACTED].

The principal components of the Project are:

- a permanent structured OBDA landform covering approximately 15.7 hectares and providing capacity for approximately 2.7 million cubic metres of material;
- progressive development through ten stages over approximately 35 years;
- vegetation clearance, earthworks and overburden placement;
- internal access and haul roads;
- erosion and sediment control, stormwater management and drainage works;
- works affecting streams and wetlands;
- progressive stabilisation, rehabilitation and final landform restoration;
- ecological offsetting, indigenous revegetation, wetland and riparian restoration and pest management;

- management and relocation of indigenous lizards and swamp maire; and
- subdivision and the associated Crown land exchange.

The Substantive Application seeks the resource consents and other approvals required for the Project, including the Crown land exchange, Wildlife Act approval, archaeological authority and a precautionary Reserves Act approval for ecological restoration and species-management activities within Belmont Regional Park.

The Project and approvals sought are described in detail in Parts B and C of the Substantive Application.

2 Fast Track Approvals Statutory Context

The Belmont Quarry Development is a listed project under the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 (FTAA). Before lodging a substantive application for a listed project, the authorised person must comply with the pre-lodgement requirements in section 29 of the FTAA.

The consultation and notification requirements in section 29 were amended with effect from 31 March 2026. Before that date, section 29 required an authorised person for a listed project to consult the persons and groups identified in section 11. Following the amendments, section 29 distinguishes between:

- persons and groups with whom consultation remains specifically required;
- specified persons and groups who must be notified in writing and given 20 working days to respond; and
- consultation commenced under the former requirements before 31 March 2026.

Consultation on the Belmont Quarry Development commenced before 31 March 2026. The transitional provisions in Part 2 of Schedule 1 of the FTAA therefore apply. Under those provisions:

- Winstone was not required to separately notify a person or group where consultation with that party had been completed or commenced before 31 March 2026;
- Winstone was required to complete consultation that had commenced before that date; and
- any person or group with whom consultation had not commenced by 31 March 2026 was required to be notified in accordance with the amended section 29 and given 20 working days to respond.

Accordingly, Winstone continued and completed the consultation already underway with relevant local authorities, iwi authorities and Treaty settlement entities, administering agencies and holders of relevant interests. Where consultation had not commenced before 31 March 2026, Winstone provided written notice of its intention to lodge the Substantive Application and allowed the required 20-working-day response period to expire before lodgement.

For clarity, this report distinguishes between:

- statutory consultation, including consultation commenced under the former section 29 requirements and completed in accordance with the transitional provisions;

- statutory notification undertaken under amended section 29;
- approval-specific consultation required for the individual approvals forming part of the Project; and
- additional engagement voluntarily undertaken with adjacent owners and occupiers, community organisations, infrastructure providers and other interested parties.

Section 43(2)(a) of the FTAA requires the Substantive Application for a listed project to include information about the consultation undertaken, responses received through the statutory notification process and how that consultation and those responses have informed the Project. This report provides that information and should be read together with the Consultation Register in Appendix B and the Iwi Engagement Report in Part A: Appendix A.6.

The Consultation Register records the parties contacted, the capacity in which each party was engaged, the relevant statutory or project basis for engagement, the dates and methods of engagement, information provided, responses received and how matters raised were addressed in the Substantive Application.

2.1 Approval-specific consultation and engagement

In addition to the general pre-lodgement requirements applying under section 29, the FTAA contains information and consultation requirements for the individual approvals sought for the Project.

Resource consents

Schedule 5, clause 6(1)(e)–(f) requires the assessment of environmental effects supporting the resource consent applications to:

- identify persons who may be affected by the proposed activities;
- respond to the views of persons consulted, including the views of iwi or hapū; and
- record any reasons provided where an iwi or hapū elects not to respond.

Consultation relevant to the resource consent applications included engagement with GWRC, HCC, iwi authorities, adjacent owners and occupiers, Transpower, environmental and recreation organisations and other parties with interests potentially affected by the proposed activities.

Land exchange

The Project includes an application for a Crown land exchange. Section 32A now requires applicants for land exchange to consult the Director-General of Conservation before lodging a land exchange application. That section did not apply at the time Winstone lodged its land exchange application on 10 December 2025, as it was introduced by amendment on 17 December 2025. Winstone did however undertake pre-lodgement consultation with the Department of Conservation.

Consultation with the Department of Conservation addressed the land proposed to be exchanged, the conservation values of the respective land parcels, existing interests and encumbrances, Treaty settlement considerations and the relationship between the land exchange and the wider Project. Consultation relevant to the land exchange is summarised in this report and addressed in further detail in the land-exchange application.

Concession (Reserves Act) approval

A precautionary concession is sought under the Reserves Act for ecological restoration and species-management activities proposed within Belmont Regional Park. These activities include ecological offset planting, wetland and riparian restoration, lizard translocation, swamp maire relocation and associated ecological management.

Schedule 6, clause 3(1)(k) requires full details of consultation undertaken with relevant iwi and with reserve owners and managers. Where the relevant reserve is owned or managed by a local authority, clause 3(1)(m) also requires confirmation that the local authority has provided written agreement for the activity to be undertaken on the reserve.

Engagement relevant to this approval has therefore included consultation with iwi, GWRC in its capacity as statutory manager of the relevant reserve land, HCC in relation to HCC-owned land, and the Department of Conservation. The status and scope of the written agreements provided by the relevant local authorities are recorded in Appendices C.1.3 and C.1.4.

The concession does not authorise quarrying or overburden disposal within Belmont Regional Park. It is limited to the restoration, relocation and biodiversity-management activities described in the application.

Wildlife Act approval

Schedule 7, clause 2(1)(n) requires proof and details of consultation, including consultation with hapū or iwi, that is specific to the wildlife impacts of the proposed activities.

Consultation relevant to the Wildlife Act approval has addressed indigenous lizard salvage and relocation, receptor-site selection, habitat enhancement, release methods, monitoring, long-term management and the relationship between wildlife management and the wider ecological offset and restoration package. The relevant consultation is reflected in the Wildlife Act Approval Application and the Lizard Management Plan.

Archaeological authority

Schedule 8, clause 2(1)(i) requires the archaeological authority application to state whether consultation has taken place with tangata whenua, the owner of the relevant land and any other person likely to be affected. Where consultation has occurred, the application must provide details of the parties consulted and the tenor of the views expressed. Where consultation has not occurred or has not been completed, the reasons must be provided.

Consultation relevant to the archaeological authority has included engagement with Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, relevant iwi and affected landowners. That engagement informed the Archaeological Assessment, Archaeological Management Plan and the proposed conditions relating to archaeological investigations, accidental discovery and management responses.

The following sections describe the consultation and engagement undertaken with each party, the matters raised and how those matters informed the design, assessments, management plans and proposed conditions forming part of the Substantive Application.

3 Consultation Overview

Winstone adopted a continuation of the early and proactive consultation approach established during the land-exchange process, carrying forward relationships, communications channels, and engagement practices into the development of the Substantive Application.

Engagement methods were tailored to each party and included regular project meeting, hui, technical workshops, site visits, formal letters, email correspondence and circulation of draft technical reports and management plans.

3.1 Persons and entities identified

Three streams of consultation have been undertaken for the Substantive Application and are set out as follows:

- Iwi authorities and Treaty Settlement entities

These groups are identified in the Iwi Engagement Report.

- Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika
- Te Āti Awa
- Ngāti Toa Rangatira
- Muaūpoko Tribal Authority
- Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā Trust

- Local authorities

- Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC)
- Hutt City Council (HCC)

- Administering agencies

- The Department of Conservation (DoC)
- Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT)

- Holder of interest in the land

- Transpower
- Queens Elizabeth the Second National Trust (QEII)
- Waka Kotahi (New Zealand Transport Agency)

- Adjacent landowners and properties as a they relate to the subdivision, OBDA development and the offset areas identified in Part B.

- 209 Liverton Road
- 20A Drummond Crescent
- 131 Liverton Road
- 228 Hill Road
- 116 Liverton Road

- 90 Kaitangata Crescent
- 173 Liverton Road
- 199 Liverton Road
- 81B Kaitangata Crescent
- 89 Kaitangata Crescent
- 65B Liverton Road
- 198 Liverton Road
- 180 Kaitangata Crescent
- 160 Kaitanaga Crescent
- 138 Kaitanaga Crescent
- 81D Kaitangata Crescent
- 92 Liverton Road
- 87 Kaitanga Crescent
- 95 Liverton Road
- 87A Kaitangata Crescent
- 87B Kaitangata Crescent
- 320 Belmont Road
- 588 Paremata Haywards Road
- 200 Liverton Road
- 81C Kaitangata Crescent
- 148 Liverton Road
- 146 Liverton Road
- 134 Liverton Road
- 65 Liverton Road
- 65A Liverton Road
- 230 Hill Road
- 205 Liverton Road
- 174 Liverton Road
- 204 Liverton Road
- 184 Liverton Road
- 110 Kaitangata Crescent

Refer to Appendix A, A.1, A.2 and A.3 for maps.

- Tenants of Winstone
 - Firth Industries (a division of Fletcher Concrete and Infrastructure Limited)
 - Holcim (New Zealand) Limited
 - Fulton Hogan
- Other groups
 - Fish & Game
 - Game Animal Council
 - New Zealand Conservation Authority
 - Wellington Conservation Board
 - Friends of Belmont Regional Park

A detailed chronology of consultation, including the dates, attendees, methods of engagement, matters discussed and actions arising, is provided in the Consultation Register at Appendix B.

This report should be read alongside the Iwi Engagement Report prepared by Wikaira Consulting at Part A: Appendix A.6. The Iwi Engagement Report provides the detailed statutory and cultural context for engagement with iwi authorities and Treaty settlement entities, records the cultural values and views identified through that engagement, and explains how iwi feedback has informed the Project.

Together, the two reports provide a consolidated record of consultation undertaken for the Substantive Application and explain how the feedback received has informed:

- the design and staging of the proposed Overburden Disposal Area;
- specialist technical assessments;
- ecological offset, restoration and rehabilitation measures;
- environmental management and monitoring requirements;
- management plans; and
- Winstone's proposed condition framework

4 Consultation Approach

Consultation on the Substantive Approvals has occurred over an extended period and has involved regular, structured engagement with key parties, including local authorities, iwi authorities, administering agencies, holders of interests, and other stakeholders identified under the FTAA (Appendix B)

Engagement with Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC) and Hutt City Council (HCC) continued throughout the preparation of the Substantive Application. This included regular meetings, technical workshops, and site visits to discuss the evolving design of the Overburden Disposal Area (OBDA), hydrological and ecological matters, recreation considerations, and the consenting pathway under the FTAA along with approval related discussions (wildlife and concession and Belmont Regional Park offset package) Draft specialist assessments were shared with both councils to ensure early visibility of technical work, enable feedback to be incorporated, and support alignment of district and regional requirements.

Building on the relationships established through the land-exchange consultation, Winstone maintained ongoing correspondence with iwi authorities, providing updated information as technical work progressed and ensuring opportunities for continued engagement. This included targeted follow-up with key contacts identified during the land-exchange process and provision of draft ecological, hydrological, and design material where relevant to iwi interests. Engagement with iwi authorities was undertaken through a combination of hui, site visits, workshops, and ongoing correspondence. This approach enabled cultural values and aspirations to be identified early and provided opportunities for iwi input into ecological restoration, biodiversity enhancement, environmental management, and long-term stewardship initiatives.

Consultation was also undertaken with administering agencies including the Department of Conservation (DOC) and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT), holder of interest such as Transpower and QEII National Trust, neighbouring landowners, environmental organisations, and other stakeholders identified through the Fast-Track Approvals Act process. The objective was to ensure stakeholders understand the proposal, had opportunities to provide feedback, and could identify issues requiring consideration during the development of the substantive application.

4.1 Iwi Authorities and Treaty Settlement Entities

The Iwi Engagement Report, prepared by Wikaira Consulting provides a comprehensive account of iwi engagement undertaken for the Belmont Quarry Substantive Application. It outlines the statutory context for iwi engagement under sections 11 and 29 of the FTAA and sets out the cultural, historical, and Treaty settlement frameworks relevant to the project area.

The report identifies all iwi authorities, hapū, and Treaty settlement entities with interests in the project area, describes the cultural landscape and values associated with Belmont Regional Park, and summarises the statutory areas, protocols, and redress provisions that inform iwi expectations and engagement.

The iwi with identified interests in the Project area were determined through review of Te Kahui Mangai, the Ministry for the Environment's section 18 assessment, Treaty settlement legislation and relationship established through the earlier land exchange process. The mana whenua identified with interests in the Project area were:

- Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika / Te Ati Awa; and
- Ngāti Toa Rangatira

Consultation was also undertaken with Muaūpoko Tribal Authority, and Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā due to their recognised interests within the wider area.

Engagement included hui, site visits technical workshops, circulation of project and specialist information, correspondence and formal notices of intention of lodgement.

Taranaki Whānui has prepared a Cultural Values Assessment and Te Runanga o Toa Rangatira provided a written response (Part A: Appendix A.6 Iwi Engagement Report; Appendix D and E).

The Iwi Engagement Report Part A: Appendix A.6 records iwi feedback on cultural values, environmental effects, hydrology, taonga species, wetlands, headwater streams, and long-term landscape change, and outlines how this feedback has informed the project design, technical assessments, and proposed management plans. It includes detailed cultural values assessments, written responses from iwi authorities, and recommendations relating to ecological restoration, species protection, monitoring, and adaptive management. The Iwi Engagement Report also addresses the consultation requirements associated with Wildlife Act approval and archaeological authority and provides a clear statement of how iwi views have shaped and informed the development of the Substantive Application.

4.2 Relevant Local Authorities

In accordance with sections 11 and 29 of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 (FTAA), the relevant local authorities for the Belmont Quarry Substantive Application are Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC) and Hutt City Council (HCC).

Consultation with both councils has been ongoing since early project scoping in 2024, and this engagement directly informed the development of the land-exchange proposal. Winstone also had earlier informal discussions with GWRC regarding a potential land exchange dating back to 2018.

Consultation with the councils included:

- regular planning and project meetings;
- technical workshops;
- specialist site visits;
- circulation and review of draft technical assessments;
- discussions regarding management plans;
- coordination of regional and district consent requirements; and
- development and review of the applicant's proposed conditions.

The meeting records and technical review correspondence relating to GWRC and HCC are provided in Appendix C.1.

4.2.1 Greater Wellington Regional Council

Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC) is a relevant local authority for the Project under the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024. GWRC has been consulted in three distinct capacities:

- as the regional planning and consent authority;
- as the statutory manager of relevant reserve land within Belmont Regional Park; and
- as a requiring authority for the designation applying to relevant park land.

Winstone initially discussed the potential land exchange with GWRC in 2018. More structured engagement commenced during development of the land-exchange proposal in 2024 and continued through preparation of the Substantive Application.

Consultation has included regular project meetings, technical workshops, specialist site visits, circulation and review of draft technical assessments, discussions about the proposed ecological offset and restoration package, and review of proposed consent conditions. Relevant meeting records and correspondence are contained in Appendices C.1–C.1.3.

GWRC as regional planning and consent authority

Consultation with GWRC's environmental regulation, planning and technical specialists on the Substantive Application commenced in February 2026 and continued throughout preparation of the application.

The principal matters considered with GWRC included:

- terrestrial and freshwater ecological effects;

- biodiversity offset and restoration requirements;
- hydrology, streams and wetlands;
- erosion and sediment control;
- water-quality monitoring;
- air discharges and dust management;
- contaminated land;
- management plans and monitoring requirements; and
- the structure and content of the proposed regional consent conditions.

Draft specialist assessments were provided to GWRC for review. Feedback received from GWRC informed refinement of the ecological, hydrological, erosion and sediment control, contaminated land and air-quality assessments. It also informed the management-plan framework and proposed conditions.

Workshops involving GWRC planning, ecology and parks representatives were particularly important in developing the ecological offset and restoration package. These discussions assisted in identifying potential restoration areas within Belmont Regional Park and informed the proposed indigenous planting, wetland enhancement, riparian restoration, habitat creation, monitoring and long-term management arrangements.

The relevant technical review comments and Winstone's responses are provided in Appendix C.1.2.

GWRC as statutory park and reserve manager

The portion of Dry Creek Recreation Reserve relevant to the Project is Crown-owned reserve land controlled and managed by GWRC as part of the wider Belmont Regional Park. Winstone has therefore consulted GWRC separately in its capacity as the statutory manager of that land.

This engagement has addressed:

- the location and suitability of ecological offset and restoration areas;
- ecological restoration and indigenous planting;
- wetland creation and enhancement;
- riparian restoration;
- swamp maire relocation and enhancement;
- lizard receptor sites and translocation activities;
- public access and recreational use;
- operational access and implementation requirements;
- consistency with the management objectives for Belmont Regional Park; and
- long-term maintenance, monitoring and stewardship responsibilities.

GWRC provided written in-principle support on 15 June 2026 for the use of identified areas within Belmont Regional Park for biodiversity restoration and enhancement activities associated with the Project. That correspondence records that the proposed restoration activities are generally consistent with the long-term management intent for the land and are not known to conflict with programmed GWRC works.

GWRC's in-principle support is subject to the Project obtaining the necessary statutory approvals and Winstone and GWRC establishing appropriate operational arrangements for activities undertaken within the Regional Park. The correspondence is therefore relied on as evidence of GWRC's support in principle and should not be interpreted as unconditional approval of every activity proposed by the Project.

Winstone has also sought GWRC's written agreement, in its capacity as statutory manager, for the ecological restoration and species-management activities included in the precautionary Reserves Act approval application. This includes the proposed relocation of lizards to a receptor site within Belmont Regional Park. The status and scope of GWRC's written agreement are recorded in Appendix C.1.3.

GWRC as requiring authority

GWRC has also been consulted in its capacity as the requiring authority responsible for the designation applying to relevant parts of Belmont Regional Park.

GWRC has provided written approval under the Resource Management Act 1991 in relation to the Project works affecting the designated land. That approval relates specifically to GWRC's role as requiring authority and the potential effect of the proposed works on the purpose of the designation.

The requiring-authority approval is separate from:

- GWRC's role as regional consent authority;
- GWRC's role as statutory park and reserve manager;
- any written agreement required for activities on reserve land;
- the Crown land-exchange application; and
- the resource consents and other approvals sought through the Fast-track process.

Overall, consultation with GWRC has informed the regional consenting approach, specialist assessments, ecological restoration package, management plans and proposed conditions. Matters that require further operational agreement or detailed implementation planning with GWRC are identified in the relevant management plans and proposed conditions.

4.2.2 Hutt City Council

Hutt City Council (HCC) is the territorial authority for the Project area and a relevant local authority under the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024. HCC has been consulted in three distinct capacities:

- as the territorial planning and consent authority;
- as the owner of the Heffernan Block, which forms part of the proposed ecological offset and restoration package; and
- as the road-controlling authority responsible for the unformed legal road affected by the proposed subdivision.

Engagement with HCC commenced during early project scoping in 2024 and continued through the land-exchange process and preparation of the Substantive Application. This engagement provided HCC with ongoing visibility of the Project and opportunities to comment on its design, technical assessments, subdivision arrangements and proposed conditions.

Relevant meeting records, technical comments and correspondence are provided in Appendices C.1–C.1.4.

HCC as territorial planning and consent authority

Consultation with HCC’s planning and technical specialists addressed:

- district planning and land-use requirements;
- the proposed subdivision and survey scheme;
- landscape and visual effects;
- residential amenity;
- noise;
- terrestrial ecology;
- geotechnical stability and design verification;
- contaminated land;
- archaeological matters;
- transport and access; and
- the structure and content of the proposed district consent conditions.

Draft technical assessments were provided to HCC for review. HCC also engaged technical specialists to review relevant aspects of the application, including the proposed subdivision, landscape and visual effects, ecology, geotechnical design, contaminated land and noise.

A site visit was held in February 2026 to enable HCC officers and technical specialists to view the existing quarry, proposed OBDA area, surrounding landforms and relationship of the Project to nearby residential areas. This assisted HCC to understand the scale, staging and physical context of the proposed works.

Feedback received from HCC informed:

- refinement of the subdivision and survey scheme plans;
- the inclusion of additional landscape viewpoints and information;
- further assessment of potential effects on nearby residential properties;
- clarification of the relationship between landscape rehabilitation and ecological restoration;
- refinement of geotechnical verification and reporting requirements; and
- development of the proposed district consent conditions.

The relevant technical review comments and Winstone’s responses are provided in Appendix C.1.2.

HCC as owner of the Heffernan Block

HCC owns the Heffernan Block, which forms an important component of the ecological offset and restoration package proposed for the Project.

Consultation with HCC in its capacity as landowner has addressed:

- the suitability of the Heffernan Block for indigenous restoration;
- wetland creation and enhancement;

- riparian planting;
- ecological connectivity;
- pest plant and animal management;
- access for planting, maintenance and monitoring;
- compatibility with existing and planned uses of the land; and
- long-term management and stewardship responsibilities.

Following review by HCC's relevant planning, parks and ecology personnel, HCC confirmed that it considered the Heffernan Block to be ecologically suitable and technically feasible for the proposed restoration programme. HCC also advised that it had no objection, from a planning and ecological perspective, to the proposed offset package continuing through the Fast-track approvals process.

This correspondence records HCC's support for the proposed use of the Heffernan Block in principle. It should not be interpreted as approval of the wider Project or as authorisation for activities beyond HCC's role as landowner.

To the extent that the precautionary Reserves Act approval relates to reserve land owned or managed by HCC, the status and scope of the written agreement required under Schedule 6, clause 3(1)(m) of the FTAA are recorded in Appendix C.1.4.

HCC as road-controlling authority

An unformed legal road is located within the area affected by the proposed subdivision. HCC has therefore also been consulted in its capacity as the road-controlling authority.

The Substantive Application does not seek approval to stop or otherwise alter the legal status of the road. Any road-stopping process or other approval required to change the road's legal status will be progressed separately under the applicable statutory process.

Consultation with HCC has addressed the relationship between the proposed subdivision, the unformed legal road and the separate road-stopping process. The subdivision plans and application documents identify the road and clearly distinguish the approvals sought through the Fast-track process from any subsequent decision required from HCC as road-controlling authority.

Overall, consultation with HCC has informed the subdivision design, technical assessments, ecological restoration package, geotechnical verification framework and proposed conditions. Any matters requiring further landowner or road-controlling authority approval are identified separately and are not represented as having been authorised through HCC's planning review of the Substantive Application.

4.3 Administering Agencies

4.3.1 Department of Conservation

The Department of Conservation (DOC) has statutory functions relevant to the Crown land exchange, protected wildlife and conservation values affected by the Project.

The land proposed to be exchanged by the Crown includes part of Dry Creek Recreation Reserve. That land forms part of the wider Belmont Regional Park but is controlled and managed by GWRC.

DOC should therefore not be described as the owner or manager of Belmont Regional Park as a whole. Its involvement relates to its statutory responsibilities for the Crown land exchange, conservation values and the Wildlife Act approval sought for the Project.

Consultation with DOC commenced during development of the land-exchange proposal and continued through preparation of the Substantive Application. The relevant correspondence and consultation records are provided in Appendix D.1.

Crown land exchange

While section 32A does not apply to this Project because the land exchange application was lodged before that provision came into force, Winstone has consulted the Director-General of Conservation before lodging the land-exchange application.

Consultation relevant to the land exchange has addressed:

- the land proposed to be exchanged by the Crown;
- the land proposed to be acquired by the Crown;
- the respective conservation values of the land parcels;
- the existing status, ownership, management and use of the land;
- registered and other interests affecting the land;
- the relationship of the proposal to Belmont Regional Park;
- ecological, recreational, landscape and cultural values;
- relevant Treaty settlement provisions and protocols; and
- the ecological restoration and enhancement measures associated with the proposed exchange.

During the earlier listed-project assessment, DOC identified that the proposed exchange includes part of Dry Creek Recreation Reserve, which is controlled and managed by GWRC. DOC also identified that Belmont Regional Park is within the Port Nicholson Block Settlement protocol area and that the proposed exchange may engage relevant Ngāti Toa Rangatira settlement protocols. These matters informed the identification of relevant iwi authorities and Treaty settlement entities and the subsequent iwi engagement undertaken for the Project.

The land-exchange application separately summarises the consultation undertaken with the Director-General and explains how that consultation informed the proposal.

Statutory notification

In addition to the earlier land-exchange engagement, Winstone formally notified DOC on 26 June 2026 of its intention to lodge the Belmont Quarry Development Substantive Application.

DOC acknowledged the notice and advised that it would be better placed to provide detailed comments once draft application material was available. Winstone subsequently provided further information about the staged OBDA development, ecological effects, proposed offset and restoration package, approvals sought and relevant management measures.

The statutory notice, DOC's acknowledgement and subsequent correspondence are included in Appendix D.1.

Wildlife Act approval

Consultation with DOC has also addressed the Wildlife Act approval required for the salvage and relocation of indigenous lizards and the management of protected wildlife within the proposed OBDA footprint.

The matters discussed included:

- the species and habitats potentially affected;
- pre-clearance survey and salvage methods;
- staging of vegetation clearance;
- temporary holding and handling requirements;
- the location and suitability of proposed receptor sites;
- habitat enhancement and predator management;
- release and translocation methods;
- post-release monitoring;
- performance measures and reporting; and
- long-term management of the receptor sites.

On 20 July 2026, Winstone presented the proposed staged development of the OBDA to DOC and provided the draft Lizard Management Plan for review. This provided DOC with an opportunity to comment on the proposed salvage, relocation, receptor-site and monitoring framework before the Wildlife Act application was finalised.

The consultation undertaken with DOC on matters specific to wildlife impacts is recorded in the Wildlife Act Approval Application and the Lizard Management Plan, as required by Schedule 7, clause 2(1)(n) of the FTAA.

Concession (Reserves Act approval) and ecological restoration

DOC has also been engaged in relation to the precautionary Reserves Act approval sought for restoration and species-management activities on reserve land. Those activities include ecological offset planting, wetland and riparian restoration, swamp maire relocation, lizard translocation and associated ecological management.

This engagement is distinct from consultation with GWRC as the statutory manager of the relevant reserve land. Consultation with DOC relates to the Crown's interest in the land, the conservation purpose and values of the reserve and the relationship between the proposed activities, the Crown land exchange and the wider ecological restoration package.

Consultation with DOC remained ongoing during preparation of the application. Any matters not resolved before lodgement, together with the process for further engagement during detailed management-plan development and implementation, are identified in the relevant application documents and proposed conditions.

Engagement with DOC is continuing in relation to the wildlife approval and finalisation of the Lizard Management Plan.

4.3.2 Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT)

Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT) is the statutory authority responsible for archaeological heritage under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014. The Substantive Application includes an application for an archaeological authority to modify or destroy archaeological sites that may be affected by the Project.

Schedule 8, clause 2(1)(i) of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 requires the archaeological authority application to state whether consultation has taken place with tangata whenua, the relevant landowner and any other person likely to be affected. Where consultation has occurred, the application must identify the parties consulted and record the tenor of the views expressed.

Consultation with HNZPT commenced during preparation of the archaeological assessment and continued through development of the Substantive Application. The engagement included meetings, correspondence and the provision of draft archaeological documents for review.

The principal matters discussed with HNZPT included:

- the known archaeological context of the Project area;
- the potential for previously unrecorded archaeological material to be encountered;
- the scope and methodology of archaeological investigations;
- the proposed staging and timing of archaeological work;
- the relationship between vegetation clearance, earthworks and archaeological investigations;
- procedures for managing archaeological discoveries;
- the role of tangata whenua in archaeological investigations and discovery procedures;
- reporting and information requirements;
- the competence and approval of persons undertaking archaeological work; and
- the proposed archaeological authority conditions.

Winstone provided HNZPT with draft versions of the Archaeological Assessment, Archaeological Management Plan and proposed conditions relating to archaeological matters. HNZPT reviewed these documents and provided comments on the investigation methodology, management procedures and proposed conditions.

HNZPT's feedback informed refinement of:

- the scope and sequencing of archaeological investigations;
- requirements for archaeological monitoring and recording;
- the procedures applying where archaeological material is identified;
- the accidental discovery protocol;
- notification and reporting requirements;
- provisions for tangata whenua involvement; and
- the proposed archaeological authority conditions.

Consultation with tangata whenua is addressed in the Iwi Engagement Report at Part A: Appendix A.6. Consultation with relevant landowners and other potentially affected persons is addressed in the Consultation Register at Appendix B.

The consultation undertaken does not constitute HNZPT approval of the wider Project. It has assisted in ensuring that the archaeological authority application contains the information required under Schedule 8 of the FTAA and that the Archaeological Management Plan and proposed conditions provide an appropriate framework for investigating, recording and managing archaeological material.

The relevant correspondence, meeting records, comments and updated documents are provided in Appendix D.2.

4.4 Holders of Interest and Other Stakeholders

In accordance with sections 11 and 29 of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 (FTAA), consultation has been undertaken with parties who hold legal or operational interests in land or assets potentially affected by the Substantive Application.

For this project, the primary holders of an interest are Transpower New Zealand Limited, which owns and operates national grid assets within and adjacent to the project area, and the QEII National Trust, which administers the covenant land subject to the land-exchange proposal and the subsequent subdivision.

Engagement with both organisations has continued from the land-exchange process into the development of the Substantive Application.

4.4.1 Transpower

Transpower New Zealand Limited (Transpower) owns and operates National Grid infrastructure within and adjacent to the Project area. Its infrastructure and associated easement, access, safety and maintenance requirements give Transpower a direct legal and operational interest in the Project.

Winstone identified Transpower as a holder of a relevant interest for the purposes of the FTAA consultation process. Consultation commenced during development of the land-exchange proposal and continued through preparation of the Substantive Application.

The principal matters discussed with Transpower included:

- the location of National Grid transmission lines and supporting structures;
- registered easements and other property interests;
- operational and emergency access to National Grid assets;
- required safety clearances from transmission lines and structures;
- earthworks and overburden placement near National Grid infrastructure;
- vegetation and planting restrictions within the transmission corridor;
- the location and species composition of ecological offset planting;
- ongoing inspection, maintenance and asset-replacement requirements; and
- consultation requirements during detailed design and implementation.

Consultation with Transpower directly informed refinement of the proposed OBDA footprint. Approximately 0.6 hectares of the previously assessed OBDA area beneath the National Grid transmission lines was removed from the proposed footprint. This avoids overburden placement beneath the lines and reduces the potential for conflict with Transpower's access, safety and maintenance requirements. The relevant design refinement is shown in Appendix H.

The National Grid transmission corridor also crosses part of the proposed ecological restoration area within the Heffernan Block. Detailed planting design for that area will therefore need to account for:

- minimum electrical safety clearances;
- restrictions on vegetation height;
- access to transmission structures and lines;
- the mature height and growth characteristics of proposed plant species;
- maintenance and vegetation-management requirements; and
- Transpower's ability to operate, inspect, maintain and replace its assets.

The detailed planting plan had not been finalised at the time of consultation. The proposed management framework and conditions therefore require further engagement with Transpower before planting is undertaken within or near the National Grid corridor.

Transpower advised that its requirements could be managed through the revised OBDA footprint, protection of access and safety requirements, appropriate planting controls and continued engagement during detailed design and implementation.

Consultation with Transpower has informed:

- removal of the area beneath the transmission lines from the OBDA footprint;
- protection of operational and emergency access;
- recognition of National Grid safety and maintenance requirements;
- the approach to planting within the Heffernan Block;
- the relevant ecological and landscape management plans; and
- the proposed consent conditions.

The consultation undertaken with Transpower, including its comments and Winstone's responses, is recorded in Appendices B and E.1. The OBDA design refinement resulting from this engagement is shown in Appendix H.

4.4.2 Queens Elizabeth the Second National Trust

The Queen Elizabeth II National Trust (QEII) holds registered open-space covenant interests over land associated with the proposed subdivision and Crown land exchange.

Open Space Covenant 10476608.1 is registered against Records of Title WN31B/39 and WN31D/969. These titles are owned by Fletcher Concrete and Infrastructure Limited and include land proposed to be subdivided as part of the wider land-exchange arrangements.

Winstone consulted QEII because the proposed subdivision, land exchange and any subsequent changes in land ownership must appropriately recognise and provide for the existing covenant interests.

The principal matters considered through consultation included:

- the location and extent of the existing QEII covenant;
- the relationship between the covenant boundaries and the proposed subdivision boundaries;
- the proposed allocation of the covenanted land between the new lots;
- the effect of the Crown land exchange and any change in ownership on the covenant;
- continued protection and management of the covenanted values;
- access, fencing, pest management and other management responsibilities;
- whether any amendment, replacement, surrender or new covenant documentation may be required; and
- the information and approvals required by QEII before the subdivision and land exchange can be completed.

Feedback received from QEII during the earlier land-exchange process was taken into account in preparing the draft subdivision scheme plans. The subdivision has been designed to identify the covenanted land clearly and to ensure that the existing registered interests are not inadvertently extinguished or compromised through the creation of the proposed new lots.

Consultation with QEII remained ongoing during preparation of the Substantive Application. QEII's comments and the status of any outstanding covenant or approval requirements are recorded in Appendices B and E.2.

4.5 Additional Consultation

Consultation has also been undertaken with a range of groups who have an interest in the Belmont Quarry project and its surrounding environment.

Engagement with these groups has been ongoing throughout the development of both the land-exchange proposal and the Substantive Application. This has included meetings, site visits, correspondence, and the sharing of draft information where relevant. Their perspectives have contributed to a broader understanding of park use, environmental values, and community expectations, and have supported the development of a well-informed and responsive proposal.

4.5.1 Tenants and occupiers

The Belmont Quarry and Dry Creek sites accommodate commercial operations undertaken by:

- Firth Industries, a division of Fletcher Concrete and Infrastructure Limited;
- Fulton Hogan Limited; and
- Holcim (New Zealand) Limited

These parties occupy or operate from established areas within the wider quarry and Dry Creek sites. They were engaged because of their existing operational presence and the need to ensure that the

proposed OBDA, subdivision and associated works would not unnecessarily interfere with their activities.

The principal matters considered included:

- the relationship between the Project footprint and existing occupied areas;
- continued vehicle and operational access;
- internal traffic movements;
- existing services and infrastructure;
- construction sequencing;
- potential dust, noise and other operational effects;
- site health and safety requirements; and
- continuity of the occupiers' existing operations.

The proposed OBDA and the land directly affected by the proposed subdivision are located outside the areas currently occupied for these commercial operations. The Project does not propose physical works within the occupiers' existing operational areas.

On that basis, the Project is not expected to prevent the continued use of those areas. Existing access, servicing and operational requirements will continue to be managed through the quarry's operational arrangements and the environmental management measures proposed as part of the Substantive Application.

The occupiers have been kept informed through the earlier land-exchange process and during preparation of the Substantive Application. Details of the information provided, responses received and any operational matters raised are recorded in the Consultation Register at Appendix B.

Winstone had not obtained written approvals from the tenants and occupiers at the time this report was prepared. The Substantive Application does not rely on written approval from these parties. Continued engagement will be undertaken where detailed implementation or construction planning has the potential to affect access, services or existing operations.

4.5.2 Waka Kotahi

Waka Kotahi (NZTA) had previous interest in the areas affected by the subdivision affected by the land exchange associated with the project. Waka Kotahi advised that its earlier interest related to potential offset planting required for the State Highway 58 Safety Improvements Project. Waka Kotahi since then has identified an alternative planting location within the Belmont Regional Park outside the area subject to the proposed land exchange, and confirmed that it no longer requires access to or use of the DOC-Give land subjected to the subdivision, and confirmed that it no longer requires access to or use of the land exchange area for offset planting purposes.

4.5.3 Friends of Belmont Regional Park

The Friends of Belmont Regional Park has been one of the more actively engaged community stakeholders throughout both the land exchange and development of the substantive application. Since April 2025 consultation with the Friends of Belmont Regional Park has included meetings, correspondence, stakeholder updates and Winstone has offered site visit for member of the Friends of Belmont Regional Park to walk through the land part of the exchange.

Over this time, the group has raised concerns as follows, a summary of how Winstone has addressed this is covered in Section 7, Table 1.

- loss of Regional Park land and associated recreational values
- ecological effect
- wetland impacts
- swamp maire habitat
- ecological connectivity
- pest management
- landscape and visual effects

While the Friends of Belmont Regional Park continue to oppose the proposal, consultation with the group has led to the refinement of the substantive application and in particular how ecological effects are managed (Appendix B and G.2).

4.5.4 Adjacent Landowners

On 17 June 2026, Winstone wrote to 11 neighbouring landowners and occupiers identified by reference to the land-exchange proposal and Project footprint as they stood at that time. The purpose of those letters was to provide information about the proposed land exchange and associated OBDA development and to invite feedback from the properties then identified as being most directly relevant.

The ecological offset and restoration package was subsequently enlarged and refined during preparation of the Substantive Application. That refinement resulted in a broader current schedule of properties associated with the subdivision, OBDA and offset areas, as recorded in Section 3.1 and Appendices A–A.3. Accordingly, the 17 June 2026 letters were not sent to every property appearing in the current schedule. The list below records the recipients of that point-in-time consultation and should not be read as the complete current adjacent-property schedule.

Engagement included property-specific letters sent on 17 June 2026 (Appendix B and G.1). Letters were sent to:

- 87B Kaitangata Crescent
- 89 Kaitangata Crescent
- 92 Liverton Road
- 104 Kaitangata Crescent
- 116 Liverton Road
- 148 Liverton Road
- 174 Liverton Road
- 180 Kaitangata Crescent
- 184 Liverton Road
- 198 Liverton Road
- 200 Liverton Road

A direct response to this letter was received from only one neighbouring property [REDACTED] (Appendix G.1A).

Topics raised by that responsive letter included:

- landscape and visual effects
- dust and air quality
- noise
- operational effects

Feedback generally reflected a desire to understand the project and whether their properties will be affected. Opportunities for continued engagement remain available should neighbouring landowners have further questions during application processing. Winstone responded by providing additional information regarding the proposal, making project representatives available to discuss potential effects and explaining the environmental the management and mitigation measures proposed as part of the substantive application.

4.5.5 Fish and Game

Fish and Game New Zealand is a party listed under FTAA. The group was initially contacted by Winstone during the preparation of the land exchange where it was confirmed that the waterways immediately around the site did not have any game fishing, however, the Te Awa Kairangi was the ultimate receiving environment. Fish & Game considered the immediate site unlikely to provide significant sports fishing because of fish-passage constraints but sought assurance that erosion and sediment controls and consent conditions would minimise sediment discharged to the the river. This feedback informed the emphasis on water quality performance standards, monitoring and incident-response provisions (Appendix F.3).

A further online meeting was held on 7 July 2026 to discuss the staged development of the OBDA, the proposed Erosion and Sediment Control Plan, sediment-treatment measures and water-quality monitoring. Fish & Game reiterated that its principal interest related to the effective management of erosion and sediment discharges and requested an opportunity to review the proposed conditions during the formal comments stage.

Fish & Game's feedback informed the emphasis placed on downstream water-quality protection within the Substantive Application. The proposed effects-management framework includes stage-specific erosion and sediment controls, water-quality performance standards, rainfall-triggered monitoring, auditing, incident response and corrective-action requirements. The proposed conditions also require an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan, Site-Specific Erosion and Sediment Control Plans and, where chemical treatment is used, a Flocculation Management Plan. These measures are intended to minimise sediment discharge to tributaries and ultimately Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River

4.5.6 New Zealand Game Animal Council

The New Zealand Game Animal Council was identified as a relevant organisation because of its statutory interest in game animals, public hunting and access to hunting opportunities. It is referred to in the FTAA in relation to applications for concessions, land exchanges and wildlife approvals. Winstone initially contacted the Council during the land-exchange phase by email, providing an overview of the Belmont Quarry Development and inviting the Council to engage or

meet with the Project team. Following further correspondence, the Council advised that it did not have concerns regarding the proposal and did not intend to provide comments at that stage.

Engagement continued during preparation of the Substantive Application. On 27 July 2026, Winstone provided updated information on the proposed biodiversity-offset planting within Belmont Regional Park, including the proposed revegetation of the Heffernan Block and the proposed swamp maire planting area. This information was provided so that the Council could consider whether the offset and restoration proposals could affect public hunting opportunities or game-animal interests (Appendix B and F.2).

The Council reviewed the updated information and confirmed that its position remained unchanged. It raised no concerns and had no further comments on the proposal at that time. The Council requested that it be informed if future information indicates that the Project or associated ecological restoration measures could affect public hunting opportunities. No Project refinements were required in response to the Council's feedback, but Winstone has recorded its request for further engagement if the relevant circumstances change.

4.5.7 New Zealand Conservation Authority

Winstone reached out to the Authority to provide Project update and Substantive Application information on 14 June 2026. No response has been received from the Authority .

4.5.8 Wellington Conservation Board

As part of the land exchange engagement with the Wellington Conservation Board, it was identified their interest was on ecological connectivity, weed and pest management and had requested Winstone consider this part of the substantive application.

Winstone reached out to the Board on 14 June 2026 to schedule in a meeting and discuss the substantive application. The Board invited Winstone to present at a Board meeting on 31 July 2026, however, no appropriate Project team was available to present on that day and an alternative date could not be arranged prior to lodgement. Winstone's project team will continue to engage with the Wellington Conservation Board.

5 How consultation has informed the Substantive Application

Section 43(2)(a) of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 requires a substantive application for a listed project to include the consultation information required by section 13(4), as modified for a listed project. This includes a summary of consultation undertaken, responses received through the statutory notification process and how that consultation and those responses have informed the Project.

The consultation undertaken for the Belmont Quarry Development, including the matters raised and Winstone's responses, is summarised below and recorded in further detail in the Consultation Register at Appendix B.

Consultation has informed the Project design, technical assessments, ecological offset and restoration package, management plans and proposed conditions. It has also identified matters requiring further assessment, operational agreement or continued engagement during detailed design and implementation.

5.1 Expert Reports

The consultation with GWRC and HCC has influenced the preparation of technical assessments associated with the proposal. Draft reports were circulated to both Council for review allowing technical feedback to be incorporated before finalisation. Feedback was received on the following reports:

<u>GWRC</u>	<u>HCC</u>
• ecological assessment • hydrology • erosion and sediment control • contamination • air quality	• ecological assessment • archaeology • survey scheme plans • geotechnical matters • landscape and visual • noise

This process enabled technical matters to be resolved early and ensured consistency between the application and expectation of both councils.

Consultations also informed assessment methodologies, identification of key environmental risks, monitoring requirements and adaptative management provisions proposed within specialist management plans.

5.2 Ecological offset and restoration strategy

One of the most significant outcomes of consultation has been development and refinement of the ecological offset and restoration package. Through workshops and ongoing discussions with Greater Wellington Regional Council planners, ecologist and parks staff, as well as consultation with iwi representatives, DOC and ecological specialists, Winstone refined its understanding of ecological values within both the project area and Belmont Regional Park. This consultation informed the proposed biodiversity offset methodology, the use of ecological accounting tools, identification of suitable relocation sites, wetland restoration opportunities and long-term ecological management objectives.

Feedback received resulted in further investigation of offset opportunities within the Belmont Regional Park, including restoration of retired pasture areas, wetland enhancement, lizard habitat creation and long-term indigenous revegetation. The consultation process ultimately informed Ecological Effects Assessment (Part B: Appendix B5), Ecological Offset Management Plan (Part B: Appendix B5.B), Landscape Rehabilitation and Ecological Management Plan (Part B: Appendix B5.C) and Lizard Management Plan forming part of the substantive application

5.3 Wildlife Management and Species Protection

Consultation with the Department of Conservation, iwi authorities and ecological specialists informed the proposed approach to wildlife management, particularly in relation to indigenous lizards and habitat management.

Discussions focused on relocation methodologies, habitat enhancement opportunities, receptor site suitability, monitoring requirements and long-term management outcomes. These discussions informed development of the draft lizard Management Plan (Part C: Appendix C.3) and the supporting Wildlife Act Permit Application (Part C).

5.4 Precautionary Concession (Reserves Act approval)

Consultation with GWRC, in its capacity as statutory manager of the relevant reserve land, identified that separate authorisation may be required for third-party lizard relocation and associated ecological restoration activities within Belmont Regional Park.

A review of the Belmont Regional Park Management Plan indicated that some of the proposed activities may fall within the definition of a managed activity. However, lizard relocation by a third party and some components of the wider ecological offset package are not specifically addressed by the management plan. The precise park-management, bylaw or policy provision requiring separate authorisation had not been definitively identified when the application was prepared.

To avoid an approval gap, Winstone has adopted a precautionary approach and seeks a Reserves Act approval under Schedule 6 of the FTAA. The approval covers:

- ecological offset and restoration planting;
- wetland creation and enhancement;
- riparian restoration;
- lizard translocation and associated receptor-site management;
- swamp mire relocation and enhancement; and
- monitoring, maintenance and associated ecological management activities.

The Reserves Act approval does not authorise quarrying, overburden disposal or exclusive occupation of reserve land. It is limited to the restoration and species-management activities proposed within Belmont Regional Park as part of the Project's ecological effects-management package.

Consultation on the restoration and species-management activities has been undertaken with relevant iwi, DOC, GWRC as statutory reserve manager and HCC as owner of the Heffernan Block. The status and scope of the written local-authority agreements required under Schedule 6, clause 3(1)(m), where applicable, are addressed in the Reserves Act application and Appendices C.1.3 and C.1.4.

5.5 Swamp maire and Taonga species management

Consultation with iwi representatives, ecological specialist, GWRC, DOC and Friends of Belmont Regional Park identified swamp maire (*Syzygium maire*) as a species of particular interest and significance within the project area. Enhancement of swamp maire populations and long term protection to manage the effects on the swamp maire was a common theme amongst the stakeholders.

Feedback received from parties contributed to refinement of the OBDA, as a result of this feedback received during the land exchange process and subsequently through consultation during the preparation of the substantive application, Winstone developed a three-stage management approach for swamp maire that aims to maximise the likelihood of successful species translocation and enhancement while contributing to a broader restoration outcome within Belmont Regional Park. This approach has informed the ecological mitigation and restoration framework proposed as part of the substantive application., and

The three-stage approach comprises:

1. Translocation of suitable swamp maire individuals (Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (Part B: Appendix B.5.C).
2. Propagation from cutting to retain the genetic variability of the original plants (Ecological Offset Management Plan, Part B: Appendix B5.B)
3. Collection of seed for propagation and nursey stock production and planting Ecological Offset Management Plan, Part B: Appendix B5.B)

Together, these measures provide a robust and complementary strategy that seeks to increase the number of swamp maire individuals within Belmont Regional Park over time. The approach reflects feedback received during consultation and aligns with the broader objectives of achieving long-term biodiversity enhancement and ecological restoration outcomes associated with the project.

5.6 Water quality and sediment management

Consultation with GWRC, DOC, Fish and Game New Zealand highlighted the importance of maintaining downstream water quality and minimising sediment discharges into receiving environments and ultimately Te Awa Kairangi / Hutt River.

GWRC's erosion and sediment specialist review resulted in refinements to the erosion and sediment control approach. These include stage-specific planning, limiting vegetation clearance to the area required for a particular stage, installation of primary controls prior to hand clearing in steep gullies where appropriate, progressively stabling exposed surfaces and protecting ecologically sensitive environments through additional treatment measures.

As a consequence, erosion and sediment control measure were further refined, including additional considerations of sediment treatment controls (including a two staged treatment control), monitoring requirements, management responses and protection of downstream aquatic values. These outcomes are reflected in the Erosion and Sediment Control

Plan (ESCP) and the indicative Stage-Specific Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (SSESCP), and Flocculant Management Plan (FMP) (see Part B: Appendix B4) , and the associated conditions.

5.7 Landscape and visual effects

HCC provided feedback on the Landscape Effects Assessment (Appendix C1.2) that resulted in additional contour information, clarification of retained land around the OBDA, integration of ecological information into the natural character assessment, and assessment of dwellings along Liverton Road.

Engagement with stakeholders confirmed the principal landscape mitigation is progressive rehabilitation of completed faces rather than attempting to screen the entire OBDA. The rehabilitation framework therefore includes topsoiling, hydroseeding, indigenous planting, managed natural regeneration, riparian restoration, enrichment planting, pest management and performance monitoring.

5.8 Air Quality and Dust

GWRC's air quality review resulted in additional analysis of representative meteorological information, historical complaints, cumulative dust sources, OBDA staging, topographic effects and historic monitoring data. The assessment was supplemented with a four-year meteorological dataset, information on previous overburden campaigns in Cottle Block and particle- travel calculations based on representative soil, clay and greywacke characteristics.

Engagement with GWRC specialist confirmed that progressive that limiting active disturbance area, progressive stabilisation and rehabilitation of the OBDA are important dust-control measures. These outcomes informed the Dust Management Plan conditions, including wind and weather triggers, inspection, complaint responses, corrective action and review requirement. These outcomes are presented in the Dust Management Plan (DMP) and the draft conditions.

5.9 Archaeological Management

Consultation with HNZPT assisted in refining the archaeological assessment and Archaeological Management Plan. Feedback provided during consultation informed investigations, methodologies, accidental discovery procedures and management responses proposed within the conditions framework. This engagement has helped ensure archaeological values will be appropriately managed through the life of the project.

5.10 ODBA Design

Transpower operate the national grid line and have a utility access located to the northern extent of the OBDA. Consultation with Transpower informed the design and management of

activities adjacent to National Grid infrastructure. Discussion focused on transmission line safety setbacks, planting restrictions, maintenance access requirements and long-term management obligations. As a result of this engagement, aspects of the proposal and offset planting strategy were refined to avoid conflicts with the National Grid line buffer zone and assets and to ensure future consultation requirements are reflected within management plans and consent conditions.

5.11 Geotechnical Design

Consultation with HCC and its Geotechnical Peer reviewers' ABuild focused on design assumptions, slope stability, seismic loading, groundwater conditions, liquefaction assessment and validation of geotechnical parameters during construction. Technical review highlighted the need for additional verification and staged investigations as the OBDA progresses.

In response, the geotechnical framework was refined to incorporate staged verification and adaptive management. This includes geotechnical verification testing, future investigation at critical stages of the OBDA, review of the fines cell stability and reassessment where site conditions differ from those anticipated during consent. These outcomes are reflected in the draft conditions proposed as part of the substantive application.

5.12 Consent Conditions Framework

The conditions framework was developed following consultation with GWRC, HCC, HNZPT, DOC and Transpower. The conditions require certified plans for erosion and sediment control, ecological offsets, landscape and ecological management, dust, contamination, long term rehabilitation and cultural management. They also establish pre-work triggers, staged implementation requirements, monitoring, reporting, complaints management, corrective actions, annual review and consent review mechanisms.

These conditions provide the regulatory mechanism through which commitments developed during consultation will be implemented. They include requirements for progressive rehabilitation, wetland and stream restoration, ecological offset, species management, water-quality standards, dust control measures, geotechnical verification and continued mana whenua engagement.

5.13 Summary

Overall, consultation has informed all key aspects of the substantive application. It has contributed to refinement of the ecological offset strategy, restoration proposal, wildlife management measures, technical assessments, erosion and sediment controls, infrastructure protection measures, archaeological management framework and consent conditions. The consultation process has enabled stakeholders to influence project development, identify matters requiring further assessment and help shape the environmental management framework proposed for the project. Through this iterative process, consultation has strengthened the overall quality and robustness

of the substantive application and assisted in developing a proposal that responds to the issues and opportunities raised by stakeholders.

6 Refinements made in response to consultation

Consultation undertaken throughout preparation of the substantive application resulted in a range of refinements to the project design, environmental management framework, technical assessment and proposed conditions. These refinements reflect issues raised by stakeholder specialist reviewers, councils and mana whenua.

6.1 Design refinement

Consultation resulted in the following refinements to the physical design and layout of the Project:

- Refinement of the OBDA footprint to avoid mature pukatea habitat, the south-eastern waterbody (pond) and higher-value natural inland wetland areas where practicable.
- Removal of approximately 0.6 hectare of the previously assessed footprint (Appendix H) beneath the National Grid transmission lines, avoiding development beneath those assets.
- Refinement of the staging methodology so vegetation clearance and disturbance occur progressively rather than across the full stage footprint at one time.
- Incorporation of planted amenity bunds to assist with visual screening of Stage 1 works.
- Refinement of stream reinstatement, riparian planting and wetland restoration design to support ecological and hydrological connectivity
- Identification and refinement of ecological offset and restoration areas within Belmont Regional Park, including the Heffernan Block
- Development of the three-parts swamp maire programme involving translocation, propagation from cutting and collection of seed for nursey production and restoration planting.
- Refinement of geotechnical design verification for OBDA/ quarry interface and fines cell stages.

6.2 Effects Management

Ecology

- Avoidance of higher-value wetland areas i.e. the pond located on the southeast of the OBDA.
- Refinement and development a comprehensive ecological management framework incorporating ecological offset, restoration, wetland enhancements, stream restoration, fauna management and pest management programmes.
- Preparation of an Ecological Offset Management Plan (EOMP) and Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) and supporting species management plans to guide implementation and long-term monitoring.

- Refinement of the biodiversity offset strategy to address the temporary loss of ecological values associated with vegetation clearance and the permanent loss of approximately 0.07 ha of wetland habitat.
- Additional focus on stream reinstatement, wetland restoration and habitat creation to ensure ecological function are restored following development of the OBDA.
- Development of a targeted swamp maire management programme incorporating translocation, seed collection, propagation from cuttings and restoration planting to increase the swamp maire populations within Belmont Regional Park over time.
- Strengthening of management measures for taonga species including ramarama, native lizards, through species-specific management and restoration initiatives.

Erosion Sediment Control

- Provision of Stage-Specific Erosion Sediment Control Plan (SSESCP) and Flocculant Management Plan (FMP) where chemical treatment is used.
- Progressive clearance and stabilisation, installation of primary controls before broader vegetation removal, and additional control in ecologically sensitive gullies.

Hydrology

- Inclusion of a wetland level monitor as part of the ecological monitoring framework through installation of water level sensors within potentially affected wetlands.
- Greater emphasis on hydrological connectivity, wetland condition, stream reinstatement and downstream freshwater values.

Landscape and visual

- Refinement of landscape and visual effects assessment to clearly demonstrate that the OBDA would not operated as a single exposed landform over its entire life, but would be progressively rehabilitated as areas are retired and final profiles are completed.
- Development of an onsite landscape plan referred to as Landscape and Ecological Management Plan Part B: Appendix B5.C, which sought to integrate landscape and ecological restoration objectives together.

Air quality

- Refinement of dust travel distances calculations using material characteristic representative of weathered greywacke soil and overburden material.
- Requirement for a certified Dust Management Plan prior to commencement of OBDA activities.

Geotechnical

- Refinement of adopted design criteria and Importance Level classification, including consideration of the staged development methodology and operational life of the OBDA.
- Development of construction-stage verification requirements to validate geotechnical parameters used in the design and enable refinement where required.
- Review and refinement of seismic loading assumptions, including consideration of seismic amplification effects and sensitivity testing

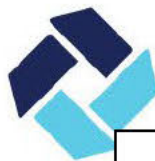
6.3 Conditions

- Proposed management plans and conditions have been refined to recognise Transpower's ongoing operational and maintenance requirements.
- Greater integration between ecological, hydrological and erosion and sediment control assessments to ensure downstream ecological values and hydrological connectivity are unchanged.
- A robust long-term monitoring and adaptive management framework to verify ecological outcomes and enable management measure to be refined if required.
- Inclusion of geotechnical verification and reporting requirements within the proposed conditions framework, including trigger points for additional assessment should site conditions differ from those anticipated in the geotechnical assessment.
- Additional geotechnical assessment before construction of the fines cell in Stages 8 and 9, including assessment of liquefaction potential and slope stability under both static and seismic loading conditions.
- Cultural conditions requiring invitation to Taranaki Whānui and Ngati Toa to participate in preparing the CMP, together with opportunities for other iwi groups that requested ongoing involvement to comment on relevant matters.
- Annual monitoring reports covering staged implementation, monitoring results, rehabilitation offset, complaints, non-compliances, corrective action and recommended amendments to management plans.

7 Consultation Outcomes

Across all the engagement undertaken the principal consultation themes and current outcomes are summarised in Table 1 below.

Theme	Matters raised	Winstone's response / outcome
Ecology and biodiversity	- Loss of indigenous vegetation clearance from construction of OBDA and ecological connectivity - Loss of wetland and ephemeral streams - Plant and animal pest management	The matters have been considered through refinement of the footprint to avoid higher-value habitats where practicable and the preparation of draft Ecological Offset Management Plan (Part B: Appendix B5.B), and Landscape Ecology Management Plan (Appendix B5.C). Discussions with mana whenua, GWRC, HCC and Friends of Belmont Regional Park have helped inform the Ecological Assessment and the management design approach including the species management approach
Swamp maire and taonga species	- Retention of swamp maire and ramarama genetic material - Translocation success - Long term population enhancement	These matters have been considered as part of Effects Management Hierarchy approach presented in the Ecological Assessment by BlueGreen Ecology (Part B: Appendix B5). This led to the development of a three-part swamp maire programmed involving translocation, propagation success from cutting and seed collection for nurse stock. This also provides an opportunities for mana whenua involvement.
Hydrology and sediment	- Effect hydrological connectivity downstream of the OBDA - Effect on headwater streams and tributaries of Te Awa Kairangi - Potential sediment discharges into wetlands	These matters have been considered in the development of the Erosion and Sediment Control principles (Part B: Appendix B4) including design of Stage-Specific Erosion and Sediment Control Plans. Additionally the sediment control related conditions have been refined.
Landscape and recreation	- Visibility of the OBDA for recreational users of the Belmont Regional Park - Visibility of the OBDA from nearby residential areas	Discussion with parties resulted in updates to the Landscape and Visual Assessment (Part B: Appendix B.8) to incorporate additional viewpoints and assessments.



	• Changes to park character and skyline • Rehabilitation performance	The overall project design was also refined to add in amenity bunds as part of enabling works and progressive rehabilitation of the OBDA.
Dust and Amenity	• Potential nuisance and amenity effects at nearby residences. • Management of dry and windy conditions.	A draft Dust Management Plan (Part B: Appendix B.7) was prepared to provide guidelines to the how weather triggers and dust will be management onsite.
Geotechnical stability	• Understanding of the design criteria and ground conditions • Integration of quarry interface through detailed design of OBDA	These matters have been addressed in the Geotechnical Assessment prepared by Baseline Geotechnical (Part B: Appendix B.9). Consultation resulted in incorporation of staged verification, additional investigation requirements, adaptive management provisions and trigger points for reassessment where site conditions differ from those anticipated in the design assessments
Cultural values	• Mauri of whenua and wai, taonga species, long-term stewardship and ongoing mana whenua involvement.	These discussions are explored in the Iwi Engagement Report (Part A: Appendix A.6). The report identifies a list of recommendations to ensure iwi are able to actively participate in the Project.
Infrastructure	• Ongoing access for National Grid maintenance • Requirement for planting nearby transmission corridors and acceptable clearances	These matters were considered as part of the design of the OBDA area and involved removal of approximately 0.6 ha beneath the transmission lines from the OBDA footprint (Appendix H). The Transpower Transmission line transverses the proposed Heffernan Block planting area described in the Ecological Assessment. A detailed planting plan is yet to developed, a condition framework has been proposed to provide for ongoing consultation with Transpower on planting.



8 Ongoing engagement and implementation matters

The pre-lodgement consultation and notification requirements applying to the Substantive Application have been addressed in Section 2 and the Consultation Register at Appendix B. However, some matters will require continued engagement as the Project progresses into detailed design and implementation.

These include:

- establishing the detailed operational arrangements with GWRC for restoration and species-management activities within Belmont Regional Park;
- continued involvement of Ngāti Toa Rangatira and Taranaki Whānui in cultural management, ecological restoration, taonga species management and monitoring;
- finalising detailed planting within and near the National Grid corridor in consultation with Transpower;
- progressing any separate process required for the unformed legal road with HCC;
- detailed implementation of the lizard salvage, translocation and monitoring programme with DOC and the relevant land managers; and
- providing further information to adjacent owners and other stakeholders where detailed implementation has the potential to affect their interests.

These matters relate primarily to detailed implementation, operational coordination and ongoing relationship management. They do not replace any statutory approval, written agreement or pre-lodgement requirement applying to the applications. The status of those requirements is recorded in the relevant application documents and supporting appendices.

9 Conclusion

Winstone has undertaken consultation and engagement with relevant local authorities, iwi authorities and Treaty settlement entities, administering agencies, landowners and land managers, holders of legal and infrastructure interests, environmental and recreation organisations, adjacent owners and occupiers, and other interested parties.

This engagement commenced during development of the Crown land-exchange proposal and continued through preparation of the Substantive Application. The consultation record distinguishes between earlier land-exchange engagement, consultation continued under the transitional provisions of the FTAA, statutory notification and additional voluntary engagement.

Feedback received has informed:

- refinement of the OBDA footprint and staging;
- specialist technical assessments;
- the ecological offset and restoration package;
- the swamp maire management programme;
- erosion and sediment controls;
- progressive rehabilitation;

- landscape and visual mitigation;
- the dust-management framework;
- geotechnical verification requirements;
- protection of National Grid infrastructure;
- archaeological and wildlife management; and
- the proposed conditions.

Consultation has not resulted in agreement with every party on every aspect of the Project. In particular, the Friends of Belmont Regional Park continue to oppose the proposal, and some implementation matters require continued engagement. Those positions and outstanding matters are recorded transparently in this report.

The proposed management plans and conditions provide the mechanisms through which commitments and Project refinements arising from consultation will be implemented, monitored and reported. The Consultation Register and supporting appendices provide the detailed record of the parties engaged, information supplied, responses received and how those responses informed the Substantive Application.

Winstone will continue to engage with relevant parties through application processing, detailed design, implementation, monitoring and long-term management of the Project.

Appendix: A - Adjacent Properties overview map

Appendix: A.1 - Adjacent Properties – Belmont Quarry and dry creek

Appendix: A.2 - Adjacent Properties – Kelson and Belmont

Appendix: A.3 - Adjacent Properties Western and southern area

Appendix: B -Consultation Register

Appendix: C Local Authorities

Appendix: C.1 Greater Wellington Regional Council and Hutt City
Council meeting minutes

Appendix: C.1.2 Technical reports comments

Appendix: C.1.3 Written Approvals – GWRC

Appendix: C.1.4 Written Approvals – HCC

Appendix: D – Administering Agencies

Appendix: D.1 – Department of Conservation

Appendix: D.2 – Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga

Appendix: E Holder of interest in the land

Appendix: E.1 Transpower

Appendix: E.2 QEII

Appendix: E.3 Waka Kotahi

Appendix: F Wildlife Approval and Conservation Bodies

Appendix: F.1 Fish & Game

Appendix: F.2 New Zealand Game Animal Council

Appendix: F.3 New Zealand Conservation Authority

Appendix: F.4 Wellington Conservation Board

Appendix: G Others

Appendix: G.1 Adjacent owners and occupiers letter

Appendix: G1A 180 Kaitangata Crescent

Appendix: G.2 Friends of Belmont Regional Park

Appendix: H – OBDA Design Refinement Transpower