

FTAA-2603-1185 HUNUA QUARRY DEVELOPMENT SUBSTANTIVE APPLICATION LODGED UNDER FAST-TRACK APPROVALS ACT 2024

Updated Appendix 12 -Tabular Assessment Amended Draft Conditions

Response to Minute 6

28 August 2026

Notes:

- Tabular assessment has been updated to record the changes to conditions as submitted with the applicant's Section 55 Report on 18 August 2026.
- This has been completed in response to the request in Minute 6 at paragraph 6(c).
- Base versions for Part A and Part B have been converted from the tables appended (respectively) to:
 - Minute 3 – Table A
 - Minute 4 – Table B
- Table C is new and sets out the applicant's tabular analysis regarding the follow through of commitments and recommendations into volunteered conditions for ecological effects including the recommendations in Ecological Effects Assessment, Stream Realignment Management Plan, Ecological Management Plan, and the Aquatic Fauna Salvage and Relocation Management Plan
- Changes are marked up:
 - Additions are in blue and underline
 - Deletions are in ~~blue and strike through~~

Hunua Quarry Proposal – FTAA-2603-1185 – Follow through of commitments and recommendations into volunteered conditions

The Panel has undertaken a cross-check on the extent to which the commitments made in the AEE and recommendations in supporting technical reports are followed through into the draft conditions and/or the contents of management plans (MP) volunteered by the applicant (Appendix B12.71 [and as updated in the 18 August 2026 version of the draft conditions as supplied as Appendix 11 to the Applicant's Section 55 Report](#)) where they relate to either bottom line conditions and/or the contents of MPs.

Table A provides a commentary against the relevant commitments made in the AEE and recommendations in supporting technical reports. The contents of the first and second columns are drawn from the AEE and relevant technical reports. **Where there appears to be a gap or omission between the commitments / recommendations and the conditions, these are identified in red text.**

NB: This version of Table A addresses the technical reports and AEE content relating to air quality ('dust'), landscape, acoustic and vibration ('noise') and transportation ('traffic').

Table A: Follow through of commitments and recommendations into volunteered conditions

REFERENCE	DETAILED TECHNICAL RECOMMENDATION(S)	IS CONDITION OR MP CONTENT SUPPLIED? Yes/No/ /Partially/Unsure	REVIEWER COMMENTS	
			HOW IS CONDITION DELIVERED? Via Bottom Line Condition/Via MP- related Condition or MP Content	COMMENTS
Air Quality				
Appendix B12.4.1 Air Quality Assessment PDP, 27 March 2026	6.0 Existing Mitigation and Monitoring Measures <i>This section presents the mitigation and monitoring measures that are currently successfully being used on site and which are proposed to be used to control the effects of discharges to air during the project. These mitigation measures, together with other relevant measures related to dust control and management are detailed in the Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) for the site.</i> <i>An AQMP is a requirement of the existing global air discharge consent (Permit 34130). PDP has reviewed all other conditions of this existing air discharge consent and consider it would be appropriate for these to also apply to a new consent for the site. An updated Draft AQMP (encompassing both the existing consented activities and new proposed activities) is provided at Appendix C.</i>	Yes , Condition 25-26 requires the submission of the AQMP for certification 20WD before the commencement of construction works. Conditions 56 and 46-42 & 42 specify the objectives and content of the AQMP. Conditions 140 to 166 162 to 189 (in Part D) replicate the air quality limits, management measures, monitoring and reporting conditions from the existing air discharge permit (60464130). Condition 38 (in Part G) replicates the dust mgmt. condition from the existing land use consent (LUC60105191-A). Noting also, Condition 3336 (d) requires the QMP to incorporate dust mgmt mitigation measures and monitoring procedures consistent with the AQMP.	A mix of bottom line conditions (e.g. air quality limits) and MP related conditions.	These conditions (together with the AQMP) represent the source material for the analysis that follows.
	6.1 Overburden Removal and Disposal <i>The removal of overburden material, particularly during dry windy conditions has the potential to generate dust. This can occur both as the material is being removed and also as it is being placed in the disposal area.</i> <i>As the potential exists for dust generated by overburden removal activities associated with the expansion of the SHP to be visible from neighbouring properties, site management will, as a minimum, ensure the following measures are taken into consideration when removing overburden:</i> - Consider wind speeds (ideally less than 5 metres per second (m/s) as a 1-hour average) and wind direction (blowing away from nearby receptors); - Re-vegetating or stabilising exposed areas as soon as practicable; and, - Ensuring that overburden removal is either not carried out during particularly dry periods, or if it is necessary to do so use appropriate	Yes , Sections 8.1 (overburden stripping and disposal), 9.1 (watercarts) and 10.2 (prevailing weather conditions) in the draft AQMP essentially repeat the text to the left.	MP contents	No issues identified.

REFERENCE	DETAILED TECHNICAL RECOMMENDATION(S)	REVIEWER COMMENTS		
		IS CONDITION OR MP CONTENT SUPPLIED? Yes/No/ /Partially/Unsure	HOW IS CONDITION DELIVERED? Via Bottom Line Condition/Via MP-related Condition or MP Content	COMMENTS
	management and mitigation techniques such as watercarts to wet the ground.			
	6.2 Managed Fill Winstone will be able to control the potential for dust emissions caused by the MF operations by using a number of dust mitigation measures that are similar to those used in other areas of the site. These measures include: - Watering of dry, exposure surfaces; - Managing the height and location of stockpiles; - Ensuring drop heights of material are kept to a practicable minimum; - Use earth bunds along the northern edge of the area if required; and, - Ensuring all vehicles comply with the on-site speed limits (discussed later in this report). If site staff observe significant dust discharges, Winstone will increase the use of these mitigation measures in accordance with the terms of the Draft AQMP.	~~Partially~~, there is no equivalent section in the draft AQMP relating specifically to dust suppression methods in managed fill areas, although there are sections relating to the use of watercarts (9.1); mgmt. of stockpiles (8.7) and speed limits (9.4) across the site as a whole. However, there are no specific sections in the draft AQMP nor references in the condition set relating to drop heights or use of earth bunds as methods of dust mgmt. Yes Section 8.5 in the draft AQMP includes recommendations relating to managed fill, including the use of earth bunds and keeping drop heights to a minimum. Section 11.0 in the draft AQMP makes the Quarry Manager responsible for key dust mitigations. Further, Conditions ~~167, 174 and 175~~ ~~145, 152 and 153~~ address water suppression, stockpiles and vehicle speeds.	A mix of bottom line conditions (e.g. suppression methods) and MP contents.	Brief clarification is sought (in Minute 3) from the applicant as to whether amendments to conditions and/or the draft AQMP are needed to reference minimising drop heights and use of earth bunds as additional methods of dust mgmt.
	6.3 Aggregate Extraction All drilling at the site will be carried out by rigs that are fitted with dust collection equipment. This will ensure any dust generated by this process is controlled. Blasting is also an activity that can be inherently dusty. The site uses drilling and blasting practices typical of New Zealand operations of a similar scale. During certain stages of the development of the Symonds Hill Pit, particularly when works are occurring on the upper benches on the northeastern face of the pit, dust emissions from blasting may be visible to some residents to the southwest of the site out to a distance of approximately 1.4 km, due to the elevation of the dwellings and their clear line of sight into the pit. Visible dust emissions however do not necessarily correlate with nuisance effects. Specifically, any dust that might be generated will have settled, and is unlikely to have travelled beyond the site boundary. All blasts are designed and managed by trained and qualified personnel taking into account a variety of factors including AUP requirements. Typically, the site blasting holes are drilled with a 102 mm diameter. These holes are loaded with either bulk or bagged ANFO (Ammonium Nitrate and Fuel Oil) and are initiated with electronic detonators to reduce the potential for vibration and air blast. Rock removal activities generally cause minimal dust emissions at the site. However, from time to time, it may be necessary to wet rock material as it is being loaded in order to reduce dust emissions. Watercarts will	Yes, Sections 8.2 (drilling), 8.3 (blasting) and 8.4 (rock removal) in the draft AQMP essentially repeat the text to the left. The use of watercarts on haul roads is addressed in Sections 8.8 (loadout, transport and transfer operations) and 9.1 (watercarts) of the draft AQMP. Further, Conditions ~~146~~ ~~168~~ to ~~149~~ ~~171~~ address drilling and blasting, while Condition ~~43~~ ~~189~~ addresses the use of watercarts.	A mix of bottom line conditions (e.g. suppression methods) and MP contents.	No issues identified.

REFERENCE	DETAILED TECHNICAL RECOMMENDATION(S)	REVIEWER COMMENTS		
		IS CONDITION OR MP CONTENT SUPPLIED? Yes/No/ /Partially/Unsure	HOW IS CONDITION DELIVERED? Via Bottom Line Condition/Via MP-related Condition or MP Content	COMMENTS
	<i>also be used to wet haul roads, preventing excessive dust emissions rising from active haul roads.</i> 6.4 Aggregate Processing <i>The aggregate processing components of the application are already covered by the existing global consent, by way of summary. Winstone has a modern fixed aggregate processing plant that is capable of producing a full range of aggregates. The fixed plant has been specifically designed to maximise the Hunua rock resource while at the same time minimising the potential for adverse environmental effects such as noise and dust.</i> <i>These environmental controls include:</i> <i>Housing the main processing plant to contain the potential effects of noise and dust;</i> <i>Covering all potentially dust generating conveyors;</i> <i>Spray bars at potentially dust generating material transfer points; and,</i> <i>Mist sprays beneath all crushers.</i> <i>The fixed plant has been designed with the capability of washing semi processed and finished aggregate products and a water control and treatment system has been incorporated into the plant to manage aggregate washings. This system is generally a closed-circuit system with only makeup water added to compensate for water lost through evaporation or soaked up by the aggregate products themselves.</i> <i>The fixed plant has a dust suppression system involving water and/or chemical dust suppressant sprays at conveyor drop points, on the screens, and at the inlets to the crushers. This system, coupled with the enclosure of the crushing plant within a long run coloursteel enclosure, means that there are minimal dust emissions from this part of the operation.</i> <i>To ensure that dust from crushing operations at Hunua Quarry is maintained at minimal levels, the current Air Quality Management Plan has been written to ensure that the processing plants complies with the requirements of the current global air discharge consent. The draft Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) (provided in Appendix C) has also been written to achieve this and will be modified as required when Approval is granted, to ensure that dust from crushing operations is minimised and does not result in off-site effects.</i> <i>Mobile aggregate processing plants and a concrete recycling plant are also used at the site in addition to the fixed plant operation. The mobile processing plants are subject to similar dust control measures with the exception that they are not an enclosed activity. The mobile plant features water sprayers which mitigate the potential for dust to be emitted.</i> <i>The concrete recycling plant is located a significant distance from any of the nearby receptors; however, it is still operated with suitable dust control measures in the same manner as the mobile aggregate processing plants.</i>	Yes, Sections 8.5 (crushing and screening) and 8.6 (concrete crushing) in the draft AQMP essentially repeat the text to the left, albeit that 8.6 contains a more detailed description of methods with respect to concrete crushing. Further, Condition ~~450~~ 180 and 181 addresses processing plant dust mgmt.	A mix of bottom line conditions (e.g. dust mgmt.) and MP contents.	No issues identified.

REFERENCE	DETAILED TECHNICAL RECOMMENDATION(S)	REVIEWER COMMENTS		
		IS CONDITION OR MP CONTENT SUPPLIED? Yes/No/ /Partially/Unsure	HOW IS CONDITION DELIVERED? Via Bottom Line Condition/Via MP-related Condition or MP Content	COMMENTS
	6.5 Stockpiles, Truck Loading, and Transportation Stockpiles <i>There is generally minimal dust generated from product stockpiles as they are generally either washed aggregates or contain only small quantities of fine particulate. However, stockpiles that are comprised of fine material (including overburden or topsoil) will be positioned in a way that minimises their potential for nuisance dust emissions. In doing this, consideration will be given to not placing such stockpiles in locations that are particularly windy or near sensitive boundaries. The current location of stockpiles containing fines is presented in Figure 8, which PDP considers is an appropriate location to control potential off-site dust effects due to the separation distances between this area and any nearby receptors.</i> <i>Appropriate mitigation measures will be used to control dust in and around the stockpile areas such as wetting/dampening stockpiles and roads with the watercart if dust is being generated, in accordance with the terms of any approved AQMP.</i> Truck Loading <i>Spillage from trucks will be minimised by not overloading or otherwise incorrectly loading trucks. Any spill material will be promptly cleaned up, to reduce the ability of the material to create airborne emissions if driven over by machinery.</i> Transportation <i>The quarry haul roads are regularly dampened by the water cart, especially when visual checks have identified dust to be rising with vehicle movements.</i> <i>Dust emissions may be caused by the spillage of material from trucks travelling in and around the quarry. Spilled material could further act as a source of dust emission if it is crushed by traffic movements.</i> <i>The potential exists for vehicles to track dirt off-site, particularly during wet conditions. This dirt can generate dust when it dries out. To minimise the dust emissions from this activity, a wheel wash will be maintained on the quarry exit road. This is activated automatically as the truck drives onto the wheel wash and all trucks exiting the site must pass through it, which greatly reduces the potential for dirt to be tracked out onto Hunua Road.</i> <i>The only area of sealed road on the site runs between the weighbridge and Hunua Road. This section of road will have dust tracked on to it from vehicles entering and exiting the site and will accumulate some dust from site operations. This access road will be swept, washed or vacuum brushed, as appropriate, to ensure that there is no tracking onto Hunua Road.</i> <i>Although not practicable for all products, Winstone employed and</i>	Yes, Sections 8.7 (stockpiling), 8.8 (loadout, transport and transfer operations), 9.1 (watercarts), 9.2 (truck spillage), 9.6 (haul road maintenance) and 9.10 (wheel wash) in the draft AQMP essentially repeat the text to the left. Further, Conditions 7882, 7983, 152-174, 153-175, 154-176 address load covering, maintenance of Hunua Road, stockpiles, haul road mgmt. and operation of the wheel wash.	A mix of bottom line conditions (e.g. suppression methods) and MP contents.	No issues identified.

REFERENCE	DETAILED TECHNICAL RECOMMENDATION(S)	REVIEWER COMMENTS		
		IS CONDITION OR MP CONTENT SUPPLIED? Yes/No/ /Partially/Unsure	HOW IS CONDITION DELIVERED? Via Bottom Line Condition/Via MP-related Condition or MP Content	COMMENTS
	contracted drivers are generally required to cover loads which leave the site as part of Winstone's standard operating procedures. This reduces the potential for dust generation from trucks as they leave the quarry. 6.6 Additional Dust Control Measures General Use of Water Cart Dust from disturbed or unpaved surfaces such as haul roads and the overburden disposal area can be thrown into the air by wind or vehicle movements. Dust pick-up by wind is usually only significant at wind speeds above 5 m/s but vehicle re-entrainment can occur under any conditions. Spraying the surface of the ground with water is a readily available and highly effective method of suppressing dust. Water carts on site will provide onsite control of fugitive dust on haul roads and disturbed surfaces on an as-required basis. The frequency of watering depends on several factors; including weather, soil type, and traffic. Water is applied at a rate so that the soil surface is wet, but not saturated or muddy. Where practicable during dry weather, the water cart will start prior to quarry operations to ensure that the water gets a chance to soak into the road. The water cart will then continue to operate periodically throughout the day, on an as-required basis. The water source for dust suppression is from either the Process Water Pond in the stockyard via the Coal Mine Road Bore, or from the Symonds Hill Sump. The availability of water is high for water cart usage, with the proposed water cart volume during Stage 8 being 750 m3 per day. Water carts and fill up stations will be maintained in a good working condition. In the event of failure/breakdown of a water cart, an alternative water cart will be brought in. If this is delayed, and dust levels exceed consented limits, then work may cease until dust emissions can be adequately controlled. Vehicle Exhausts All vehicles will be regularly maintained to ensure minimum emissions. Heavy machinery will not have downward facing exhausts that are close to the ground, as these may act to raise dust in dry conditions. Speed Limits Dust emissions due to moving vehicles will be controlled by enforcing on site speed limits. The general site speed limit is 30 kilometres per hour (km/h), except for production load and cart fleet which may operate at faster speeds. Closer attention will be focused on areas where the load and cart fleet operates faster than 30 km/h, to ensure this does not cause additional dust emissions. Following Distances To minimise the potential for cumulative dust emissions arising from closely traveling vehicles, site management will ensure that drivers maintain appropriate following distances between vehicles when using site haul roads.	Yes, Sections 9.1 (watercarts), 9.3 (vehicle exhausts), 9.4 (speed limit), 9.5 (following distances), 9.6 (haul road maintenance), 9.8 (limits on disturbed area) in the draft AQMP essentially repeat the text to the left. Further, Conditions 145 167 and 153 175 address water suppression, and haul road mgmt. and vehicle speeds.	A mix of bottom line conditions (e.g. suppression methods) and MP contents.	No issues identified.

REFERENCE	DETAILED TECHNICAL RECOMMENDATION(S)	REVIEWER COMMENTS		
		IS CONDITION OR MP CONTENT SUPPLIED? Yes/No/ /Partially/Unsure	HOW IS CONDITION DELIVERED? Via Bottom Line Condition/Via MP-related Condition or MP Content	COMMENTS
	Haul Road Maintenance Haul roads will be regularly graded to maintain an even surface with potholes and bumps smoothed over as soon as is reasonably practical. This will prevent haul road surface deterioration that may result in increased dust generation. Site personnel will be encouraged to immediately report any deterioration of the haul road surface to supervisors, so that it can be rectified. Limits on Disturbed Area Removal of overburden will be progressively undertaken as the development of SHP continues. Only enough vegetation and topsoil will be removed to allow each stage of the development to control the area of exposed surfaces at any given time. Bare earth surfaces that are not being actively worked, will be progressively stabilised against erosion as soon as practicable during earthworks operations. Stabilisation may occur through one of several processes, including placement of non-dust generating mediums such as large aggregate or geotextiles, placement of straw mulch and grass seed, hydroseeding, or establishment of grass from seed sowing or spreading. The area disturbed by earthworks on the site will be maintained at a practical minimum. Temporary cover may be needed from time to time for exposed surfaces during the overburden stripping operations. This will be assessed on a case-by-case basis and may involve such methods as chemical dust suppressants, crimped straw mulching, or surfacing areas with non-dust producing aggregate.			
	6.7 Dust Monitoring This section details the proposed dust monitoring for the project, which is similar to the monitoring currently undertaken on the site under the existing global consent. 6.7.1 General Visual Monitoring There are a range of simple monitoring activities that can be regularly used to ensure that dust is being appropriately controlled at the site. These monitoring measures (set out in Table 4) are regularly used at most quarry sites and are proposed to be included in the updated site AQMP. 6.7.2 Instrumental Dust Monitoring Winstone currently operate three continuous TSP monitors in the locations presented in Figure 13. Each of these monitors are connected to telemetry systems which send out alerts to site staff when concentrations exceed the trigger levels set out in Conditions 23 to 27 of the site's current air discharge permit. Condition 24 states that 24-hour average TSP concentrations measured at Symonds Hill and Ponga Road dust monitors shall not exceed 80 µg/m³, and 100 µg/m³ at the main gate dust monitor. PDP considers that these trigger levels remain appropriate for the proposed activities, because they have been demonstrated on this site to	Yes, Sections 12.0 (meteorological monitoring), 13.1 (visual monitoring), 13.2 (instrumental monitoring) and 13.4 (consent limits and triggers) in the draft AQMP essentially repeat the text to the left, including Tables 4 & 5 and Figures 13 & 14 and the references to measurements as a 24-hour rolling average and 1-hour average TSP trigger levels. Further, Conditions 458 180 and 459 181 address TSP monitoring and stated TSP limits.	A mix of bottom line conditions (e.g. air quality limits) and MP contents.	No issues identified.

REFERENCE	DETAILED TECHNICAL RECOMMENDATION(S)	REVIEWER COMMENTS		
		IS CONDITION OR MP CONTENT SUPPLIED? Yes/No/ /Partially/Unsure	HOW IS CONDITION DELIVERED? Via Bottom Line Condition/Via MP-related Condition or MP Content	COMMENTS
	be appropriate to date. However, to align with current best practice for TSP control PDP recommends these are updated to be a 24-hour rolling average to align with Table 4 of the GPG Dust. The details of each monitor are set out below: • Main Gate: MetOne EBAM Plus (EBAM Plus) operated with a TSP inlet in an air-conditioned hut. • Symonds Hill: Thermo Fisher Scientific 5014i (5014i) operated with a TSP inlet in an air-conditioned hut; and, • Ponga Road: MetOne EBAM operated with a TSP inlet in an airconditioned hut. All three of these monitors are United States (US) Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Federal Equivalent Method (FEM)10 approved, or near FEM approved monitors for PM₁₀ and record high quality real-time TSP concentrations. In addition to the previously discussed consent limits, PDP recommends 1-hour average TSP trigger levels are set up on each of these monitors to notify site management at 220 µg/m³ as an alert level warning and at 250 µg/m³ as a trigger level exceedance. This 250 µg/m³ is in line with the suggested trigger level for moderately sensitive receptors set out in the GPG Dust and will aid site staff in identifying and mitigating any short-term dust discharges should they arise. Table 5 summarises the proposed trigger levels for the three TSP monitors. During Stage 7 of the SHP expansion, the SHP expands into the location where the Symonds Hill dust monitor and Automatic Weather Station (AWS) are currently situated. It is proposed that the monitors are re located to the general location identified in Figure 14 and continue to be utilised as a management tool to detect the potential for nuisance dust effects to be experienced off-site. Here, all monitors will be separated from on-site operations and continue to monitor the potential for nuisance effects. It is noted however that this location is indicative and that the actual position may need to be adjusted slightly for power availability and/or practicality reasons (noting that this is outside the 35-year period to which the permit relates). 6.7.3 Wind Monitoring The site operates its own AWS at Symonds Hill which was installed in August 2014. The wind sensor is mounted at a height of approximately 5 m above ground level at the same location as the Symonds Hill TSP monitor, the location of which is depicted in Figure 13. As the SHP expands, PDP recommends this AWS is kept with the TSP monitor and relocated to the indicative location presented in Figure 14.			
	Appendix E to the Air Quality Assessment includes a set of recommended conditions covering general conditions(1 to 3), limit conditions (4 to 8), process conditions (9 to 22), monitoring conditions (23 to 34), Community Liaison Group (35 to 36).	Yes, with reference below to the recommended conditions in the first instance, they are effectively reproduced in the volunteered condition set (those references follow in brackets): • Condition 1 AC access (Condition 5 6)	A mix of bottom line conditions (e.g. air quality limits) and MP related conditions.	In some cases, the recommended conditions have been amalgamated with others in the draft condition set to suit broader commitments (e.g. relating to the community liaison group), but no gaps have been identified.

REFERENCE	DETAILED TECHNICAL RECOMMENDATION(S)	REVIEWER COMMENTS		
		IS CONDITION OR MP CONTENT SUPPLIED? Yes/No/ /Partially/Unsure	HOW IS CONDITION DELIVERED? Via Bottom Line Condition/Via MP-related Condition or MP Content	COMMENTS
		- Condition 2 Operation in accordance (Condition 1) - Condition 3 Consent holder responsibility (Condition 163 - 166 ~~43~~ set out the responsibilities of the consent holder) - Conditions 4 to 7 Limit conditions (Conditions ~~144~~ 163 to ~~144~~ 166) - Condition 8 In accordance with AQMP (Condition 1) - Condition 9 Water suppression (Condition ~~145~~ 167) - Condition 10 Stabilisation (Condition ~~120~~ 132) - Conditions 11 to 22 Process conditions (Conditions ~~146~~ 168 to ~~157~~ 179) - Conditions 23 to 28 Monitoring conditions (Conditions ~~158~~ 180 to ~~161~~ 183 and ~~163~~ 185 to ~~164~~ 186) - Condition 29 Weather station (Condition ~~162~~ 184) - Condition 30 Record keeping (Condition ~~165~~ 187) - Condition 31 AQMP objective and contents (Conditions ~~42~~ 45 and ~~43~~ 46) - Condition 32 Advance report (Condition ~~39~~ 42) - Condition 33 Daily log (Condition ~~166~~ 189) - Condition 34 Complaints log (Condition ~~19~~ 20) - Conditions 35 and 36 Community liaison group (Conditions ~~8~~ 9 and ~~9~~ 11).		
Landscape				
Appendix B12.4.10a Landscape Effects Assessment Boffa Miskell, 23 March 2026	7.0 Recommendations <i>The following recommendations outline the proposed mitigation and rehabilitation measures intended to address the landscape, natural character, and visual effects identified in this assessment. These measures encompass both off-site and on-site responses, including native mitigation planting, landscape rehabilitation, and the realigned Mangapū Stream Tributary corridor enhancement.</i>			Refer to following rows for detail.
	7.1 Mangapū Stream Tributary realignment <i>In response to the Mangapū Stream Tributary realignment, the realigned stream channel shall incorporate riparian planting, a naturalised channel form, and native revegetation on the quarried benches above to enhance natural character, improve habitat diversity, and support long-term stream function. A Mangapū Stream Tributary Realignment Management Plan has been prepared, outlining the methodology for constructing the realigned tributary, including staging, as well as the timing and approach to native planting and establishment. Refer to Appendix B12.11.7 of the Substantive Application.</i>	Yes , the following conditions address these matters: - Condition 1: Requires that the project be undertaken in accordance with the SRMP - Conditions ~~67~~ 63 and ~~68~~ 64: Specify the objective and contents of the SRMP - Condition ~~116~~ 106: Requires that the realignment of the Mangapū Tributary is undertaken in accordance with the certified SRMP - Condition ~~133~~ 121: Requires that riparian planting along the realignment of the Mangapū Tributary is undertaken in accordance with the certified SRMP and specifies the timing of that implementation	A mix of bottom line conditions (e.g. canopy planting) and MP related conditions.	No issues identified.

REFERENCE	DETAILED TECHNICAL RECOMMENDATION(S)	REVIEWER COMMENTS		
		IS CONDITION OR MP CONTENT SUPPLIED? Yes/No/ /Partially/Unsure	HOW IS CONDITION DELIVERED? Via Bottom Line Condition/Via MP-related Condition or MP Content	COMMENTS
		- Condition ~~134~~ ~~422~~: Requires that canopy planting along the realignment of the Mangapū Tributary is undertaken in accordance with the certified SRMP and specifies the timing of that implementation - Condition ~~135~~ ~~423~~: Requires that revegetation of the quarried benches associated with the realignment of the Mangapū Tributary is undertaken in accordance with the certified SRMP and specifies the timing of that implementation - Condition ~~135~~ ~~424~~: Requires the maintenance of said planting for a specified period.		
	7.2 Native Revegetation and Landscape Rehabilitation <i>It is recommended that a comprehensive programme of native revegetation and rehabilitation be implemented across the Site and offset sites to mitigate effects on ONL values, natural character, and visual amenity.</i> a. Native Revegetation across the offset sites: <i>- All proposed areas of native revegetation across the offset sites as delineated on Figure 22, Appendix 4 shall be implemented prior to the start of Stage 1 of the Project. This is to create a broader and more contiguous pattern of native landcover that will, over time, strengthen ecological linkages, improve landscape connectivity, and mitigate the loss of native vegetation of the quarry development area. All plants shall be eco-sourced from the Hunua Ecological District and reflect the species that would naturally occur there, using native species to emulate, as far as practicable, the vegetation types and stature being lost within the ONL and SEA_T_5323.</i> b. Landscape Rehabilitation Strategy and Management Plan: <i>- As detailed in the LRSMP, progressive rehabilitation of exposed quarry faces and OBDA areas shall be undertaken in accordance with each phase of rehabilitation, or earlier where feasible (refer to Appendix 6). - This approach will help soften landform modification, reduce visual effects, and reintegrate quarry slopes into the surrounding landscape. Progressive rehabilitation of quarry faces, together with riparian planting along the Mangapū Stream Tributary, is integral to mitigating landscape, natural character and visual effects and to restoring ecological values throughout the life of the quarry.</i>	Yes, the following conditions address these matters: - Condition 1: Requires that the project be undertaken in accordance with the LRSMP - Conditions ~~56~~ ~~53~~ and ~~57~~ ~~54~~: Specify the objective and contents of the LRSMP Further, the draft LRSMP attached to the Landscape Effects Assessment as Appendix 6 contains considerable detail on the rehabilitation methodology, and also identifies offset sites and a requirement for eco-sourcing.	MP related conditions and contents	No issues identified.
	7.3 Off-site Mitigation Planting <i>A voluntary condition has been developed to address moderate-high (adverse) visual effects on identified private properties within Viewing Groups (S1, S2, W1 and W2). Under this approach, the Applicant would offer to undertake off-site mitigation planting to affected landowners at the time the consent is granted to mitigate the adverse visual effects. Where landowners elect to participate, a suitably qualified NZILA Registered Landscape Architect would visit the property to confirm the adverse visual effects and work with the landowner to identify appropriate mitigation planting measures within their property. Planting would then be implemented by Winstone and maintained by the landowner. This</i>	Yes, the following conditions address these matters: Conditions ~~140~~ ~~428~~ to ~~148~~ ~~433~~: Specify the process whereby the consent holder must consult with landowners in the identified areas, appoint a SQEP to visit the properties and prepare visual mitigation planting plans, pay for and implement those plans within a specified timeframe, and provide a record to AC.	Bottom line conditions (e.g. specified process).	No issues identified.

REFERENCE	DETAILED TECHNICAL RECOMMENDATION(S)	REVIEWER COMMENTS		
		IS CONDITION OR MP CONTENT SUPPLIED? Yes/No/ /Partially/Unsure	HOW IS CONDITION DELIVERED? Via Bottom Line Condition/Via MP-related Condition or MP Content	COMMENTS
	measure provides a responsive and collaborative method to reduce residual visual effects on nearby residents.			
Acoustics and Vibration				
Appendix B12.4.11 Acoustics and Vibration Assessment Styles Group, 23 March 2026 j	7.0 Recommended conditions We recommend the following conditions:	Yes , Condition 1 (as recommended) is reproduced as Condition 89 84 in the condition set.	Bottom line conditions	No issues identified.
	Construction noise and vibration 1. Construction work may only take place on site between the hours of 7:30 am and 6:00 pm, Monday to Saturday. This condition does not prevent quiet construction activities from taking place at any time, provided that any noise generated is generally inaudible at the notional boundary of any occupied dwelling. Advice note: construction work includes (without limitation) temporary activities associated with vegetation clearance, stream realignment, rehabilitation work, and the construction of sediment retention ponds, haul roads, drainage networks, culverts, and earth bunds.	NB: Conditions 90 82 and 91 83 impose additional requirements with respect to construction noise when measured from specified receptors. Condition 84 and 85 impose requirements with respect to construction vibration.		
	Blasting noise and vibration 2. All blasting at Hunua Quarry must comply with the following limits, except that no overpressure limits apply at 369, 397, 411, 480-486, and 490 Hunua Road, 105, 106, 108, 115, 118, 119, and 195 Judge Richardson Drive, and 161, 163, 165, 167, 180, 193, and 255 Middleton Road. i. Overpressure generated by using explosives within the Special Purpose – Quarry Zone must comply with a limit of 128 dB LZpeak when measured at the notional boundary of any dwelling outside the zone. Overpressure must be measured in accordance with the guidance of Appendix J Ground Vibration and Airblast Overpressure of AS 2187.2:2006 Explosives—Storage and use, Part 2: Use of explosives. ii. Overpressure generated by using explosives within the Rural — Mixed Rural Zone must comply with a limit of 120 dB LZpeak when measured at the boundary of any other site. iii. Vibration generated by blasting activities must comply with the limits set out in the German Standard DIN 4150-3 2016: Vibration in buildings – Part 3 Effects on structures when measured and assessed in accordance with the Standard. iv. All blasting is restricted to the following except where it is necessary for safety reasons: - Blasting must only take place between 9:00 am and 5:00 pm on Monday to Saturday. - The number of blasts over any calendar fortnight must not exceed an average of two per day. v. A siren must be used prior to blasting to alert people in the vicinity.	Yes , Condition 2 (as recommended) is reproduced as Condition 96 88 in the condition set. Condition 96 has been recommended to be amended by the Auckland Council experts, and this has been agreed by the Applicant.	Bottom line condition	No issues identified.
	Operational noise 3. All operational activities except blasting must comply with the following limits when measured and assessed in accordance with NZS 6801:2008 Acoustics – Measurement of environmental sound and NZS 6802:2008 Acoustics – Environmental noise. The noise limits apply at the notional	Yes , Conditions 3 and 5 (as recommended) are reproduced as Conditions 94 86 and 95 87 in the condition set.	A mix of bottom line conditions (e.g. noise limits) and MP-related conditions.	No issues identified.

REFERENCE	DETAILED TECHNICAL RECOMMENDATION(S)	IS CONDITION OR MP CONTENT SUPPLIED? Yes/No/ /Partially/Unsure	REVIEWER COMMENTS	
			HOW IS CONDITION DELIVERED? Via Bottom Line Condition/Via MP-related Condition or MP Content	COMMENTS
	boundary of any site outside the Special Purpose – Quarry Zone except at 369, 397, 411, 480-486, and 490 Hunua Road, 105, 106, 108, 115, 118, 119, and 195 Judge Richardson Drive, and 161, 163, 165, 167, 180, 193, and 255 Middleton Road. 7:00 am to 6:00 pm on Monday to Friday: 55 dB LAeq. 7:00 am to 4:00 pm on Saturday: 55 dB LAeq. - All other times: 45 dB LAeq and 75 dB LAmax. 4. An Operational Noise and Vibration Management Plan (ONMP) must be prepared for Hunua Quarry before operational activities begin in any of the expansion areas. The objective of the ONMP is to set out procedures to ensure that noise and vibration emissions from Hunua Quarry comply with the relevant limits and do not cause adverse effects on the neighbouring properties. The ONMP must include (as a minimum): - roles and responsibilities for the implementation of the ONMP - the activities and noise sources at Hunua Quarry - the relevant noise and vibration limits - the neighbouring receivers - the mitigation measures required to ensure that the relevant noise and vibration limits are complied with - procedures for undertaking noise and vibration measurements - procedures for managing noise and vibration complaints - corrective action measures - provisions for updating the ONMP to adapt to any changes in the receiving environment or any material changes to the quarry vehicle fleet and machinery 5. Tonal reversing alarms (beepers) must not be used on quarry-based machinery. Alternatives without tonal characteristics such as broadband reversing alarms (squawkers) are permitted.	Condition 4 (as recommended) is reproduced as Conditions ~~37-34~~ and ~~38-35~~ in the condition set, in specifying the objectives and content of the ONMP. Additionally: - Condition 1 requires the project to be undertaken in accordance with the ONMP. - Condition ~~20-19~~ requires the complaints register to address noise related complaints. - Condition ~~26-25~~ requires the submission of the ONMP for certification 20WD before the commencement of construction works. - Condition ~~36-33~~ requires the QMP to specify noise and vibration mitigation measures and monitoring procedures consistent with the ONMP. - Conditions 29 to 37 (in Part G) replicate the noise mgmt. condition from the existing land use consent (LUC60105191-A).		
Transportation				
Appendix B12.4.14 Transportation Assessment Commute, 26 March 2026	9 Conclusion Recommendations / Conditions: - The Consent Holder must upgrade the site access on Hunua Road in general accordance with the drawings in the Transport Assessment, Appendix D (Plan J003408 Hunua Access Upgrade (Figure 1-5) dated 19 March 2026). The upgrade must include: a) Provision of a full right-turn bay on Hunua Road for vehicles turning right into the site. b) Formation of the access generally perpendicular (90°) to Hunua Road.	Yes, the condition (as recommended) is reproduced as Condition ~~73-77~~ in the condition set. The additional recommendation relating to ‘further investigation of the revised accessway level and gradients against Unitary Plan requirements via a 3D design of the access’ is encapsulated in Condition ~~74-78~~ which requires that the ‘Consent Holder must submit final plans and specifications of the final design of the updated Site access (including a 3D design of the access that demonstrates compliance with the level and gradients in the AUP access standard) in Condition ~~74-77~~ to the Council AC for certification in accordance with Conditions ~~23-22~~ – 27 and 29 - 31, 20 working days prior to the commencement of Construction of the access upgrade.’	Bottom line conditions	No issues identified.

REFERENCE	DETAILED TECHNICAL RECOMMENDATION(S)	REVIEWER COMMENTS		
		IS CONDITION OR MP CONTENT SUPPLIED? Yes/No/ /Partially/Unsure	HOW IS CONDITION DELIVERED? Via Bottom Line Condition/Via MP-related Condition or MP Content	COMMENTS
	c) Provision of at least 40 m stacking length in the right-turn bay (two trucks). d) Provision of a central solid splitter island at the site entry to ensure trucks do not cut across the entry. e) Sealing of the first 50 m of the internal access from Hunua Road. f) Installation of an after-hours gate at least 50 m inside the entrance so at least two truck-and-trailer units can queue on-site clear of Hunua Road. g) Retention and maintenance of the existing “Trucks Crossing” warning signage. Further investigation of the revised accessway level and gradients against Unitary Plan requirements via a 3D design of the access. Overall, there is no reason to preclude acceptance of the proposal as currently intended, subject to the recommendations made above. Accordingly, it is concluded that there are no traffic engineering or transportation planning reasons that would preclude approval of the proposal. The proposal, despite almost doubling production at the quarry, is considered to result in a net positive gain for the transport network due to the recommended right turn bay upgrades, and additionally the increase in truck volumes is not anticipated to adversely impact on the safe or operation of the wider transport network.			

Hunua Quarry Proposal – FTAA-2603-1185 – Follow through of commitments and recommendations into volunteered conditions

The Panel has requested that a cross-check be carried out on the extent to which the commitments made in the AEE and recommendations in supporting technical reports are followed through into the draft conditions and/or the contents of management plans (MP) volunteered by the applicant (Appendix B12.7¹ [and as updated in the 18 August 2026 version of the draft conditions as supplied as Appendix 11 to the Applicant’s Section 55 Report](#)) where they relate to either bottom line conditions and/or the contents of MPs.

Table B provides a commentary against the relevant commitments made in the AEE and recommendations in supporting technical reports. The contents of the first and second columns are drawn from the AEE and relevant technical reports. **Where there appears to be a gap or omission between the commitments / recommendations and the conditions, these are identified in bold in the third and fifth columns.**

NB: This version of Table B addresses the technical reports and AEE content relating to the following as requested by the Panel, which is further to the initial review of air quality (‘dust’), landscape, acoustic and vibration (‘noise’) and transportation (‘traffic’) effects as set out in Table A:

- a. Archaeology
- b. PSI/DSI – Contaminated Land Geotechnical
- c. Erosion and Sediment
- d. Groundwater
- e. Flood Risk
- f. Tributary Realignment
- g. Lizard Management
- h. Iwi Engagement
- i. Pest Management

Table B: Follow through of commitments and recommendations into volunteered conditions

REFERENCE	DETAILED TECHNICAL RECOMMENDATION(S)	IS CONDITION OR MP CONTENT SUPPLIED? Yes/No/ /Partially/Unsure	REVIEWER COMMENTS	
			HOW IS CONDITION DELIVERED? Via Bottom Line Condition/Via MP- related Condition or MP Content	COMMENTS
Archaeology				
Appendix B12.4.2	Staging and Programme	Partially Yes	MP Contents	Applicant to consider if Condition 96 should cross-reference the AMP.
Archaeological Assessment Report	The stages are indicative only and provide for the development of the existing pit to a depth of (at least) RL-50. As the Life of Quarry Strategy identifies, development below RL-50 or beyond the 35-50-year horizon relies on a range of factors that will need to be the subject of further investigation alongside the renewal/obtaining the various regional consents required. Those investigations are provided for through the draft conditions of consent, to enable extraction over the full 80- year period and within the proposed extent of the quarry pit shown.	Condition 69(a) ‘Pre-start meeting’ seeks that ‘Timeframes for key stages of the works authorized under this Consent’ are provided at the pre-start meeting		Applicant to consider if Condition 96 should be limited to Stages 4-8 and whether including Stages 1-3 in this condition is appropriate.
Clough & Associates Ltd, February 2026	Table 1 below identifies each stage, an overview of the activities to be undertaken and whether these are part of the enabling works or ‘business as usual’ quarrying activity. The time required to achieve each stage is also set out, although this is approximate and no requirements or conditions are proposed to be based upon such timeframes. Earthwork volumes, vegetation clearance and offsetting/compensation requirements will be linked to the stages set out below. The conditions are also proposed to be	Condition 96 104 ‘Archaeological Accidental Discovery Protocol’ provides for Stage 4 – 8: This condition does not reference the Archaeological Management Plan (AMP) which also sets out the procedures: and requires works are undertaken in accordance with Archaeological Authority. Advice Note 96 104A states “Earthworks undertaken during Stages 1 – 3 are to be managed in accordance with the Archaeological Authority issued by Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga.” Condition 8 (Part H) sets out Annual Reporting but does not provide for any ‘Post-Earthworks Phase’ discoveries as set out in AMP. The		Applicant to consider the requirements for all Advice Notes to be numbered. Applicant’s response: The intent is that the Archaeological Authority applies to Stages 1 to 3 as per the Advice Note (104A) and that future stages are subject to either the rules in the Auckland Plan or an AA. The Condition refers to an AA but does not cross reference

¹ Version as amended by the Panel and supplied to the applicant on 1 July 2026, noting that this review exercise did not alter the condition numbering in the condition set as originally lodged by the applicant. [Condition numbering has been amended to rely on the 18 August 2026 version of the draft conditions.](#)

REFERENCE	DETAILED TECHNICAL RECOMMENDATION(S)	REVIEWER COMMENTS		
		IS CONDITION OR MP CONTENT SUPPLIED? Yes/No/ /Partially/Unsure	HOW IS CONDITION DELIVERED? Via Bottom Line Condition/Via MP-related Condition or MP Content	COMMENTS
	based on the stages, with each consent (land use including vegetation clearance and the disposal overburden, water takes and discharges etc.) containing two sets of conditions : one comprehensive set of conditions that relate to enabling works (that will fall away once these works are complete) and one set of conditions that relate to quarrying.² Management of Potential Effects However, as the possibility that unrecorded archaeological sites may be exposed cannot be completely excluded, an Authority to cover the proposed works is being sought by Winstone Aggregates as a precaution for risk management purposes for Stages 1-3. It is suggested that the conditions include archaeological monitoring of vegetation removal and preliminary earthworks in the vicinity of the waterways in the southern part of the quarry development area, and procedures for recording any archaeological evidence that may be encountered before it is modified or destroyed. This approach has the advantage of allowing any archaeology uncovered during the development of the site to be dealt with immediately, avoiding delays that would otherwise occur if an Authority was not applied for in advance of preliminary earthworks. An archaeological management plan has been prepared and will contain guidelines for the archaeological monitoring to be undertaken as part of this project to ensure that any archaeological remains (if discovered) will be dealt with appropriately and avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse residual effects from accidental discoveries.³	Archaeological Authority and consent conditions only apply to earthworks, including mineral extraction, so there is no need for a 'post- earthworks' phase.		as Stages 4- 8 are not covered by the current AA. Stages 1-3 are excluded from the Condition and are referenced in the Advice Note. There are no gaps for earlier stages. No changes are required to the condition.
Appendix B12.8.2 Archaeological Management Plan Clough & Associates Ltd, March 2026	Procedures of Archaeological Sites are Exposed when the Archaeologist is not Present If the Archaeologist is temporarily not present and remains are exposed that are potentially archaeological features or deposits (as described to the Contractor at the pre-start meeting), the following procedure should be adopted: 1. The Contractor will ensure that earthworks shall cease in the immediate vicinity (within 20m) while the Archaeologist is called in to establish whether the remains are part of an archaeological site as defined under the HNZPTA. 2. If the Archaeologist confirms that it is an archaeological site, the area of the site will be defined by the Archaeologist and excluded from earthworks. 3. The archaeological site will be investigated and recorded by the Archaeologist in accordance with accepted archaeological practice and the conditions of the authority. 4. Heritage NZ will be advised by the Archaeologist if any significant archaeological features or deposits that were not anticipated are exposed. 5. If the archaeological site relates to Māori occupation the appropriate Iwi	PARTIALLY Yes Condition 2 (Part H) sets out that works must be undertaken in accordance with the AMP. Conditions 2, 4 and 5 (Part H) references the protocol if remains are encountered ~~but there is an inconsistency between the distance at which the works cease – 10m in Condition 5, but Site Management Plan states within 20m.~~ Condition 5 (Part H) is specific to kōiwi discoveries. The 20m in the Site MP just refers to archaeological discoveries. The specific steps that apply to kōiwi discoveries in the Site MP state 'immediate vicinity'. Condition 5 specifies 10 metres.	A mix of bottom line conditions and MP contents.	~~Applicant to provide clarification over the appropriate distance that earthworks shall cease if remains found – 10 or 20m.~~ ~~Conditions and Management Plan need to be consistent.~~

² Paras 27-28, Archaeological Assessment Report

³ Paras 87-88, Archaeological Assessment Report

REFERENCE	DETAILED TECHNICAL RECOMMENDATION(S)	REVIEWER COMMENTS		
		IS CONDITION OR MP CONTENT SUPPLIED? Yes/No/ /Partially/Unsure	HOW IS CONDITION DELIVERED? Via Bottom Line Condition/Via MP-related Condition or MP Content	COMMENTS
	representatives will be informed by the Archaeologist (if not present) prior to investigation. 6. If human bone (kōiwi tangata) or taonga tūturu (Māori artefacts) are unearthed the protocols set out below will be followed.			
	Protocols Relating to Taonga Tūturu (Māori Artefacts) Māori artefacts such as carvings, stone adzes, and greenstone objects are considered to be taonga (treasures). These are taonga tūturu within the meaning of the Protected Objects Act 1975. Taonga tūturu may be found in isolated contexts, but are generally found within archaeological sites. If taonga tūturu are found the following protocols will be adopted: 1. The area containing the taonga tūturu will be secured in a way that protects the taonga as far as possible from further damage, consistent with conditions of the Authority. 2. The Archaeologist will then inform Heritage NZ and the Iwi representatives so that the appropriate actions (from cultural and archaeological perspectives) can be determined. 3. These actions will be carried out within the stand down period specified below, and work may resume at the end of this period or when advised by Heritage NZ or the Archaeologist. 4. The Archaeologist will notify the Ministry for Culture and Heritage of the find within 28 days as required under the Protected Objects Act 1975. This can be done through the Auckland War Memorial Museum. The Ministry for Culture and Heritage, in consultation with the tangata whenua, will decide on custodianship of the taonga tūturu (which may be a museum or the iwi whose claim to the artefact has been confirmed by the Māori Land Court). If the taonga tūturu requires conservation treatment (stabilisation), this can be carried out by the Department of Anthropology, University of Auckland (09373-7999) and would be paid for by the Ministry. It would then be returned to the custodian or museum.	PARTIALLY Yes Condition 10496 “Archaeological Accidental Discovery Protocol” ~~only relates to Stage 4-8 and requires works are undertaken in accordance with the Archaeological Authority.~~ Condition 4 (Part H) doesn’t refer to the AMP – which provides more detailed protocols than Condition 4.	A mix of bottom line conditions and MP contents.	~~Applicant to consider if Stages 1-3 are adequately addressed through the conditions or whether explicit reference to the stages are required to cover any gaps.~~ Applicant’s response: The intent is that the AA applies to Stages 1 to 3 as per the Advice Note (104A) and that future stages are subject to either the rules in the Auckland Plan or an AA. The Condition refers to an Archaeological Authority but does not cross reference as Stages 4- 8 are not covered by the current Archaeological Authority. Stages 1-3 are excluded from the Condition and are referenced in the Advice Note. There are no gaps for earlier stages. No changes are required to the condition.
PSI/DSI – Contaminated Land				
Appendix B12.4.3 Contaminated Site Investigation PDP, March 2026	16. Recommended Conditions • The Consent Holder shall engage a SQEP to undertake a detailed site investigation (DSI) for Stages 7 and 8 of quarrying at least six months prior to the commencement of quarry activities. • The Detailed Site Investigation required under Condition XX shall: a) Be undertaken in accordance with the Resource Management (National Environmental Standard for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health) Regulations 2011; b) Delineate the lateral and vertical extents of the identified HAIL sites; and c) Determine if remediation is required. • <i>If, contaminated materials are discovered, the handling and reuse of contaminated material must be undertaken in accordance with a Remediation Action Plan (RAP). The RAP and Site Management Plan (SMP) as applicable must be prepared and submitted to the AC Manager for certification at least 20 working days prior to the remediation works commencing.</i> • The excavation and re-use of the material identified in Condition XX must be supervised and validated by a SQEP as defined in the NES Contaminated Land Users’ Guide (MfE 2012). On completion of the	PARTIALLY Yes Conditions ~~105-11197-101~~ cover ‘Contaminated Land’ ~~The recommended highlighted condition has only been partially transferred as an ‘Advice Note’ rather than a condition. The advice note identified in the June 22 version has been amended to have the force of a condition, being Condition 108.~~	A mix of bottom line conditions and MP contents	~~Applicant to consider whether it’s appropriate to have the highlighted Condition as an Advice Note or if it should be reframed as a condition (ideally the latter).~~

REFERENCE	DETAILED TECHNICAL RECOMMENDATION(S)	REVIEWER COMMENTS		
		IS CONDITION OR MP CONTENT SUPPLIED? Yes/No/ /Partially/Unsure	HOW IS CONDITION DELIVERED? Via Bottom Line Condition/Via MP-related Condition or MP Content	COMMENTS
	5 As a minimum the Annual Monitoring Report must include: (a) details of any response taken to achieve the geotechnical limits in Condition 1 in accordance with the TARP required by Condition 4 over the preceding 12 months.			
Appendix B12.4.16 Geological and Resource Assessment Winstones Aggregates - 26 March 2026	1.8 Key Risks and Management Controls The principal geological and operational risks are: - Irregular weathering boundaries; - Fault-controlled deep weathering corridors; - Argillaceous panels with reduced aggregate yield; - Localised deleterious mineral concentrations in fault-proximal zones; and - Variability in strip ratio across panels. These risks are managed through: - Conservative resource classification in lower-confidence areas; - Continuous face mapping and reconciliation; - Selective mining and stockpile separation; - Established QA/QC aggregate testing regimes; Staged development sequencing to optimise strip economics; and • Ongoing drilling and groundwater monitoring in new development corridors. The geological model is iterative and designed to be updated as exposure increases, reducing uncertainty over time.	YES Quarry Management Plan Conditions ~~35-36 32-33~~ Erosion and Sediment Control Plan Conditions ~~41-42 38-39~~ Trigger Action Response Plan Conditions ~~54-55 51-52~~ Groundwater Monitoring and Contingency Management Plan Conditions ~~49-50 46-47~~	A mix of bottom line conditions and MP contents e.g.ESCP - TARP - GMCP - QMP	No concerns identified
Erosion and Sediment				

REFERENCE	DETAILED TECHNICAL RECOMMENDATION(S)	REVIEWER COMMENTS		
		IS CONDITION OR MP CONTENT SUPPLIED? Yes/No/ /Partially/Unsure	HOW IS CONDITION DELIVERED? Via Bottom Line Condition/Via MP-related Condition or MP Content	COMMENTS
Appendix B12.4.7 Erosion and Sediment Control Assessment Report Winstones Aggregates - June 2026	13.2 Monitoring and Triggers Given the nature of the works proposed within the quarry, it is intended to undertake the following monitoring for water quality: - Significant rainfall events will instigate monitoring and inspection to check the condition and continued effectiveness of the sediment control measures. As an initial trigger, a 'Trigger Event' of greater than 25mm in a 24-hour period or 15mm in a 1-hour period will instigate this process. Other triggers to instigate monitoring includes: - - - Spillage/accident reports that cause a discharge of sediment or contaminants to the aquatic environment; Obvious degradation of the receiving environment immediately downstream of an active work site such as accumulation of sediment, conspicuous oil/grease, scums/foams, floatable matter, fish kills, discolouration of water or significantly increased growth of nuisance algae; Verified exceedance of >20% increase in TSS measured at a downstream location, when compared to upstream Following a rainfall trigger event, a documented visual inspection of all receiving waterways, SRPs and DEBs shall be carried out as soon as practicable. To monitor construction water discharges from SRPs & DEBs, pH, turbidity (NTU), and clarity shall be measured using calibrated field probes. The accuracy of field probes shall be measured by collecting grab samples from all of the SRPs and DEBs on site that are discharging. For ESC device performance, the following management thresholds shall be applied: - - - pH between 6.5 – 8.5 as measured at the outlet; 80% reduction in turbidity between inflow and outflow of discharging SRPs & DEBs; OR 100mm of clarity as measured at the outlet. In-house calibration of turbidity meters and pH probes will be done as per manufacturers specifications. It is also recommended that the water management system within the quarry pit incorporates a turbidity sensor and threshold (for example, <100 NTU) prior to pumping to SRP RL110 for treatment and discharge. The system should be designed, installed, and managed with extra capacity availability that can accommodate the extra campaign areas once they come online and subsequently report to the quarry pit. This will also be effective at the management of the infill areas of the quarry pit, as indicated in Figure 6 and Figure 7.	PARTIALLY Yes Condition ~~116- 127 and 128~~ deals with trigger events, ~~includes a quantum of rainfall but not a timeframe.~~ Condition 122 includes sediment load triggers and a 24-hr time period for response. Condition ~~122 and 130-118~~ provides for appropriate parameters.	Bottom line condition	~~Applicant to consider whether timeframe is also necessary for the rainfall trigger event.~~ No concerns identified
Appendix B12.4.7 Erosion and Sediment Control Assessment Report Winstones Aggregates - June 2026	14 Proposed Consent Conditions General 1. A minimum of 30 days prior to works commencing, an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) must be submitted to the Auckland Council for written certification. The ESCP must contain, but is not limited to calculations to confirm compliance with best practice erosion and sediment control for quarrying and associated activities including: a. Detailed plans showing the location of sediment control measures, on-site catchment boundaries, and sources of runoff; b. Confirmation that the erosion and sediment control devices have been sized appropriately in accordance with the Auckland Council Guideline Document GD05: Erosion and Sediment Control Guide for Land Disturbing Activities in the Auckland Region (2016) (GD05).	PARTIALLY Condition ~~41 38~~ sets out the details of ESCP. However, Condition 25, Table 1 sets out the timeframes for the plans, which only requires the ESCP to be submitted 20 working days prior. Condition 26, Table 1 sets out the time frames for the plans, which requires the ESCP to be submitted 30 working days prior.	MP Content	~~Applicant to consider the appropriateness of timeframes of submitted ESCP and explain inconsistency between Conditions and expert recommendations.~~

REFERENCE	DETAILED TECHNICAL RECOMMENDATION(S)	REVIEWER COMMENTS		
		IS CONDITION OR MP CONTENT SUPPLIED? Yes/No/ /Partially/Unsure	HOW IS CONDITION DELIVERED? Via Bottom Line Condition/Via MP-related Condition or MP Content	COMMENTS
	c. Drawings and specifications of designated sediment control measures; d. Details of any stockpiling locations within the catchment and the erosion and sediment control measures to minimise construction-phase discharges from the stockpiles; e. overburden removal and disposal operations planned for the following 12 months; and areas of expected quarry operations for the following 12 months.			
Appendix B12.4.7 Erosion and Sediment Control Assessment Report Winstones Aggregates - June 2026	Site Meeting 2. A minimum of 15 working days prior to works commencing under this consent, the consent holder must hold a meeting that: a. is located on the subject site; b. includes Auckland Council compliance monitoring representatives; and c. includes representation from the Quarry Manager. The meeting must discuss the erosion and sediment control measures and the earthworks methodologies, and must ensure all relevant parties are aware of, and familiar with, the necessary conditions of this consent. The following information must be made available at the pre-start meeting: d. Timeframes for key stages of the works authorised under this consent; e. Name and contact details for key contractors and supervising engineers; f. Resource consent conditions; g. The Erosion and Sediment Control Plan and, h. The procedures and/or methodologies for completing the monitoring procedures as outlined in condition 9.	YES Condition 69 and 70 72 – Pre-start Meeting	A mix of bottom line conditions (e.g. ESCP) and MP-related conditions	No concerns identified
	Erosion and Sediment Control Device requirements 3. The Consent Holder shall design, construct and maintain all erosion and sediment control measures in general accordance with Auckland Council Guideline Document GD05: Erosion and Sediment Control Guide for Land Disturbing Activities in the Auckland Region (2016) (GD05). Advice Note Any modifications or deviations to the above shall be subject to certification through the recertification process for the ESCP. 4. Re-vegetation and / or stabilisation of all disturbed areas (where practicable) is to be completed in general accordance with the measures set out in the Auckland Council Guideline Document GD05: Erosion and Sediment Control Guide for Land Disturbing Activities in the Auckland Region (2016) (GD05). 5. Within ten (10) working days following construction, implementation and completion of each specific erosion and sediment control device as detailed in the ESCP (i.e. sediment retention ponds, and clean and dirty water diversion bunds), a suitably qualified and experienced person must provide written certification to the Council that the erosion and sediment control measures have been constructed and completed in accordance with the approved ESCP and GD05 Advice Note: Suitable documentation for certification of erosion and sediment control devices, can be obtained in Appendix C of Auckland Council Erosion and	YES Conditions ~~121 – 126 110-114~~	A mix of bottom line conditions and MP-related conditions	No issues identified. Timeframes are appropriate.

REFERENCE	DETAILED TECHNICAL RECOMMENDATION(S)	REVIEWER COMMENTS		
		IS CONDITION OR MP CONTENT SUPPLIED? Yes/No/ /Partially/Unsure	HOW IS CONDITION DELIVERED? Via Bottom Line Condition/Via MP-related Condition or MP Content	COMMENTS
	<i>Sediment Control Guide for Land Disturbing Activities in the Auckland Region, June 2016, including any amendments to this document (GD05): Erosion and Sediment Control construction quality checklists.</i> <i>6. Earthworks must be managed to avoid deposition of earth, mud, dirt or other debris on any public road or footpath resulting from earthworks activity on the subject site. In the event that such deposition does occur, it must immediately be removed. Roads or footpaths must not be washed down with water without appropriate erosion and sediment control measures in place to prevent contamination of the stormwater drainage system, watercourses or receiving waters.</i> <i>Advice Note</i> <i>In no circumstances should the washing of deposited materials into drains be advised or otherwise condoned. It is recommended that you discuss any potential measures with the Council's monitoring officer who may be able to provide further guidance on the most appropriate approach to take. Alternatively, please refer to Auckland Council Guideline Document 005, Erosion and Sediment Control Guide for Land Disturbing Activities in the Auckland Region, June 2016, including any amendments to this document (GD05).</i> <i>the chemical treatment system and the organisational structure which will support this system.</i>			
	Chemical Treatment <i>7. Within 30-days of consent being granted, a Chemical Treatment Management Plan (ChTMP) must be prepared and submitted to the Council for written certification. If an existing plan is being implemented, it must be updated to reflect the earthworks associated with this consent. The ChTMP must meet the following requirements:</i> <i>a. Specific design details of a chemical treatment system based on a rainfall activated methodology for the site's sediment retention ponds, and any other approved impoundment system;</i> <i>b. Monitoring, maintenance (including post storm) and contingency programme (including a record sheet);</i> <i>c. Details of optimum dosage (including assumptions);</i> <i>d. Results of initial chemical treatment trial;</i> <i>e. A spill contingency plan; and</i> <i>f. Details of the person or bodies that will hold responsibility for long term operation and maintenance of Advice Note</i> <i>In the event that minor amendments to the ChTMP are required, any such amendments must be limited to the scope of this consent. Any amendments which affect the performance of the ChTMP may require an application to be made in accordance with section 127 of the RMA. Any minor amendments should be provided to the Council prior to implementation to confirm that they are within the scope of this consent.</i> <i>8. The sediment retention ponds, and any other approved impoundment devices utilised as part of the earthworks, must be chemically treated in</i>	YES Condition 43 and 44 ~~40-41~~ largely covers all matters set out in the recommended conditions but in less detail leaving the CTMP to cover bottom lines, such as monitoring details and dosage values	MP Content	No concerns identified.

REFERENCE	DETAILED TECHNICAL RECOMMENDATION(S)	REVIEWER COMMENTS		
		IS CONDITION OR MP CONTENT SUPPLIED? Yes/No/ /Partially/Unsure	HOW IS CONDITION DELIVERED? Via Bottom Line Condition/Via MP-related Condition or MP Content	COMMENTS
	accordance with the certified Chemical Treatment Management Plan (ChTMP), throughout the duration of earthworks. Maintenance of Sediment and Erosion Control 9. The operational effectiveness and efficiency of all erosion and sediment control measures specifically required by the approved Erosion and Sediment Control Plan, must be maintained throughout the duration of earthworks activity, or until the site is permanently stabilised against erosion. A record of any maintenance work must be kept and be supplied to the Council on request. Maintenance will be undertaken in accordance with the Auckland Council Guideline Document GD05: Erosion and Sediment Control Guide for Land Disturbing Activities in the Auckland Region (2016) (GD05). Monitoring of Erosion and Sediment Controls 10. Monitoring undertaken during the construction period shall include the items listed below in (i) to (iii) following a rainfall trigger event of 25mm in a 24 hour period and 15mm in a 1 hour period: i. Visual inspections of all SRPs and DEB's; ii. Visual inspection of all receiving waterways; and iii. Manual inlet and outlet sampling from SRPs as detailed in condition 10. 11. The following sampling programme, consisting of the collection of 1 litre grab samples of water for the analyses of total suspended solids, turbidity and pH, collected at the following points, must be carried out following a rainfall trigger as per Condition 10. Samples must be collected as soon as practicable after the 25mm or more rainfall event having occurred at the following locations: a. 10m upstream of the most upstream quarry discharge point, into the Mangapū Stream, including clean water diversions (or as agreed with Auckland Council). b. 30m downstream of the most downstream quarry discharge point, into the Mangapū Stream, including clean water diversions (or as agreed with Auckland Council). c. All SRPs and DEBs at the inlet (prior to chemical treatment) and outlet points. All water samples must be analysed for total suspended solids (TSS) and nephelometric turbidity units (NTU), within one week of collection. If analysis of instream samples indicates that discharges from the quarry have increased the TSS (or NTU equivalent) as measured from point a) to point b), by 20% or more, quarry operations must be modified and/or water quality control measures implemented. Details of any modifications to quarry operations and/or water quality control measures, must be included in an evaluation report(s) and must be submitted to the Council at quarterly intervals.	YES Condition 127 – 130 72(e)	MP Content	No concerns identified

REFERENCE	DETAILED TECHNICAL RECOMMENDATION(S)	REVIEWER COMMENTS		
		IS CONDITION OR MP CONTENT SUPPLIED? Yes/No/ /Partially/Unsure	HOW IS CONDITION DELIVERED? Via Bottom Line Condition/Via MP-related Condition or MP Content	COMMENTS
	<i>If analysis of SRP or DEB samples indicates that discharges from any device have exceeded parameters detailed in d) – f), the cause of the exceedance must be determined and remedied. Details of any modifications to quarry operations and/or ESC measures, must be included in an evaluation report(s) and must be submitted to the Council on request.</i> <i>d. pH between 6.5 – 8.5 as measured at the outlet;</i> <i>e. 80% reduction in turbidity between inflow and outflow of discharging SRPs & DEBs; OR</i> <i>f. 100mm of clarity as measured at the outlet.</i> <i>The sampling programme must be carried out throughout the duration that this consent is exercised.</i> <i>Advice Note:</i> <i>Once a statistically reliable relationship between TSS and NTU has been established, measurements of NTU only may be approved by Council, at the request of the consent holder.</i>			
	Annual Erosion and Sediment Control Plan <i>12. On 30 April every year, the Consent Holder must submit an annual Erosion and Sediment Control Plan to Council for certification. The Plan must contain, but is not limited to:</i> <i>a. Areas to be worked over the next 12 months;</i> <i>b. Plans for earthworks, including overburden stripping and dumping, over the next 12 months with specific reference to any works proposed for the period between 30th April and 1st October;</i> <i>c. Areas of vegetation removed, and areas planted over the previous 12 months;</i> <i>d. Details of stockpiling activities;</i> <i>e. Design calculations for diversion drains to be constructed in the next 12 months;</i> <i>f. Details of maintenance activities undertaken in the previous 12 months, and maintenance activities proposed over the next 12 months;</i> <i>g. Details of any problems in respect of water management on the site during the previous 12 months, and proposals for addressing such problems;</i> <i>h. An Erosion and Sediment Control Plan, including calculations to confirm general compliance with GD05, including sediment pond volume requirements calculated based on predictions of exposed earthworks for quarrying and overburden stripping and dumping for the next 12 months; and i. Results of the previous 12 months of sampling and water monitoring, including summarised rainfall data and an assessment of the sampling results.</i>	YES Condition 41 38 requires the ESCP to be updated annually.	A mix of bottom line conditions and MP-related conditions	No concerns identified
	Seasonal Restriction <i>13. Earthworks on site, other than rock extraction, must not be undertaken between 01 May and 30 September in any year, without the submission of a ‘Request for winter works’ for approval by the Council. All requests must be renewed prior to the approval expiring and works must not occur until written approval has been received from the Council. All winter works will be reassessed monthly or as required to ensure that adverse effects are not</i>	YES Condition 120 109 ‘Seasonal Restriction on Earthworks’ provides for this recommendation.	Bottom line Condition	No concerns identified

REFERENCE	DETAILED TECHNICAL RECOMMENDATION(S)	REVIEWER COMMENTS		
		IS CONDITION OR MP CONTENT SUPPLIED? Yes/No/ /Partially/Unsure	HOW IS CONDITION DELIVERED? Via Bottom Line Condition/Via MP-related Condition or MP Content	COMMENTS
	occurring in the receiving environment and approval may be revoked by Council upon written notice to the consent holder. Advice of Completion or Abandonment of earthworks 14. Immediately upon completion or abandonment of earthworks on the subject site, all areas of bare earth associated with the works must be permanently stabilised against erosion (where practicable). Advice Note: Stabilisation measures may include: a. The use of mulching or natural fibre matting. b. Top-soiling, grassing and mulching of otherwise bare areas of earth. c. Aggregate, rock 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 the Council's monitoring officer who will guide you on the most appropriate approach to take. Alternatively, please refer to Auckland Council, Auckland Council Guidance Document 005, Erosion and Sediment Control Guide for Land Disturbing Activities in the Auckland Region, June 2016, Incorporating Amendment 3 (GD05).	PARTIALLY Yes Condition 132 120 'Stabilisation of Earthworks' requires stabilisation immediately on completion.		Applicant to consider wording of 'as soon as practicable' vs 'immediately' in terms of stabilising against erosion.
Groundwater				
Appendix B112.4.9.a Groundwater Effects Assessment PDP, dated 30 March 2026	Recommended Consent Conditions General Conditions 1. Pursuant to Section 36 of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) this consent (or any part thereof) must not be exercised until such time as all charges in relation to the receiving, processing and granting of this resource consent are paid in full. 2. The take and use of groundwater must be in accordance with the plans and information submitted with the application and numbered by the council subject to such amendments as may be required by the following conditions of consent. 3. This consent expires after 35 years, unless it has lapsed, been surrendered or been cancelled at an earlier date pursuant to the RMA. 4. Pursuant to section 123 of the RMA, these groundwater take and diversion permits expire 35 years from the date of commencement unless surrendered or cancelled at an earlier date. 5. The servants and agents of the council must be permitted access to the relevant parts of the property at all reasonable times for the purposes of carrying out inspections, surveys, investigations, tests, measurements or taking samples. Works	YES Part E Conditions relating to the Water Permit Groundwater Limits Condition 192 169(a) provide for this recommended condition	Bottomline Condition Bottomline Condition	No concerns identified No concerns identified

REFERENCE	DETAILED TECHNICAL RECOMMENDATION(S)	REVIEWER COMMENTS		
		IS CONDITION OR MP CONTENT SUPPLIED? Yes/No/ /Partially/Unsure	HOW IS CONDITION DELIVERED? Via Bottom Line Condition/Via MP-related Condition or MP Content	COMMENTS
	7. A quarry pit sump located approximately 500 metres south of Middleton Road, (known as the Symonds Pit groundwater access point) and the Mangapū Stream Bore (Reference HUN 18/4) located adjacent to Mangapū Stream, at Hunua Quarry, Papakura.			
	Authorised quantities 9. The total abstraction of groundwater from the Symonds Pit Sump and the Mangapū Stream Bore (HUN14/8), including groundwater inflow to the sump, must not exceed 5,820 m³/d when averaged over any seven consecutive days. The water take and use from these sources must not exceed 2,610 m³/d when averaged over any seven consecutive days. 10. The total abstraction of groundwater from the Symonds Pit Sump and the Mangapū Stream Bore (HUN14/8), including groundwater inflow to the sump, must not exceed 2,124,300 m³ when averaged over the twelvemonth period commencing 1 June and ending 31 May of any year. The water take and use from these sources must not exceed 952,650 m³ when averaged over the same twelve-month period. Groundwater Monitoring and Contingency Plan 11. A Groundwater Monitoring and Contingency Plan (“the GMCP”) shall be completed and submitted to Auckland Council within three months of the commencement date of this consent for review and written certification. The GMCP shall accurately record all management and operational procedures, monitoring requirements, methodologies and contingency measures necessary to comply with the conditions of this consent. A copy of the GMCP shall also be provided to Watercare Services Limited (WSL). The GMCP shall include, but not be limited to, details of: a) monitoring and reporting schedule which integrates the requirements relating to pit groundwater inflow, quarry pit water levels, bore water levels, and monitoring required by the consent, b) details of the step-wise groundwater level drawdown process, c) a procedure for quarry pit groundwater inflow measurement, d) a Schedule and plan of all monitoring bores and piezometers for groundwater pressures and/or groundwater level monitoring, giving location, elevation RL, construction details, and Practices for bore water level monitoring, e) a procedure to undertake stream flow measurements in the Waipokopu Stream and Mangapū Stream and the realigned Mangapū Tributary to determine the magnitude of any loss of flow in the streams as a result of taking groundwater from the Regional Hunua Greywacke Aquifers, and the amount of augmentation required to Hays Stream as a result of taking water from the Regional Hunua Greywacke Aquifers, f) a schedule of frequency of all monitoring requirements, g) details of all contingency plans for remedial actions should decrease in stream baseflow, spring flows or bore water levels caused by the exercising of this consent,	Conditions 208 – 222 ~~173-181~~ address monitoring and contingency plans.	Condition content	No concerns identified

REFERENCE	DETAILED TECHNICAL RECOMMENDATION(S)	REVIEWER COMMENTS		
		IS CONDITION OR MP CONTENT SUPPLIED? Yes/No/ /Partially/Unsure	HOW IS CONDITION DELIVERED? Via Bottom Line Condition/Via MP-related Condition or MP Content	COMMENTS
	<i>h) details of the Hunua Quarry site management structure and details of personnel responsible for the maintenance of the GMCP, and of the related record keeping and reporting requirements.</i> Monitoring Bore Construction & Maintenance 12. The Consent Holder must, unless otherwise agreed in writing by AC, maintain the monitoring bores of the construction and locations as specified in Schedule A. Monitoring Conditions 15. That the Consent Holder must maintain on the outlet of the pump a meter which must measure the total quantity of water being taken. The Consent Holder must read the meter at 15 minute intervals and electronically provide to the Council daily records quarterly starting on the following date for a water permit that allows water to be taken at the rate specified, in accordance with the Resource Management (Measurement and Reporting of Water Takes) Amendment Regulations 2020. The water meter, its installation and maintenance, must be in accordance with the details outlined in this water permit (see Conditions 28 Note C). 16. That the Consent Holder must measure and record water levels in the bores listed in Schedule B (or use best endeavours with respect to the private bores 830, 20013, 20479, and 21474 (Glasgow bore)) at monthly intervals from the date of commencement of this consent. The Consent Holder must keep records of each date and corresponding water level for each bore in accordance with the details outlined in this water permit (see Condition 28 Note d). 17. The Consent Holder must measure the rate at which groundwater is diverted into the Symonds Pit groundwater access point (sump) at annual intervals. The flow rate must be measured by monitoring and recording the water level in the quarry pit sump over a period of no less than five consecutive days. The measurements must be made during dry weather conditions. with appropriate measures taken to quantify the sources of inflow into the Symonds Pit groundwater access point (sump) in particular groundwater inflows. 18. When the Symonds Pit groundwater access point intercepts the regional groundwater table, the Consent Holder must collect, have analysed and record the results of a water sample from the Symonds Pit groundwater access point (sump) at annual intervals when the rate of groundwater inflow is measured as per condition 17 above. The collection of the water sample, the parameters analysed and their analysis method, must be in accordance with the details outlined in this resource consent (see Condition 28 Note e). 19. That the Consent Holder must return the records required under Condition 17 and 18 above, by no later than 10 working days after 31 May each year. The records must include details of the measurement	Conditions 207 – 222 ~~182-192~~ cover these recommended conditions.		

REFERENCE	DETAILED TECHNICAL RECOMMENDATION(S)	REVIEWER COMMENTS		
		IS CONDITION OR MP CONTENT SUPPLIED? Yes/No/ /Partially/Unsure	HOW IS CONDITION DELIVERED? Via Bottom Line Condition/Via MP-related Condition or MP Content	COMMENTS
	procedure employed, records of rainfall prior to and during the measurement, and the time and corresponding water level measurements within the Symonds Pit groundwater access point (sump). 20. That the Consent Holder must measure and record flows at each of the following gauging sites on Mangapū Stream at approximate Map References provided below: The monitoring shall be carried out twice per year. The precise locations can be changed if approved in writing by the Council after visiting the sites to ensure access to and the sustainability of each location for stream flow measurement. The flow must be measured during dry weather conditions within the period commencing 1 January and ending 30 April of each year. All field measurements and procedures shall be as in the Hydrologists Field Manual, Fenwick, J, DSIR 1991 or any subsequent replacement, or as agreed in writing with the Council. 21. That the Consent Holder must measure and record flows at each of the three gauging sites on Waipokopu Stream at per Schedule C: The monitoring shall be carried out twice per year. The flow must be measured during dry weather conditions within the period commencing 1 January and ending 30 April of each year. All field measurements and procedures shall be as in the Hydrologists Field Manual, Fenwick, J, DSIR 1991 or any subsequent replacement, or as agreed in writing with Council. 'RL 40' is yet to be established to replace Downstream Site, to between RL 40 and RL 45.			
	22. The Consent Holder must collect, have analysed and record the results of a water sample from the production bore HUN14/8 and the Symonds Hill Sump at annual intervals. The collection of the water sample, the parameters analysed and their analysis method, must be in accordance with the details outlined in this resource consent (see Condition 28 Note e). 23. That the Consent Holder must return the records required under Condition 22 above, by no later than 10 working days after 31 May each year. The records must include details of the method, dates and times of the gauging procedure employed, all measurements taken and flow calculations . 24. That the Consent Holder must ensure that the records collected under Conditions 15 to 23 (inclusive) for the preceding quarter must be submitted to the Council by no later than 10 working days after 28 February, 31 May, 31 August and 30 November each year. 25. That the Consent Holder must submit by 30 June of each year, to the Council, a report which provides an analysis of the results of water use monitoring, water level monitoring information, groundwater inflow and water chemistry and the results of stream flow measurements required under Conditions 15 to 23 of this resource consent			
	Contingency Conditions			

REFERENCE	DETAILED TECHNICAL RECOMMENDATION(S)	REVIEWER COMMENTS		
		IS CONDITION OR MP CONTENT SUPPLIED? Yes/No/ /Partially/Unsure	HOW IS CONDITION DELIVERED? Via Bottom Line Condition/Via MP-related Condition or MP Content	COMMENTS
	26. A correlation must be prepared for the purpose of quantifying the specific discharge for the mean annual low flow (MALF) of all the gauging stations (including the diversion stream (Diversion-1 after Stage 2). The flow correlation must relate to the natural stream flow data collected in accordance with the requirements of the conditions of this consent, for the period since data commenced and ending 30 April each year, with concurrent flows at the Auckland Council Mangawheau Stream flow site at Aldridge Road, Hunua (site number 08529) and any other relevant site as required in writing by the Southern Council, Resource Consents and Compliance. The correlation graphs, values for r2, y intercept, slope, regression expression and MALF for all stations must be completed, interpreted and submitted to the Council within 10 working days after 30 April each year. In the event that more than 5% drop in the recognised MALF of the above gauging stations on Mangapū Stream, Waipokapu Stream and the diverted stream, the Consent Holder must augment flows upstream of the Waipokapu Stream (Downstream Site), Mangapū Stream (RL 55 Site) and the diverted Stream (Diversion-1 Site) at a constant rate by at least the maximum difference between the MALF and the average specific discharge flow for each station in a way to compensate for any loss of flow. The required augmentation rates for each station should be presented in the annual monitoring report. Where the specific discharge measured at the Upstream Site (i.e. Mangapū Stream Upstream-2 or Waipokapu Stream Upstream falls more than 5% below its established MALF, the reduction shall be attributed to drought conditions. In such circumstances, the augmentation requirement for any downstream site shall be adjusted proportionally to reflect the natural reduction in flow. The adjusted augmentation flow to be maintained at any downstream site shall be the downstream site's MALF reduced by the same percentage by which the upstream site's current flow falls below its MALF. For example, if the upstream reference site flow is recorded at 70% of its MALF (a 30% reduction due to drought), the Consent Holder shall only be required to augment the downstream site to 70% of MAL	NO Condition ~~218 – 222~~ ~~193-198~~ address ‘~~Contingency Conditions~~’ which ~~are largely the same as the recommended conditions with the exception of Mangapū Stream Upstream-2 being added as an augmentation site. these recommendations, including the identification of the Mangapu Upstream - 2 augmentation site.~~	Condition content	~~Applicant to consider this apparent omission, specifically confirmation in conditions to add Mangapū Stream Upstream-2 as an augmentation site.~~
	Monitoring Accuracy Water temperature shall be measured to an accuracy of ±0.5 degrees Celsius. Dissolved oxygen concentration shall be measured to an accuracy of ±0.2 milligrams per litre. All monitoring activities, including bore purging, sample bottle selection and filling, sample transport and handling, laboratory measurements, data processing, and quality assurance, shall be undertaken in accordance with the "National Environmental Monitoring Standards – Water Quality Part 1: Sampling, Measuring, Processing and Archiving of Discrete Groundwater Quality Data" (March 2019 or latest edition), available at www.nems.org.nz, or an equivalent standard approved in writing by the Council.	YES Conditions ~~225 – 230~~ ~~199 – 205~~ addresses ‘Augmentation Water Quality Monitoring’ which largely align with the recommended conditions. NO Yes Conditions ~~212-213~~ addresses Mitigation Plans ~~Schedule lists in report and schedules in conditions do not align~~ Conditions 222 - 230 address augmentation water quality monitoring which largely align with recommendations. Conditions 232 – 233 address mitigation plans and schedules have been updated.	Condition content Bottom line condition	No concerns identified Applicant to consider clarifying Schedule A which contains additional monitoring bores, revised groundwater level information, including references to ‘season variations.’

REFERENCE	DETAILED TECHNICAL RECOMMENDATION(S)	REVIEWER COMMENTS		
		IS CONDITION OR MP CONTENT SUPPLIED? Yes/No/ /Partially/Unsure	HOW IS CONDITION DELIVERED? Via Bottom Line Condition/Via MP-related Condition or MP Content	COMMENTS
		Schedule A has been agreed between the Council and applicant experts pending confirmation of baseline information for 2/4 bores. ~~Schedule A – Monitoring Bore and Trigger Levels~~ Schedule B is consistent with recommended gauging sites. ~~Schedule C advice note has been deleted and formed into condition 214. provides a more in-depth advice note and an alternative for downstream gauging site than the recommended Schedule C.~~		~~Applicant to consider clarifying Schedule G. Potentially the advice note should be rephrased as condition to include a timeframe for the selection, consultation, and implementation of the replacement and additional gauging sites to ensure the provision is fully clear and enforceable.~~
Flood Risk				
Appendix B12.4.15 West Haul Road Culvert Design and Flood Risk Assessment PDP, 30 March 2026	This memo outlines the design flows, culvert size, and fish passage requirements for the culverts and the effects assessment. “The risk posed by the hazard is not made worse by the development of the quarry, specifically the construction of the haul road and installation of culverts. Potential effects include slightly elevated water levels upstream of the structure, which are well contained within the stream gully and do not pose a residual risk to the quarry land or people and property outside of the quarry boundary.”⁵ “The design of the culverts has taken into account the flood hazard, by considering the appropriate sizing to convey a defined flood size and to mitigate the localised effects of altering the stream channel by installing a structure. Localised effects include channel erosion at the culvert site which will be mitigated by the installation of rock armouring at the downstream end of the culvert. This mitigation will prevent bed scour and the potential for increased sediment transport, over and above what occurs naturally in a flood event.” Report includes recommended culvert structure dimensions 3.1 Western Culvert The required pipe size for the western culvert is: • 40m length. • A circular 600 mm diameter pipe. 3.2 Eastern Culvert The required pipe size for the Eastern Culvert is: • 75 m length. • A circular 1200 mm diameter pipe.	NO ~~These recommendations to mitigate flood risk effects do not appear to have flowed through to conditions.~~ Yes Conditions 85 – 88 include recommendations for flooding. Noting that the approach to fish passage design has been amended, which may impact culvert sizing and that sizing may change depending on flood modelling – condition 88 limits the length of the culverts to that proposed but does not specify a diameter. This will be confirmed at detailed design.	N/A Condition Consent	~~The Applicant to consider this apparent omission, specifically as to whether mitigation measures for the culvert construction/culvert size and rock armouring should be included in the condition set.~~
Tributary Realignment				
Appendix B12.4.6a	The following conditions are proposed: 1. The Consent Holder must undertake continuous flow gauging on the Mangapū Stream and Mangapū Tributary on the granting of the	PARTIALLY Yes Conditions 68 63-65 generally address the requirement for the SRMPa ‘Stream Realignment Management Plan’ however, the	Via MP related condition	~~The Applicant to consider this apparent omission, specifically, as to whether the conditions should explicitly require incorporation of in-stream energy dissipation and channel stabilisation~~

⁵ Page 7, West Haul Road Culvert Design and Flood Risk Assessment, PDP, 30 March 2026

REFERENCE	DETAILED TECHNICAL RECOMMENDATION(S)	REVIEWER COMMENTS		
		IS CONDITION OR MP CONTENT SUPPLIED? Yes/No/ /Partially/Unsure	HOW IS CONDITION DELIVERED? Via Bottom Line Condition/Via MP-related Condition or MP Content	COMMENTS
Mangapū Tributary Realignment - Preliminary Design and Effects Technical Report PDP, dated 30 March 2026	consents, to refine the hydrological assessment for the detailed design phase. 2. The Consent Holder must develop and finalise the detailed design on the basis of the design drawings (A035680017-WR-101 – 104, A035680017WR201 – 202, A035680017-WR-301). Final plans must be submitted to the Manager for approval prior to commencing construction. 3. The Consent Holder must follow the monitoring conditions as set out in the Stream Realignment Management Plan. 4. <i>“the inclusion of in-stream features is designed to mitigate these effects for smaller flood events. For more extreme flood events, these features will not mitigate these effects, but it should be noted that erosion already occurs in the predevelopment scenario for large flood events.”</i> <i>“Increased velocities will be mitigated by the stream channel design incorporating in-stream features to slow the flow and reduce the hydraulic energy, thus reducing the erosion potential and the transport of sediment. However, these features will not mitigate these effects when more extreme event flows are encountered.”</i> <i>“The design incorporates in-stream features to mitigate these effects, ensuring that the realigned channel performs hydraulically without adverse impacts on the quarry site or adjacent land.”</i>	~~requirement for the physical measures are not translated into conditions, including Condition 68(i) a requirement for instream features designed to mitigate flood events etc.~~		~~features, given that these measures are relied upon in the assessment to mitigate erosion and sediment transport effects arising from increased flood velocities.~~
Lizard Management				
Appendix B12.8.4 Lizard Management Plan Boffa Miskell, dated 22 June 2026	5.4.2 Numbers Impacted We estimate that <75 geckos will be impacts by the proposed expansion. No other lizards species have been detected within the site and its is not possible to estimate how many, if any would be impacted. The proposed lizard management to capture and salvage lizards is focused on the mature kānuka forest where elegant geckos have been recorded previously, as well as higher quality native forest habitats and edge habitats that may be occupied by native skink species. Potential effects on nonthreatened lizard fauna can be mitigated and minimised through salvage of individuals within the identified potential habitats and replacing the extent of habitat removed within the wider Site at the completion of mining. ⁶	YES Conditions 62 – 63 59-60 address the ‘Lizard Management Plan’	MP	No concerns identified
Iwi Engagement				

⁶ Executive Summary, Boffa Miskell, Lizard Management Plan, dated 22 June 2026

REFERENCE	DETAILED TECHNICAL RECOMMENDATION(S)	REVIEWER COMMENTS		
		IS CONDITION OR MP CONTENT SUPPLIED? Yes/No/ /Partially/Unsure	HOW IS CONDITION DELIVERED? Via Bottom Line Condition/Via MP-related Condition or MP Content	COMMENTS
Appendix A6.7 Iwi Engagement Report Wikaira Consulting Ltd, dated 30/03/2026	9.0 Recommendations Ongoing partnership: Confirm the continuation of established partnerships with mana whenua, including ongoing engagement and collaboration throughout the development and implementation of the Project. Management Plans: Provide for mana whenua involvement through the Kaitiaki Forum in the development, refinement, and implementation of management plans supporting the Project. Cultural Management Plan: <i>A Cultural Management Plan will be prepared and developed in partnership with mana whenua, to set out how cultural values, engagement processes, and ongoing involvement will be provided for over the life of the Project. This is proffered as part of the draft conditions for the application.</i>	PARTIALLY-Yes Conditions 14 – 19 13-18 relate to the establishment of a ‘Kaitiaki Forum’ ~~The conditions set provides an abbreviation for a CVA ‘Cultural Values Assessment’ but a requirement for a Cultural Management Plan is not referenced in any Condition. Conditions 33 - 34 provide for a cultural management plan~~	MP/condition content in Conditions 13-18	There is no reference to a Cultural Management Plan being prepared in the conditions. The Applicant to consider this apparent omission.
Pest Management				
Appendix B12.8.5 Pest Management Plan Boffa Miskell, 24 March 2026	15.0 Specific pest management operational plans Winstone Aggregates will be required to develop specific pest management operational plans (PMOP) prior to the implementation of certain stages in the programme. PMOPs may be developed individually for each management area or for multiple management areas If they proceed within the same or a similar timeframe. This PMOP development process will be determined by the specific timings associated with the long-term pit expansion programme, which are currently unknown. Each PMOP shall be developed and approved prior to implementation of the first activities of the plan, but no earlier than six (6) months prior to that implementation. This is to ensure each PMOP includes the most current specified detail pertaining to best practice methodologies, technologies, protocols and guidelines. 20.0 Environmental protection measures It is a requirement that this pest management project is delivered using processes that aim to minimise (as far as practicable) any negative effects on the environment and ecosystems connected to the project site. The lead operational delivery organisation will ensure site specific environmental protection measures are implemented to minimise impacts on the environment from associated activities. These measures should include environmental incident management and ecosystem disturbance risks and mitigation measures. The protection measures must be adhered to by any contractor/sub-contractor of this pest management project and shall be reviewed annually, or as new incidents require changes/updates. Contractor/sub-contractor operational field work activities shall be audited regularly by the lead operational delivery organisation to ensure the environmental protection measures are complied with.	YES Conditions 64 – 65 61-62 provide for the Pest Management Plan requirements	MP Content	No concerns identified

Table C: Applicants follow through of commitments and recommendations into volunteered conditions

REFERENCE	DETAILED TECHNICAL RECOMMENDATION(S)	IS CONDITION OR MP CONTENT SUPPLIED? Yes/No/ /Partially/Unsure	REVIEWER COMMENTS	
			HOW IS CONDITION DELIVERED? Via Bottom Line Condition/Via MP-related Condition or MP Content	COMMENTS
Ecological Effects				
Appendix 12.4.5a Ecological Effects Assessment Boffa Miskell, 30 March 2026	TERRESTRIAL 9.3.2.1 Aquatic fauna Salvage and relocation of aquatic fauna is proposed as part of the realignment of the current Mangapū Tributary, and prior to removal of any small watercourses within the Site in the course of the quarry expansion. The purpose of the salvage and relocation is to minimise harm to the individuals and population of specific species of the aquatic community. Salvage and relocation will focus on native fish (long fin and short fin eels, and banded kokopu) as well as koura (freshwater crayfish)..... Typically, prior to any disturbance within a stream bed, the salvage and relocation of native fish will be required. The fish capture and relocation component of any stream removal are timed to occur prior to and during the dewatering of the watercourses. Upstream inflows and downstream outflows should be dammed at each watercourse. Details of the approach to be undertaken are provided in the Aquatic Fauna Salvage and Relocation Plan.	Yes an Aquatic Fauna Salvage and Relocation Plan (AFSRP) is required under Condition 60. Condition 61 sets out the information requirements of the AFSRP, including a description of methods to be used, timeframes, monitoring parameters and measures of success, procedures to ensure compliance with other permits and approvals, reporting and process for review. Condition 149 requires salvage and relocation occur prior to any vegetation clearance or earthworks within any watercourse. Additionally, the draft ARSRP contains these details and more.	Management Plan conditions and content	Applicant's note: that while the assessment specifically states inflows and outflows will be dammed – the draft AFSRP sets out a number of options including the use of fish nets which would technically not result in damming. The appropriate option will be determined through the process to be specified in the finalised AFSRP
	9.3.2.2 Herpetofauna Based on the history of the Site, where gecko salvage has occurred for over 20 years, we consider that capture and relocation of lizards to a suitable, protected release site is an appropriate and effective tool to minimise the likelihood of injury and/or mortality. <u>Lizard salvage will include:</u> • Prepare lizard release area/s. Release site requirements are described in the Lizard Management Plan and account for the habitat requirements of different species. • Targeted pre-works surveys and salvage of key habitats to align with staged vegetation clearance. • Post-clearance salvage will be undertaken following procedures described in the Lizard Management Plan. Briefly, these include heaping vegetation into piles and searching the piles for emerged lizards' multiple times over a minimum of • three weeks in suitable weather conditions. Native lizards are seasonally active, which constrains any surveying or mitigation activities. Therefore, any surveys or salvage of lizards may only be carried out between the months of September – April (inclusive), with weekly overnight average temperatures of at least 12 degrees. Lizard management will follow the key principles for lizard salvage and translocation in New Zealand (DOC, 2019). Preclearance salvage and translocation is the preferred option where significant lizard populations may be present and avoidance is not possible, as is the case for this Project. Mitigating effects on lizard populations in the wider area by	Yes The draft LMP includes considerable detail, including that detail specified in the ecological assessment. Condition 62 requires a Lizard Management Plan (LMP) and requires that capture must occur prior to vegetation removal, habitat enhancement and pest control and compliance with condition 150. Condition 63 sets out information requirements including best practice methods and procedures for capture and habitat enhancement, details of proposed release sites, timeframes, monitoring (including of pest control) and success measures, reporting and process for review to enable adaptive management. Condition 150 reiterates capture and relocation prior to vegetation clearance and in accordance with the LMP. Condition 1 requires the Project must be undertaken in general accordance with the information submitted with the Application including the Ecological Assessment and the Lizard Management Plan submitted with the application. Conditions 64 – 66 set out the requirements for Pest Management Plan.	Management Plan condition and content	

	reducing predation and/or increasing carrying capacity is also a management option. The purpose of the proposed lizard management is to minimise incidental fatalities (salvage) and provides a remedy for the protective benefit of the lizard populations (relocation)..... The Lizard Management Plan will apply to the proposed vegetation clearance for the pit expansion and access roads, and will also ensure compliance with the Wildlife Act Authority.			
	9.3.2.3 Birds Where practicable, vegetation clearance will be undertaken outside of the bird breeding season. Otherwise, prior to vegetation clearance scheduled during the breeding season (August to March inclusive) surveys will be undertaken for native bush birds to ensure that any nest sites are avoided to minimise mortality or injury to native birds. This approach can be ensured through conditions of consent.	Yes Condition 151 specifies additional measures to be undertaken for vegetation removal if the activity occurs during August to March inclusive. Condition 58 sets out the objective of the EcMP including compliance with Condition 149.The draft EcMP contains this information also.	Bottom lines (for quarry site) and Management Plan condition and content (for offset sites)	
	9.3.2.4 Bats pre-clearance bat monitoring is recommended. Potential bat roosting areas present within the footprint are characterised as: Stands of mature native conifer and broadleaved forest trees that contain trees and tree ferns ≥ 15 cm diameter at breast height (dbh); Stands of mature exotic trees (not pine) that contain trees ≥ 15 cm dbh; and Standing dead trees ≥ 15 cm dbh. Trees / tree ferns within the above ‘potential bat roosting areas’ offering potential bat roost habitat have one of more of the following features: Crack, crevices, cavities and / or fractured limbs large enough to support roosting bat(s); Sections of loose flaking bark large enough to support roosting bat(s); A hollow trunk, stem or branches; Deadwood in canopy or stem of sufficient size to support roost cavities or hollows; or Bat droppings, grease marks and / or urine staining around cavities. Pre-clearance bat monitoring will ensure possible roost trees are not occupied at the time of clearance, avoiding injury or mortality of bats. Prior to vegetation clearance commencing, potential bat roosting areas will need to be visually assessed by the Bat Specialist. If trees are identified in these areas that provide potential bat roost features (i.e., cavities, deadwood, loose bark and epiphytes), then further acoustic surveys will be required to confirm the presence/absence of bats immediately prior to felling. This approach can be ensured through conditions of consent.	Yes Condition 152 requires vegetation management to be undertaken in accordance with Bat Roost Protocols Version 4: October 2024. This addresses comments 9.033 and 9.034 from DOC which acknowledge the methodology specified in the EcMP is in accordance with best practice but seek to simplify the conditions by referencing the primary guidance document from which the methodology is taken from. Condition 58 sets out the objective of the EcMP including compliance with Condition 152.The draft EcMP contains this information also.	Bottom lines (for quarry site) and Management Plan condition and content (for offset sites)	
Appendix 12.4.5b Ecological Effects Assessment Boffa Miskell, 30 March 2026	9.4.2 Vertebrate Pest Management (page 114) The proposed pest management programme will be a long-term project with multiple stages and phases spread out over many years. Therefore, pest management will need employ a flexible and nimble adaptive management approach with regular revisions, embracing advancements in pest management and remaining up to date with best practice, guidelines and protocols. Pest management actions will be implemented across Winstone Aggregates existing management areas (Hunua Quarry) and proposed new enhancement areas (Hunua and Meremere Quarries). Actions include: Sustained suppression of key target predator/pest animals (rats, possums, hedgehogs, mustelids, feral cats). Sustained suppression of key target pest animal browsers (ungulates, possums, Leporidae).	Yes Conditions 64,65 and 66 set out the objective and information requirements for a Pest Management Plan (PMP) Condition 153 requires offsetting and compensation measures to be undertaken in accordance with the EcMP with the requirements set out in Table 2. Table 2 includes a column “Weed and pest management” which includes the areas at the locations identified in Tables 22 and 35 of the Appendix 12.4.5b Ecological Effects assessment report. Condition 59(g) requires the EcMP to describe how all planting will be protected from stock. The draft PMP includes all the specified information from 9.4.2	Management Plan conditions and content	

	Removal of wandering stock from enhancement planting areas. Removal of pest plants in planting enhancement areas. Sustained suppression of key target invasive pest plants in all pest management areas outside of enhancement planting areas (elimination for some species if feasible). Table 22 (pages 98-99) and Table 35 (page 147 - 148) >100ha of weed and/or pest management: 25.8ha at Hunua Quarry Pit 5ha at Judge Richardson Drive 23.7ha at Hunua Road properties 29.4ha at Meremere Quarry site >15ha at Hunua Ranges			
	WETLANDS 9.9.3 A total of at least 2.51 ha of wetland extent will be reinstated and planted, comprising: numerous small features in Focus Areas 1 and 2, and 2 ha of alluvial terrace wetlands in Focus Area 3 (Hunua Regional Park): 0.21 ha at the Hunua Road sites and 0.15 ha at the Judge Richardson Drive site, where 7 farm ponds will be decommissioned to reinstate native wetlands; 0.15 ha of degraded swamp at Meremere Quarry will be retired from grazing and revegetated to restore native wetland; and 2 ha of blackberry infested, flood-prone alluvial terraces in Hunua Regional Parkland will be cleared of weeds and revegetated to restore native wetland. Wetland features identified for restoration are within a matrix of newly revegetated and existing forest and scrub, and thus over time the feature will develop “wet forest” characteristics akin to the features to be removed. The tasks and actions required to establish the proposed planting areas are set out in the Ecological Management Plan. These actions include planting, fencing, removal of stock, and pest plant and pest animal management. Note, pest animal control also considers deer and goats which are known to be present within the Site and surrounding land. Revegetation will include supplementary planting of canopy species as required (after removal of woody weeds and initial planting of pioneer species) to infill canopy gaps and facilitate the development of a secondary forest structure.	Yes The draft EcMP reflects the detail set out in 9.9.3 and contains further detail regarding tasks and actions. Condition 153 requires offsetting and compensation measures to be undertaken in accordance with the EcMP and Table 2. Table 2 includes the same areas in ha and locations in the “wetland reinstatement (offset)” and “wetland enhancement (offset and compensation)” columns. Conditions 58 and 59 set out the requirements for the EcMP which will specify planting (including targets for canopy species) and protection measures from stock. Conditions 64 – 66 set out the requirements for the PMP which will address pest plant and pest animal management measures relevant to wetland areas. Condition 1 requires the Project must be undertaken in general accordance with the information submitted with the Application including the Ecological Assessment and the Ecological Management Plan lodged with the application.	A mix of bottom lines and management plan conditions and content	
	Offset and compensation for residual effects 9.5.2 The proposed enhancement locations selected comprise three key “focus areas” (Figure 36) with identified opportunities to expand and improve the condition of existing ecological features, including indigenous forest, streams and wetlands. The focus areas are as follows: Focus Area 1: Hunua Quarry OBDA and adjacent properties (Figure 35). Focus Area 2: Meremere Quarry site (Figure 36). Focus Area 3: Hunua Ranges Regional Park (Figure 37). 	Yes Condition 1 requires the project be undertaken in accordance with information submitted with the application including the EcMP and the PMP. Condition 153 requires offsetting and compensation measures to be undertaken in accordance with the EcMP and Table 2. Table 2 includes the same areas in ha and locations as specified in Table 22 of the Ecological Assessment for the three Focus Areas (and wetlands as identified above).	Mixture of bottom lines and management plan content and conditions	

	<u>Specific details of the proposed ecological enhancement and management for each of the Focus Areas is provided in the Ecological Management Plan (Boffa Miskell 2026a) and the Pest Management Plan (Boffa Miskell 2026b).</u> Table 22 pages 99 – 98 <u>Focus Area 1 (see also s9.5.3.2)</u> <u>Hunua Quarry Pit</u> • <u>25.8ha revegetation planting (offset)</u> • <u>Recommend formal legal protection</u> <u>Judge Richardson Drive</u> • <u>3.7ha revegetation planting (offset)</u> • <u>1.3ha enhancement planting (compensation)</u> • <u>Recommend formal legal protection</u> <u>Hunua Road properties</u> • <u>15ha revegetation planting (offset)</u> • <u>7.5ha enhancement planting (compensation)</u> • <u>Recommend formal legal protection</u> <u>Focus Area 2 (see also s9.5.4.2)</u> <u>Meremere Quarry Site</u> • <u>21.12ha revegetation planting (offset)</u> • <u>7.53ha enhancement planting (compensation)</u> • <u>Recommend formal legal protection</u> <u>Focus Area 3 (see also s9.5.5.2)</u> <u>Hunua Ranges</u> • <u>>20ha revegetation planting (offset)</u> <u>Already protected as Regional Park</u>	Condition 154 and 155 requires covenanting of those areas identified in the Table 2 column “Formal Legal Protection”. Amendments to Condition 154 require conservation covenants for Focus Areas 1 and 2. Note new Condition 156 and advice note proposed in response to post-lodgement consultation with Auckland Council specific to Focus Areas 3 (Hunua Ranges – already a regional park so cannot be covenanted by the Consent Holder) which requires a letter to Council confirming completion of offset planting and compensation works. Conditions 58 and 59 set out the requirements for the EcMP which will specify descriptions of ecological and biodiversity values to be addressed; approaches for developing all offset and compensation areas; best practice actions; planting details; implementation timeframes; monitoring and maintenance (including canopy cover and survival rate targets) and protection measures from stock; reporting measures; integration with other relevant management plans; process for adaptive review. In particular, Condition 58 requires the EcMP to ensure compliance with Conditions 149 – 152. Conditions 153 references Table 2 which includes the areas and locations identified in Table 22 of the ecological assessment and Conditions 154 and 155 requires covenanting of those areas. Conditions 64 – 66 set out the requirements for the PMP which will address pest plant and pest animal management measures relevant to the identified Focus Areas.		
	FRESHWATER 9.4.3 – Flow augmentation <u>PDP (2026b) provide a remedy for the potential reduction in flows in watercourses resulting from the dewatering proposed as part of the Hunua Quarry Development. The remedy involves augmentation of flows to maintain the existing MALF established and applied at the respective gauging stations. The proposed monitoring and augmentation proposed by PDP (2026b) is based on the existing dewatering response for development of Symonds Hill Pit down to RL-5 m (with some modifications) and proposes as follows:</u> • <u>Two additional low flow gauging stations (Waipokapū Stream and the realigned Mangapū Tributary respectively).</u> • <u>Re-located monitoring bores.</u> • <u>Trigger levels for regional and shallow groundwater.</u> • <u>Proposed augmentation to maintain MALF.</u> <u>The augmentation of flows to MALF is a suitable remedy for any potential effects of dewatering on aquatic ecological values.</u>	Yes Conditions 218 – 222 (Contingency Conditions) set out the requirement to augment flows to maintain MALF refer Condition 220. Condition 220 also stipulates the locations of four flow gauging stations, including the additional stations at Waipokapu Stream and at the realigned channel (Conditions 220(a) and (d) respectively). Supporting conditions include: • <u>Condition 74(e) requires the annual monitoring report to include recommendations on the forecast timing for stream augmentation or amendments to augmentation rates.</u> Condition 206 stipulates water monitoring conditions, including a requirement to maintain a meter which measures the total quantity of water being discharged for augmentation purposes; measurement intervals for meter readings; and regarding data loggers and installation and maintenance of devices. Additionally, the draft Stream Realignment Management Plan includes details regarding locations of gauging stations and maintaining MALF.	Bottom lines and Management Plan content.	
	Stream realignment – offset and compensation Waipokapū Stream Tributary 482 and 484 Hunua Road	Yes Condition 153 requires offset and compensation in accordance with Table 2 (which must be provided for by the EcMP). Table 2 specifies the stream realignment offset and compensation requirements in the	Bottom lines and Management Plan content and conditions	

	• 9.10.2.2 some 600 m of stream length available for improvement to aquatic ecological values, and the removal of fish barriers to improve the connectivity of headwater tributaries with the mainstem. • Table 22 (pages 98-99) 1ha riparian restoration planting along 600m stream length • 9.10.5.1 stock exclusion Meremere Quarry Stream • 9.10.2.3 Removal of fish barrier • Table 22 (pages 98-99) 0.6ha riparian restoration planting along 400m stream length Mangatawhiri River (within Hunua Ranges Park) 9.10.5.3 riparian restoration planting along 2,580m stream length	“Stream loss. Riparian restoration (offset)” column which aligns with the areas and locations identified in the ecological assessment. Conditions 58 and 59 sets out the requirements for the EcMP. Condition 1 requires the Project must be undertaken in general accordance with the information submitted with the Application including the Ecological Assessment and the Ecological Management Plan lodged with the application. These documents both set out the removal of fish barrier for Meremere Quarry Stream and stipulate the requirement for stock exclusion. Additionally, the draft EcMP includes this information and specific detail regarding key actions to achieve offset and compensation measures.		
Appendix B12.8.7 Stream Realignment Management Plan	Section 3.0 Design of Mangapu Tributary Realignment Page 17 The following high-level design principles are applied to the realignment of the Mangapū Stream Tributary: • The realignment will achieve an average width of no less than 0.6m, with a maximum width of up to 6m. • The channel design will replicate the form of the channel of the Mangapū Stream tributary but incorporate a low-flow (or baseflow) channel, a bank full channel and where practicable, small streamside gravel bars. • Water flow will allow for the hydrology of the existing Mangapū Stream tributary (i.e., flows intermittently or permanently like the existing channel). • The channel will accommodate, as much as practicable, natural meanders (or otherwise) like the stream to be reclaimed. • The instream habitat will reflect a level of complexity and hydrologic heterogeneity through the creation of natural features such as cascades, runs, riffles, gravel bars, and small and large pools. • The final substrate will reflect that naturally occurring in the Mangapū Stream tributary, including any changes that occur longitudinally upstream to downstream. • The stream profile will allow the planting of riparian vegetation close to and extending over and into the water surface at the margins to create ample stream edge habitat. This can be low stature planting that provides vegetation overhang over and into the watercourse and to enhance habitat for the aquatic ecosystem. • Riparian vegetation is to be planted along the length of the stream realignment, to the extent practicable. Appropriate riparian species selection will enhance stream ecology through providing shade to the stream, reducing water temperature, producing habitat and providing a food source. As much as possible, riparian vegetation will extend along either side of the realignment channel.	Yes Condition 1 requires the project to be undertaken in general accordance with the application documentation including the Mangapū Tributary Realignment – Preliminary Design and Effects Technical Assessment prepared by PDP dated 18/3/2026. Condition 68(c) requires the SRMP to include finalised detailed design drawings based on A035680017-WR- 101 – 104, A035680017- WR-201 – 202, A035680017-WR-301 which are those plans appended to the PDP report dates 18/3/2026. Condition 68(h) requires the SRMP include a planting plans (including for riparian areas) that details species mix and size amongst other matters. Condition 24 requires management plans be prepared by a SQEP and require the SRMP to be certified by Council. These measures will ensure species are appropriate to the location and to achieve outcomes specified. Condition 133 requires riparian planting along the realignment of the Mangapu Tributary.	Management Plan content and conditions	
	Channel Design Characteristics Page 20 The following design parameters have been used to develop the design for the stream realignment channel. Refer to Figures 14 – 15. • Broad flood channel for conveyance of a 1% AEP (1-in-100-year ARI) event with climate change adjustment and provide 500 mm freeboard to the proposed quarry haulage road. • The design incorporates a climate change adjustment of 3.8 degrees of warming (based on the RCP8.5 to 2120 scenario).	Yes Condition 1 requires the project to be undertaken in general accordance with the application documentation including the Mangapū Tributary Realignment – Preliminary Design and Effects Technical Assessment prepared by PDP dated 18/3/2026. Condition 68(b) and 119 requires a refined hydrological assessment, incorporating continuous flow gauging on the Mangapū Stream and	Management plan conditions and content	

	• <u>A meandering channel within the flood channel with capacity to convey the present day Mean Annual Flood (MAF).</u> • <u>A low flow channel incorporated into the meandering channel to contain expected minimum flows needed for sustaining ecological life.</u> • <u>An impermeable liner placed beneath the stream bed to prevent seepage into the cut rock.</u> • <u>Inclusion of equivalent features as the existing stream corridor – cascades, riffle / runs, pools and waterfalls, providing for in- stream ecology and hydraulic performance.</u> • <u>In-stream features such as waterfalls and cascades to manage the overall grade of the realignment channel and add diversity to the channel morphology.</u> • <u>Incorporation of rock and plant debris to provide variable flow conditions, act as energy dissipators and provide a heterogeneous flow channel.</u>	Mangapū Tributary to inform the detailed design of the stream realignment and ensure anticipated flood levels are not exceeded. Condition 68(c) requires the SRMP to include finalised detailed design drawings based on A035680017-WR- 101 – 104, A035680017-WR-201 – 202, A035680017-WR-301 which are those plans appended to the PDP report dates 18/3/2026. Condition 68(c) requires the SRMP to include finalised detailed design drawings based on A035680017-WR- 201 – 202 which reference the liner. Condition 1 requires the project to be undertaken in general accordance with the Geotechnical Assessment prepared by Tonkin & Taylor dates 27/3/2026 (which provides the original recommendation for the liner).		
	<u>Stream Channel Metrics</u> <u>Page 21</u> <u>The stream channel is designed to be varied in form, so that there are sections of different depth and width which will create variations in flow velocities. The 1% AEP (1-in-100-yr ARI) flood channel has a fixed width of 14 – 15 m. Within this channel the meandering flow channel which conveys the mean annual flood is typically 7 – 8 m wide but has varied widths created by the in- stream features. The in-stream features do not have prescriptively designed dimensions but follow a general approach as shown in Table 6 below. Also shown are the estimated water depths and velocities encountered when the flow is low across the various in-stream features. Both water depth and velocity will vary depending on the flow encountered, with increases as the flow of the stream intensifies. It is estimated that for a 1% AEP flood event, the average velocity will be about 2 m/s within the realignment channel.</u>	<u>Yes</u> Condition 1 requires the project to be undertaken in general accordance with the application documentation including the Mangapū Tributary Realignment – Preliminary Design and Effects Technical Assessment prepared by PDP dated 18/3/2026. Condition 68(b) and 119 requires a refined hydrological assessment, incorporating continuous flow gauging on the Mangapū Stream and Mangapū Tributary to inform the detailed design of the stream realignment and ensure anticipated flood levels are not exceeded. Condition 68(c) requires the SRMP to include finalised detailed design drawings based on A035680017-WR- 101 – 104, A035680017-WR-201 – 202, A035680017-WR-301 which are those plans appended to the PDP report dates 18/3/2026. <u>Table 6 metrics are specified in conditions as these are ranges considered appropriate and design will be refined through the detail design phase.</u>	Mix of bottom lines and management plan conditions and content	
	<u>Cut Slope Stability</u> <u>Page 21</u> <u>The primary geotechnical risks associated with the stream realignment relate to slope stability and potential rockfall. Some degree of rockfall is expected, and the design will ensure that such events do not adversely affect the realignment flow or operational performance of the channel.</u> <u>The realignment design will incorporate rockfall catch capacity between the base of the slope and the stream channel. Occasional rockfall may occur from cut faces during excavation and over time as the slopes weather/degrade. While not considered a stability concern, this potential will be accounted for in the bench configuration and revegetation/ rehabilitation design.</u> <u>Surface water management on the overburden slopes will be important to reduce the risk of upper slope erosion, and the final design should specifically address scour protection to support long-term vegetation establishment. To reduce the risk of rock fall for permanent cut slopes, pre-splitting is recommended to minimise structural damage, which involves drilling a single row of closely spaced, lightly charged holes along the designed perimeter, which are detonated simultaneously or in close succession to shear the rock between them.</u> <u>Kinematic Analysis (page 21, last paragraph)</u>	<u>Yes</u> Condition 1 requires the project to be undertaken in general accordance with the application documentation including the: • <u>Geotechnical Assessment prepared by Tonkin & Taylor dated 27/3/2026 and</u> • <u>Stream Realignment Management Plan dated 24/3/2026.</u> Conditions 54 and 55 set out the requirements for a Trigger Action Response Plan (TARP). In particular, Condition 55(b) which requires a review of geotechnical conditions associated with the realignment	Mix of bottom lines and management plan conditions and content	

	 <i>These analyses have conservatively assumed (worst case) that joints are persistent enough to form wedges and planes in the rock mass. It is noted from field observations that the joints in the Symonds Hill greywacke rock mass are generally not very persistent (i.e., less than 5 m), hence the kinematic stability analyses are likely to be conservative. It will be important to calibrate the results of the kinematic analyses with field observations as part of ongoing operations and operational cut design</i>			
	OTHER DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS Page 22 (last paragraph) <i>Hydrological design of the stream is detailed in the PDP tributary preliminary design report. The stream diversion has also been assessed against potential future over-design events, which could cause overtopping of the channel. This will be managed by constructing a bund on the channel bank or the outer edge of the haul road, to ensure that flood flows do not spill into the pit.</i>	Yes* Condition 1 requires the project to be undertaken in general accordance with the application documentation including the: • Mangapū Tributary Realignment – Preliminary Design and Effects Technical Assessment prepared by PDP dated 18/3/2026. • Stream Realignment Management Plan dated 24/3/2026. Condition 68(b) and 119 requires a refined hydrological assessment, incorporating continuous flow gauging on the Mangapū Stream and Mangapū Tributary to inform the detailed design of the stream realignment and ensure anticipated flood levels are not exceeded. It is acknowledged this may influence the final design and choice of mechanism used to manage flood risks to the pit. * Note: The consent conditions do not specifically require the inclusion of a bund at detailed design stage. A range of options to manage effects of over design events will need to be considered at the detailed design stage. It is considered that the necessary condition including Condition 68(e) and other management plans including the ESCP and SRMP provide sufficient certainty.	Management Plan content and condition.	
	4.0 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MANGAPU TRIBUTARY REALIGNMENT Creating sustainable environment conditions Page 31 <i>Existing vegetation remnants play a critical role in rehabilitation by providing seed sources, shelter, and habitat for native fauna, which in turn support natural seed dispersal. Prior to the commencement of each extraction stage, the extent of quarry activities will be clearly defined, potentially including on-ground marking, to avoid accidental removal of vegetation intended to be retained.</i> <i>Where practicable, vegetation stripped from the Site will be mulched and stockpiled for later use. The upper soil layers (generally the top 200 mm) will also be carefully stripped and stockpiled separately from underlying subsoils and overburden to preserve their value as growth media. These materials provide essential nutrients, organic matter, and seed banks for establishing vegetation cover during rehabilitation. Mulch may be blended with topsoil to enhance substrate quality for planting and natural regeneration.</i> <i>Stockpiles will be located where they will not be compacted by machinery, kept to a maximum height of 1.5m to avoid anaerobic conditions that reduce soil quality, and grassed to provide stability and reduce dust. Storage duration will be limited to a maximum of two years to maintain soil health.</i> <i>Because benches can direct and concentrate water flow, drainage design is essential to prevent scouring and erosion that could damage plantings. Cut-off drains or berms will be installed on benches to protect replaced</i>	Yes Condition 1 requires the project to be undertaken in general accordance with the application documentation including the Stream Realignment Management Plan dated 24/3/2026. Condition 68(h)(i) requires the SRMP planting plan to include a description of planting methods to be used (which must be in accordance with the draft SRMP as per Condition 1). Conditions 135 – 136 require all planting to be planted in accordance with the certified SRMP. Condition 56 requires the Landscape Rehabilitation Strategy and Management Plan to ensure compliance with Conditions 133 – 137 and Condition 57(e) requires the LRSMP to include a description of the rehabilitation process, including drainage and soil preparation.	Management Plan conditions and content	

	<u>soils, create stable platforms for plant establishment, and facilitate safe maintenance access. These drains and berms will be designed to retain water on benches and release it slowly to the surrounding environment. Given that rehabilitation substrates will generally be free-draining aggregates, retaining moisture will be important for the successful establishment and progressive development of vegetation communities.</u> <u>Soil preparation is a critical component of successful rehabilitation, both for areas that will be left to regenerate naturally and for areas intended for planting. With appropriate planning, much of the required soil material can be sourced onsite through mulching vegetation, stockpiling topsoil, and incorporating suitable quarry by-products. While imported topsoil may be required in some situations, the strategy does not rely on it as a primary source.</u> <u>The appropriate blend of rubble, fill, and topsoil will be determined on a Site-specific basis, depending on substrate characteristics and the planting requirements of each area. Fertiliser needs will also be considered as part of developing the final soil mix. As extraction progressively concludes, soils will be stabilised to minimise erosion and dust. Where practicable benches will be ripped to a depth of approximately 500 mm before the placement of coarse aggregates, overburden, and surface soils as part of the rehabilitation process.</u>			
	<u>Plantings</u> <u>page 33</u> <u>Winstone Aggregates will oversee the implementation of this plan and ensure the intended outcomes for the Site are achieved. Planting and aftercare are expected to be carried out by contractors with proven experience and capacity to deliver high-quality, consistent work across the project.</u> <u>All planting layouts will be confirmed on Site with the approval of Winstone Aggregates or its nominated representative to ensure that the intended landscape, ecological and natural character outcomes are achieved.</u> <u>Planting work will generally be undertaken between April and September when weather conditions are mild, damp, and conducive to planting, and when the ground is workable. Operations will be suspended during periods of severe cold or sun exposure, waterlogging, drought, or persistent drying winds.</u> <u>The genetic source of all New Zealand native plant material will be from the Auckland Ecological Region, preferably the Hunua Ecological District. No plant material is to be sourced from outside this area without prior approval of Winstone Aggregates or its nominated representative.</u> <u>Plant material refers to all plants required for the project, as shown on the plans and detailed in the plant schedules.</u> <u>All plants will be high-quality nursery stock, true to name and type, with well-shaped trunk or stem and head. Stock will be well hardened to suit local site conditions and free from pests, diseases, and physical defects.</u> <u>Root systems will be healthy and fibrous, with roots just reaching the container edge. Plants showing root circling or poor structure should be rejected.</u>	<u>Yes</u> <u>Condition 1 requires the project to be undertaken in general accordance with the application documentation including the Stream Realignment Management Plan dated 24/3/2026.</u> <u>Conditions 133 – 136 require all planting to be planted in accordance with the certified SRMP.</u> <u>Conditions 72 – 74 require an Annual Monitoring Report which must include as a minimum all monitoring data and records of inspection / maintenance required in accordance with the conditions of the consents.</u> <u>Condition 68(j) requires the SRMP to include a provisions for reporting on the performance of the stream works and (k) requires a process for adaptive management review of the SRMP.</u>	<u>Management Plan</u> <u>condition and content</u>	

	<i>Plants will also be free from damage such as knots, bark abrasions, wind, or frost injury, and should show evidence of correct pruning.</i> <i>All plant material will be made available for inspection by Winstone Aggregates or its nominated representative, prior to planting.</i> <i>Each plant, or bundle of plants, will carry a legible label showing the approved botanical name, quantity, and any other required identified details. Plant sizes are to be specified by root trainer or litre container size.</i> <i>No plant species will be substituted without prior approval of Winstone Aggregates or its nominated representative. If specified species are unavailable at the time of planting, substitute alternatives may be proposed and approved by a qualified landscape architect or ecologist.</i> <i>Ongoing monitoring is essential to the success of rehabilitation, enabling early identification of trends, issues, and opportunities. Annual monitoring will allow favourable micro-sites and high-performing plant species to be recognised and prioritised, while also enabling prompt response to emerging pest plant or animal issues. Monitoring will also help manage the effects of variable climatic conditions, such as adjusting planting schedules during drought years. In addition, trial plots can be established and monitored to test and refine new approaches that may improve revegetation outcomes over time.</i>			
	<u>Geotechnical considerations during construction</u> <u>Page 34</u> <i>During ongoing quarry development, there remains the potential for encountering unforeseen geological structures such as previously unmapped faults, shear zones, or persistent orthogonal joint sets. This is the main geotechnical risk to the site. These features can locally alter rock mass strength, slope instability, and groundwater conditions and may locally increase the likelihood and scale (hence consequence) of any resultant instability. This has the potential to elevate the assessed risk rating from R1 or R2 to R3 or above (refer to Appendix H in the T+T Geotechnical Assessment Report) and would, if encountered, necessitate a design change. As excavation progresses to greater depths, continuous geological mapping and geotechnical inspections should be implemented to identify any such structures early.</i> <i>If a new fault or other significant structural feature is encountered, the associated geotechnical risk can be assessed at that stage. This would typically include an evaluation of its orientation relative to the excavation faces, continuity, potential to form release or wedge planes, and any influence on local groundwater flow or pressure conditions. Depending on findings, slope designs or drainage provisions may require refinement to maintain long-term stability and operational safety.</i> <i>Additionally, monitoring of groundwater inflows and piezometric responses during excavation should continue as proposed as part of the consent conditions, as newly exposed pathways or fault zones may locally increase permeability and lead to changes in water pressure. If elevated inflows are detected, targeted dewatering or slope drainage measures can be implemented to mitigate any adverse effects on slope stability or working conditions, such as horizontal directionally drilled drainage.</i> <i>A Trigger Action Response Plan (TARP) will guide appropriate responses if conditions differ from those anticipated. Targeted investigations within the Mangapū Tributary realignment should also be undertaken as the quarry advances.</i>	<u>Yes</u> <i>Conditions 54 and 55 set out the requirements for a Trigger Action Response Plan (TARP).</i>	<u>Management Plan</u> <u>conditions and content</u>	

	<i>A careful approach will be required when reaching the final face positions in Stage 8 to minimise the risk of back-break, leading to unnecessarily broken rock in the final face and any temporary faces. Pre-splitting is recommended to minimise structural damage to the final batter profiles, which involves drilling a single row of closely spaced, lightly charged holes along the designed perimeter, which are detonated simultaneously or in close succession to shear the rock between them. At the end of the 50-80-year cycle, the final faces should be subject to inspection by a geotechnical professional familiar with the contents of the T+T Geotechnical Assessment Report.</i>			
	6.0 POST CONSTRUCTION MONITORING 6.1 <i>Key personnel (SQEP)</i> <i>This management plan, is required to be prepared and implemented by a SQEP (Suitably Qualified and Experienced Person(s)), in close coordination with Winstone.</i> 6.2 <i>Staff induction procedures</i> <i>Prior to the commencement of any works associated with the realignment of the Mangapū Stream Tributary, all SQEP (listed in section 6.1 above) and any personnel working or assisting with the management of activities in accordance with this Plan, shall hold a prestart meeting to discuss the location and extent of any works required, the required management actions in accordance with actions identified in this Plan, any lead in times required to complete enabling works.</i> Channel conveyance monitoring and maintenance <i>Ongoing monitoring of the realigned channel to inform maintenance needs will be required and planned. Maintenance activities such as vegetation control will be fundamental in preventing adverse flood effects and maintaining the design channel alignment and conveyance. Inspections following large rain events will be necessary to check for debris blockages, sedimentation and erosion of the channel, which may need remedying.</i> <i>[Column 2, paragraph 1]</i> <i>.....Gauging should be established on the Mangapū Tributary upstream of the realigned channel intake confluence, downstream of the realigned channel connection on the Mangapū Stream and further down the Mangapū Stream downstream of the existing tributary confluence. Based on information from the flow gauges, an inspection programme should be developed which should be activated when flows of a certain magnitude are experienced.</i> <i>[Column 2, last paragraph]</i> <i>.....As part of operating and maintaining the realigned stream channel, an operational maintenance plan will be prepared to align with this Stream Realignment Management Plan. The plan will detail key operational requirements such as routine inspections to inform maintenance needs along with flood response and associated repairs to maintain the design intent and mitigate adverse effects.</i>	Yes Condition 24(b) requires that any management plan must be prepared by a SQEP. Condition 220 requires gauging stations on Mangapu Stream which include the specified upstream and downstream sites. Condition 1 requires the project to be undertaken in general accordance with the application documentation including the Stream Realignment Management Plan dated 24/3/2026. It is considered this sufficiently provides for the pre-start meeting and development of an operational management plan.	<u>Management Plan conditions and content</u>	
	Instream monitoring Page 36 <i>Immediately following the livening of the realignment channel and inspection will be undertaken by a suitably qualified Freshwater Ecologist. The objective of monitoring is to ensure that the realigned channel is functioning as intended.</i>	Yes Condition 68(e) requires the SRMP to specify the methods for diverting upstream flows during the stream works, including how sufficient flow will be maintained at all times below the site of the works to maintain in-stream biota.	<u>Management Plan content and conditions</u>	

	<i>To measure the overall success of the realignment channel ongoing monitoring is required. The success is to be measured using habitat and macroinvertebrate community composition metrics. The following monitoring parameters and methods will be undertaken as set out in Table 11.</i>	Condition 1 requires the project to be undertaken in general accordance with the application documentation including the Stream Realignment Management Plan dated 24/3/2026. Condition 68(j) requires the SRMP to include a description of stream monitoring and specifies the parameters to be included. Condition 68(j) requires the SRMP to include a provisions for reporting on the performance of the stream works and Condition 68(k) requires a process for adaptive management review of the SRMP.		
	Frequency of monitoring Page 36 <i>Ecological Monitoring of the stream channel will be undertaken annually for five years post-livening, and again at Year 10 to ensure the realigned channel is meeting ecological objectives and function. If the objectives and functions are being met then no further monitoring is required.</i>	Yes Condition 1 requires the project to be undertaken in general accordance with the application documentation including the Stream Realignment Management Plan dated 24/3/2026. Condition 68(j) requires the SRMP to include a description of stream monitoring including frequency of monitoring and timeframes, and Condition 67(l) includes a requirement for annual monitoring.	Management Plan conditions and content	
	Monitoring and maintenance of riparian vegetation <i>[Page 36, Column 2, Paragraph 2]</i> <i>Initial monitoring and maintenance by Winstone or their nominated representative will occur at least every two months for the first year following each new planting, and again in spring, early summer, and late summer during the first two years. Monitoring each season and stage will enable timely supplementary planting or management actions to ensure plant establishment and survival.</i> <i>Independent monitoring by a suitably qualified ecologist will also be undertaken to assess the success of restoration planting and habitat condition to determine whether additional management is required. Ecological monitoring will occur every three months in the first year following planting, and then annually thereafter.</i> <i>Extended maintenance will continue for at least five years after each planting is completed. During this period, site inspections will occur at least once every three months, and any planting failures will be replaced to maintain full cover. By the end of this period, at least 90% of plants must be well established and demonstrating strong growth, with compliance confirmed by a suitably qualified and experienced practitioner.</i> <i>Pest plants shall be assessed within the riparian planting. Where pest plants are considered to be dominating the vegetation and/or smothering desired plants, then control activities shall be undertaken as soon as is practicable</i>	Yes Condition 68(l) requires the SRMP to includes provisions for reporting on the performance of the stream works. Condition 68(h) requires the SRMP to include a planting plan with a description of how maintenance of planting areas will be undertaken and which must achieve compliance with conditions 136. Updated conditions still to be confirmed with Auckland Council, however suggested amendments to Condition 136 to specify maintenance is required until 90% canopy cover is achieved, planting density meets or exceeds those specified in the SRMP and there are no fruiting or flowering weed species present.	Management Plan conditions and content	
	Reporting page 37 <i>Table 12: Indicative thresholds for the realigned Mangapu Stream Tributary</i> <i>A brief Monitoring Report for Winstone Aggregates will be prepared each year until the completion targets are met. Monitoring Report Content should include:</i> <i>Dates of visits</i> <i>Photographs as appropriate</i> <i>Hydrological flows</i> <i>Water quality</i>	Yes Condition 67(a) replicates the Table 12 metrics. Conditions 72 – 74 require an Annual Monitoring Report which must include as a minimum all monitoring data and records of inspection / maintenance required in accordance with the conditions of the consents. Condition 1 requires the project to be undertaken in general accordance with the application documentation including the Stream Realignment Management Plan dated 24/3/2026.	Management Plan content and conditions	

	• <u>Condition of the vegetation and plant health</u> • <u>Record of instream species and habitat condition</u> • <u>Number of plants replaced during the year</u> • <u>Stages of implementation completed</u> • <u>Pest and weed status</u> • <u>Identification of any arising issues that require special monitoring</u> • <u>Actions required</u> <u>At the end of the realignment cut, and again before the opening of the realignment to stream flows, the final faces should be subject to inspection by a geotechnical professional familiar with the contents of the T+T Geotechnical Assessment report.</u>			
Appendix B12.8.10 Ecological Management Plan	4.4 Maintenance <u>Extended maintenance will continue for at least five years after planting is completed. During this period, site inspections will occur at least once every three months, and any planting failures will be replaced to maintain full cover. By the end of this period, at least 90% of plants must be well established and demonstrating strong growth, with compliance confirmed by a suitably qualified and experienced Ecologist.</u>	Yes <u>Condition 59(i) requires maintenance for at least 5 years and until plant survival of 90%.</u>	<u>Management Plan conditions</u>	
	4.5 Monitoring and Performance Targets <u>Comprehensive record-keeping will support the accumulation of site-specific knowledge. Management practices will be reviewed and updated annually based on monitoring insights.</u> <u>Initial monitoring and maintenance by Winstone or their nominated representative will occur at least every two months for the first six months following planting, and again in spring, early summer, and late summer during the first two years. Monitoring each season and stage will enable timely supplementary planting or management actions to ensure plant establishment and survival.</u> <u>Independent monitoring by a suitably qualified ecologist will also be undertaken to assess the success of planting and determine whether additional management is required. Ecological monitoring will occur twice in the first year following planting, and then annually thereafter.</u> <u>Terrestrial, riparian and wetland revegetation will be assessed as completed when all of the following metrics are achieved:</u> • <u>80% canopy closure, in general accordance with composition and densities specified in detailed planting plans;</u> • <u>Minimum plant survival rate of 90% planted specimens (or the original planting density); and</u> • <u>All planting areas free of invasive weed species (<5% vegetation cover)</u> <u>Infill planting in indigenous forest and scrubland will be assessed as completed when the following metrics are all achieved:</u> • <u>Plant specimens established in general accordance with composition and densities specified in detailed planting plans;</u> • <u>Minimum plant survival rate of 90% planted specimens (or the original planting density); and</u> • <u>All planting areas free of invasive weed species (<5% vegetation cover)</u>	Yes <u>Conditions 136 and 139 specify the 90% survival rates and planting density in in accordance with the SRMP and Detailed Design and Landscaping Plans.</u> <u>Condition 1 requires the project to be undertaken in general accordance with the application documentation including the EcMP.</u>	<u>Management Plan conditions</u>	
Appendix B12.8.3 Aquatic Fauna Salvage and	1.2 Aquatic Fauna Salvage and Relocation Plan <u>This 'Aquatic Fauna Salvage and Relocation Plan' (AFSRP) for the proposed Hunua Quarry Development, follows on from the Assessment of Ecological Effects (AEE) report, which describes freshwater values and effects management for the Project. This AFSRP will detail the processes for</u>	Yes <u>Conditions 60 – 61 provide for the AFSRMP requirements.</u>	<u>Management Plan content</u>	

<u>Relocation Management Plan</u>	<i><u>native aquatic fauna (fish and kōura) salvage that are required in several watercourses within the Hunua Quarry operation site. Successful relocations reduce the potential impacts on native fauna and will allow streamworks to commence. The freshwater fish onsite are protected by the Freshwater Fisheries Regulations 1983, which prohibits intentionally killing or destroying indigenous fish. The locations for the aquatic fauna salvage are expected to be challenging, both at the salvage sites, and in transferring the fauna to the relocation sites. Accordingly a specific Relocation Event Fish Salvage and Relocation Plan (EFSRP) will be prepared for each location closer to the time of operations, and each EFSRP will provide more detail on how these challenges will be provided for.</u></i>	<u>Condition 1 requires the project to be undertaken in general accordance with the application documentation including the ARSRMP.</u>		
--	---	---	--	--