APPENDIX A: CONDITIONS OF RESOURCE CONSENTS

Resource Consent Conditions – Drury Quarry: Sutton Block Expansion

Drury Quarry Expansion – Sutton Block [FTAA-2503-1037] Expert Panel
11 December 2025

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GENERAL CONDITIONS

PART A - DEFINITIONS

Abbreviation/term	Meaning/definition
ALF	Annual Low Flow, being the seven-day annual low flow, which for the purpose of these consents can be derived either from direct measurement, or calculated (where gauging at the point of interest is not available) using the specific discharge ratio method for the same time of year as the direct measure was taken.
Annual Monitoring Report	Means the report required under condition 84.
Application	Means the application and assessment of environmental effects lodged with the Environmental Protection Authority on 10 April 2025 and includes the information referenced in condition 1.
ARMP	Augmentation Regime Management Plan
AS2187.2:2006	Australian Standard AS2187.2:2006 Explosives – Storage and Use, Part 2: Use of Explosives
AUP	The Auckland Unitary Plan – Operative in Part (as at 11 December 2025)
BCM	Biodiversity Compensation Model
BMP	Bat Management Plan
BlaMP	Blast Management Plan
BOAM	Biodiversity Offset Accounting Model
CLG	Community Liaison Group
CNVMP	Construction Noise and Vibration Management Plan
Commencement of Construction	Means the day of the pre-start meeting required by condition 88.
Consent Holder	SAL, its successor(s) or any other person(s) acting under the prior written approval of SAL or its successor.
Consents	Includes all consents that are specific to the Project.
Construction Works	Those works required on Site prior to the extraction of aggregate as part of the Operational Phase and the subsequent removal of the Northern Bund. The work includes but is not limited to construction of haul roads, construction of any required bunds, construction of erosion and sediment control measures, development of stream diversions and associated removal of vegetation and materials to stockpiles.
COTMP	Chemical or Organic Treatment Management Plan
Council	Auckland Council
CSMP	Contaminated Soils Management Plan
CTMP	Chemical Treatment Management Plan
dB	Decibel

Abbreviation/term	Meaning/definition
DEB	Decanting Earth Bund
DMP	Dust Management Plan
DSI	Detailed Site Investigation
Drury Quarry	Is the existing Drury Quarry pit operated by Stevenson since 1938.
EEMP	Edge Effects Management Plan
EMP	Ecological Management Plan
ESC	Erosion and Sediment Controls
ESCP	Erosion and Sediment Control Plan
FEMP	Forest Enhancement Management Plan
FTAA	Fast-track Approvals Act 2024
GD05	Auckland Council Erosion and Sediment Control Guide for Land Disturbing Activities in the Auckland Region, June 2016, Guideline Document 2016/005 Incorporating Amendment 2
GMP	Groundwater Monitoring Plan
GTLBMP	Groundwater Trigger Level Breach Management Plan
ISV	Interim Seasonal Variation
LMP	Lizard Management Plan
LVMMP	Landscape and Visual Effects Mitigation and Management Plan
MALF	Mean Annual Low Flow
Mineral Extraction Activity / Activities	Activities carried out at a quarry. Includes: blasting; excavating minerals; processing minerals by crushing, screening, washing, or blending; storing, distributing and selling mineral products; accessory earthworks; removing and depositing overburden; treating stormwater and wastewater; landscaping and rehabilitation of quarries; cleanfill and managed fills; recycling or reusing aggregate from demolition waste such as concrete, masonry, or asphalt; accessory activities and accessory buildings and structures such as laboratories; and workers accommodation.
NAMP	Native Avifauna Management Plan
NFFMP	Native Freshwater Fauna Management Plan
NGDP:PP	Net Gain Delivery Plan: Planting Plan
NGDP:PWC	Net Gain Delivery Plan: Pest and Weed Control
NGDP:RP	Net Gain Delivery Plan: Riparian Planting
NGDP:WP	Net Gain Delivery Plan: Wetland Planting
Operational Phase	On-going day to day work that occurs at the quarry post the Construction Works.
Pit / Sutton Block Pit	The excavated quarrying area within the Site, where extraction of aggregates occurs. The Pit will be located within the LOQ (Life of Quarry) shown on Figures 6 and 7 of the AEE Drawing Set included within the Sutton Block Assessment of Environmental Effects referenced in condition 1.

Abbreviation/term	Meaning/definition
Project	Means the extraction, processing (including crushing, screening, washing, and blending), transport, storage, sale and recycling of aggregates (clay, silt, rock and sand), the stripping and deposition of overburden material, rehabilitation, landscaping and cleanfilling of the quarry located within the Site (and known as the Sutton Block quarry), the use of land and accessory buildings for offices, workshops and car parking areas associated with the operation of the Sutton Block quarry, the construction and use of internal roads, and all ancillary activities described in the Application such as the removal of streams, the take and diversion of water and groundwater, and the removal of vegetation.
PSI	Preliminary Site Investigation
QMP	Quarry Management Plan
RAP	Remedial Action Plan
REAR-TE	Residual Effects Analysis Report-Terrestrial Ecology
RMA	Resource Management Act 1991
RMP	Rainfall Monitoring Plan
SAL	Stevenson Aggregates Limited
SDEP	Sutton Block - Stream Diversion and Enhancement Plan
SEA	Significant Ecological Area
SESCP	Specific Erosion and Sediment Control Plan
SEV	Stream Ecological Valuation
Site	Is the land identified as the "Sutton Block LOQ Boundary" in drawing 'Site Location - Wider SAL Land Holdings' – Figure 1 dated 25 March 2025 Revision A prepared by Boffa Miskell Limited.
SQEP	Suitably Qualified and Experienced Person
SRP	Sediment Retention Pond
SRPP	Sutton Block Riparian Planting Plan
SSMP	Slope Stability Management Plan
StMP	Streamworks Management Plan
working day	Working days are as defined in the RMA
WQMMP	Water Quality Monitoring and Management Plan
ZOI	Zone of Influence

PART B - CONDITIONS APPLYING TO ALL CONSENTS

1. Except as provided for in the conditions below, the Project must be undertaken in general accordance with (a) the information submitted with the Application, (b) the applicant's responses to section 67 FTAA requests for further information dated 8 September, 17 September, 1 October, and 5 and 11 November 2025, and (c) responses to section 51 reports and comments received in relation to the Project dated 1 October 2025, all as

referenced by the Council under consents reference number BUN60449474 and comprised of the following information (being documents, plans, drawings and reports):

Report title and reference	Author	Rev	Dated
Sutton Block Assessment of Environmental Effects (including, without limitation, Appendix D (AEE Drawing Set))	Tonkin & Taylor Ltd	-	31/03/2025
Drury Quarry - Sutton Block Assessment of Noise Effects	Marshall Day Acoustics	R10	25/09/2025
Sutton Block Expansion Landscape Effects Assessment	Boffa Miskell	4	24/03/2025
Sutton Block – Air Quality Assessment	Pattle Delamore Partners Ltd	3	18/03/2025
Geotechnical Assessment Sutton Block Extension, Drury Quarry, Drury	Riley	2	14/01/2025
Proposed Sutton Block Expansion Groundwater & Surface Water Effects Assessment	Pattle Delamore Partners Ltd	3	23/03/2025
Updated – Sutton Block Extension to Drury Quarry – Preliminary Site Investigation	Pattle Delamore Partners Ltd	-	12/01/2024
Updated – Sutton Block Extension to Drury Quarry – Detailed Site Investigation	Pattle Delamore Partners Ltd	-	12/01/2024
Updated – Sutton Block Extension to Drury Quarry – Soil Characterisation Investigation	Pattle Delamore Partners Ltd	-	12/01/2024
Updated – Sutton Block Extension to Drury Quarry – Contaminated Site Management Plan and Remedial Action Plan	Pattle Delamore Partners Ltd	3	09/01/2024
Erosion and Sediment Control Assessment Report Drury Quarry – Sutton Block	SouthernSkies Environmental Ltd	A	7/03/2025
Drury Quarry Extension, Sutton Project, Drury, Auckland: Archaeological Assessment	Clough & Associates	-	March 2025
Archaeological Management Plan: Drury Quarry Extension, Sutton project, Drury Auckland	Clough & Associates		March 2025

Proposed Sutton Block Expansion Integrated Transportation Assessment	Don McKenzie Consulting Ltd,	7	March 2025
Stevenson Aggregates - Drury Quarry Expansion Blast Vibration and Noise Study	Orica New Zealand Limited	-	13/12/2023
Ecological Impact Assessment: Proposed Sutton Block, Drury Quarry	Bioresearches & JS Ecology	3	23/03/2025
Residual Effects Analysis Report: Terrestrial Ecology. Drury Quarry - Sutton Block	Bioresearches & JS Ecology	2	11/02/2025
Residual Effects Analysis Report: Stream and Wetland Offset. Drury Quarry - Sutton Block	Bioresearches & JS Ecology	8	26/03/2025
Net Gain Delivery Plan: Planting Plan. Drury Quarry - Sutton Block	JS Ecology	3	19/03/2025
Net Gain Delivery Plan: Pest and Weed Control. Drury Quarry - Sutton Block	JS Ecology	-	March 2025
Net Gain Delivery Plan: Wetland Planting. Drury Quarry - Sutton Block Extension	Bioresearches	2	28/03/2025
Net Gain Delivery Plan: Riparian Planting. Drury Quarry - Sutton Block Extension	Bioresearches	2	20/01/2025
E3:9 Ecological Management Plan	Bioresearches & JS Ecology		31/10/2025
Draft Quarry Management Plan	Stevenson	3	22/09/2025
Dust Management Plan Drury Quarry	Stevenson		December 2023
Groundwater Monitoring Bores and Trigger Levels (Table) [See Note A]	Pattle Delamore Partners Limited		05/11/2025
Figure 17A: Recommended Monitoring Plan for Sutton Block [See Note A]	Pattle Delamore Partners Limited		October 2025

Advice note: *Land Use Consent LUC60449475 overrides and replaces land disturbance consent R/LUC/2015/2419 and R/REG/2015/2420 that applies to the Site. For the avoidance of*

doubt, all earthworks within the Site must be undertaken in accordance with these general conditions and the specific conditions applying to LUC60449475.

Note A: *The Groundwater Monitoring Bores and Trigger Levels Table is attached to these resource consent conditions as Appendix 1, and Figure 17A Recommended Monitoring Plan for Sutton Block is attached as Appendix 2.*

Inconsistency between information

2. Where there is inconsistency between:

   (a) The information (being documents, plans, drawings and reports) listed in condition 1 above and the requirements of these conditions, these conditions must prevail;

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

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

Information to be available

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

Access to Site

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

Lapse

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

   (a) The consents are given effect to; or

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

Monitoring charges and payment of Auckland Council costs

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

Cultural values and Cultural Management Plan

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

   (a) At least 6 months prior to the Commencement of Construction, invite mana whenua to prepare a Cultural Management Plan in conjunction with the Consent Holder that will record the preferred engagement and partnership protocols going forward for mana whenua. The purpose of the Cultural Management Plan is to inform operational and management measures for Drury Quarry and the Site;

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

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

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

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

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

   (g) Consult with mana whenua regarding whether pre and post blasting condition surveys of the features present at Kaarearea Paa are culturally appropriate and / or considered necessary by mana whenua and if so, outline the process proposed for these surveys in accordance with condition 42(d) of the Blast Management Plan.

   Advice note: *Without in any way limiting the groups that must be invited as mana whenua to prepare the Cultural Management Plan in conjunction with the Consent Holder under condition 7 (a), the invitation is to include those groups who provided Cultural Impact Assessments, being Te Ākitai Waiohua, Ngāti Tamaoho, Ngāti Te Ata, Ngaati Whanaunga, and Ngāi Tai Ki Tāmaki.*

Community Liaison Group

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

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

   (b) Dissemination of information to the CLG about Drury Quarry and the Project, including the presentation of the Quarry Management Plan and amendments, up and coming Drury Quarry and Site operations, and any future proposals for the Drury Quarry and the Site; and

   (c) Relevant monitoring information.

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

9. Subject to the following groups agreeing to participate, the CLG shall comprise an independent chair, and two representatives of the residents from each of the following areas (being six representatives in total):

   (a) MacWhinney Drive/Drury Hills Road;

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

   (c) Peach Hill Road / Davies Road.

10. The CLG shall comprise no fewer than 4 and no more than 7 representatives (including the chair). If fewer than 4 representatives from the above areas (a) to (c) agree to participate, the Consent Holder does not need to issue invitations for CLG meetings but must use its reasonable endeavours to find such representatives. The Consent Holder shall otherwise invite the CLG to meet every 4 months (or less frequently as determined by the CLG), with meeting minutes taken and distributed to members of the CLG. The Consent Holder will cover the costs of the meeting venue and the independent chair.

Complaints Register

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

   A copy of the Complaints Register required by this condition must be made available to the Council upon request, and within five working days after the request has been made.

Management and Monitoring Plans

Certification process

12. Any Management or Monitoring Plan developed in accordance with the conditions of these consents may be submitted in parts or in stages to address specific aspects of the Project

works (e.g. construction or design) or to address specific activities authorised by these consents.

13. Any Management or Monitoring Plan must:

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

    (b) Be prepared by a SQEP;

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

    (d) Be in general accordance with the information set out in condition 1. Where there is any discrepancy between the information referenced in condition 1 and the relevant Management or Monitoring Plan condition(s), the requirements of the condition(s) will prevail. Without limitation, a Management or Monitoring Plan must adopt the outcomes, targets and thresholds provided in the information set out in condition 1, and may adopt provisions that require improvements to these; and

    (e) Summarise comments received from mana whenua and any other identified stakeholder as required by the relevant Management or Monitoring Plan condition, along with a summary of where comments have been incorporated, and where not incorporated, the reasons why.

14. Any Management or Monitoring Plan must be submitted to the Council for certification in accordance with Table 1 below.

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

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

Table 1: Management and Monitoring Plan certification timeframes

Management or Monitoring Plan	Condition reference	Submission timeframe to Council for certification
Construction Noise and Vibration Management Plan	25-26	20 working days prior to Commencement of Construction
NT1-1 (Stream 4) Water Quality Monitoring and Management Plan (Construction Phase)	27-28	20 working days prior to Commencement of Construction
Sutton Block Stream Diversion and Enhancement Plan	29-30	20 working days prior to commencement of stream

Management or Monitoring Plan	Condition reference	Submission timeframe to Council for certification
		diversion and enhancement works
Streamworks Management Plan	31-34	20 working days prior to commencement of stream diversion and enhancement works
Specific Erosion and Sediment Control Plan(s)	35-36	20 working days prior to Commencement of Construction
Rainfall Monitoring Plan	37-38	20 working days prior to Commencement of Construction
Chemical or Organic Treatment Management Plan	39-40	20 working days prior to Commencement of Construction
Dust Management Plan	41-42	20 working days prior to Commencement of Construction
Groundwater Monitoring Plan	43-44	20 working days prior to Commencement of Construction
Slope Stability Management Plan	45-46	20 working days prior to commencement of construction
Blast Management Plan	47-48	20 working days prior to Commencement of Construction
Landscape and Visual Effects Mitigation and Management Plan	49-50	20 working days prior to vegetation clearance
Ecological Management Plan	51-54	20 working days prior to Commencement of Construction
Lizard Management Plan	55-57	20 working days prior to Commencement of Construction
Native Avifauna Management Plan	58-59	20 working days prior to Commencement of Construction
Bat Management Plan	60-61	20 working days prior to Commencement of Construction
Native Freshwater Fauna Management Plan	62-63	20 working days prior to commencement of instream works
Edge Effects Management Plan	64-65	20 working days prior to vegetation clearance

Management or Monitoring Plan	Condition reference	Submission timeframe to Council for certification
Sutton Block Riparian Planting Plan	66-67	20 working days prior to vegetation clearance
Net Gain Delivery Plan: Pest and Weed Control	68-69	20 working days prior to Commencement of Construction
Net Gain Delivery Plan: Planting Plan	70-73	20 working days prior to commencement of planting
Net Gain Delivery Plan: Riparian Planting	74-75	20 working days prior to commencement of planting
Net Gain Delivery Plan: Wetland Planting	76-77	20 working days prior to commencement of planting
Augmentation Regime Management Plan	78-81	20 working days prior to the times set out in condition 180 and 20 working days prior to implementation of any modified rates under condition 199
Quarry Management Plan	82-83	20 working days prior to Commencement of Construction
Groundwater Trigger Level Breach Management Plan	174	Five working days after the trigger level in condition 174 is exceeded
Freshwater Quality Management Plan	181-182	Five working days after the thresholds in condition 181 have been exceeded for a period of more than three weeks

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

    (a) The Consent Holder submits the Management or Monitoring Plan to the Council, and the Council assesses the documentation submitted;

    (b) The certification process must be confined to confirming that the Management or Monitoring Plan gives effect to its objective, complies with the information requirements, and will achieve any performance standards specified in these condition(s); and

    (c) The Management or Monitoring Plan is otherwise in accordance with conditions 1 and 13.

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

17. The Consent Holder must comply with any certified Management or Monitoring Plan.

Management and monitoring plan amendments and revisions

18. The Consent Holder may make amendments to a certified Management or Monitoring Plan that may change how an adverse effect is managed, at any time before the relevant works are undertaken, subject to the further certification of the Council prior to the change taking effect.

19. If an amendment to any certified Management or Monitoring Plan is required, the Consent Holder must re-certify the Management or Monitoring Plan in accordance with the process in conditions 13 and 15.

20. Without limiting condition 19 above, the amendment to the certified Management or Monitoring Plan shall be consistent with the objectives and performance requirements of the Plan and any limits or requirements set within these consent conditions.

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

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

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

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

24. [Condition intentionally blank].

Construction Noise and Vibration Management Plan

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

26. The CNVMP must include:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NT1-1 (Stream 4) Stream Water Quality Monitoring and Management Plan (Construction Phase)

27. The objectives of the NT1-1 (Stream 4) Stream Water Quality Monitoring and Management Plan (WQMMP) are to (a) outline the water quality monitoring requirements for NT1-1 (Stream 4) during the Construction Works that are required to provide site access, (b) assess potential effects on water quality, and (c) enable appropriate management responses.

28. The WQMMP must include:

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

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

(c) The frequency of water quality monitoring for the duration of Construction Works in close proximity to NT1-1 (Stream 4);

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

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

Sutton Block Stream Diversion and Enhancement Plan

29. The objective of the Sutton Block Stream Diversion and Enhancement Plan (SDEP) is to detail the design, construction and riparian planting of the approximately 115m stream diversion (of NT1-1 (Stream 4)) within the Site. The diversion shall, as far as practicable, replicate the form and function of the restored reach upstream, and the natural stream downstream.

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

(a) Construction methods and timing;

(b) Design drawings, with profiles illustrating;

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

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

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

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

Streamworks Management Plan

31. The objective of the Streamworks Management Plan (StMP) is to set out the finalised construction methodology and management measures for the stream diversion works (NT1-1 (Stream 4)), to ensure streamworks are undertaken in accordance with best practice and integrated with the SDEP and SESCPs.

32. The StMP must include:

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

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

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

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

(e) Details on stream monitoring in accordance with the WQMMP prepared under conditions 27 and 28.

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

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

Specific Erosion and Sediment Control Plans

35. The objective of the Specific Erosion and Sediment Control Plans (SESCPs) is to set out the measures to be implemented in accordance with *Auckland Council Guideline*

Document GD05: Erosion and Sediment Control Guide for Land Disturbing Activities in the Auckland Region (2016) (GD05), to minimise erosion and sediment discharges from the Project beyond the Site.

36. The SESCPs must include:

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

    (b) Supporting calculations for erosion and sediment controls;

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

    (d) Dewatering and pumping methodology;

    (e) Details of the proposed water treatment devices;

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

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

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

    (i) The requirement that the Consent Holder keep records detailing:

        (i) The monitoring undertaken;

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

        (iii) The time when the maintenance was completed.

Rainfall Monitoring Plan

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

38. The RMP must include:

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

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

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

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

receiving environment), and identify any maintenance and / or repair required for the devices;

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

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

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

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

Chemical or Organic Treatment Management Plan

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

40. The COTMP must include:

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

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

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

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

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

(f) A spill contingency plan; and

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

Dust Management Plan

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

42. The DMP must include:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(v) The identification of staff responsibilities.

Groundwater Monitoring Plan

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

44. The GMP must include:

(a) A monitoring and reporting schedule which integrates the requirements relating to Pit groundwater inflow, Pit water levels, bore water levels, water quality sampling, surface water flows and monitoring required by these consents;

(b) A schedule and plan of all monitoring bores and piezometers for groundwater pressures and / or groundwater level monitoring, giving location, elevation RL, construction details, practices for bore water level monitoring and water quality sampling. This shall include Figure 17A, attached as Appendix 2 to these conditions;

(c) Appendix 1 to these conditions, Groundwater Monitoring Bores and Trigger Levels, which sets out the groundwater monitoring bores and trigger levels;

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

(e) A schedule and plan (being Figure 17A, attached as Appendix 2 to these conditions) of all stream gauging sites for augmentation flows;

(f) The definition of seasonal variation (SV) for groundwater levels and / or pressures, the methodology for establishing seasonal variation at each monitoring bore location listed Appendix 1 to these conditions and any revised values of SV to replace the Interim Seasonal Variation (ISV);

(g) A schedule of frequency of all monitoring requirements, including details of how a baseline condition for groundwater will be established through monitoring undertaken before dewatering occurs;

(h) Details on bore construction and maintenance requirements;

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

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

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

(l) Details of monitoring and augmentation requirements for stream flow maintenance and the augmentation programme for the Maketu, and NT1-8 and Mangawheau Streams and the Hingaia Tributary, as relevant to the management of groundwater effects and in accordance with conditions 187 to 199;

(m) Details of any monitoring and augmentation requirements for Peach Hill Stream upon the cessation of dewatering of the Drury Quarry pit (this requirement does not need to be included in the GMP until the year prior to planned cessation of dewatering at the Drury Quarry) (see conditions 196 to 199);

(n) Details of the stream flow monitoring stations requirements for all existing stream flow gauging sites shown on Figure 17A, attached as Appendix 2 to these conditions, that are reported on as part of the Drury Quarry dewatering consent (this requirement does

not need to be included in the GMP until the year prior to planned cessation of dewatering at the Drury Quarry); and

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

Slope Stability Management Plan

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

46. The SSMP must include:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Blast Management Plan

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

48. The BlaMP must include:

(a) A description of the blasting design and model, including how the blasting model will be updated and calibrated to maintain and improve accuracy in accordance with conditions 118, 119 and 120(c) to (f);

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

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

(d) Details of any mitigation and management measures that may be required when blasting in proximity to Kaarearea Paa site. These details shall include:

(i) Evidence of consultation with mana whenua regarding whether or not pre- and post- blasting condition surveys of the features present are culturally appropriate and / or considered necessary by mana whenua, and if so, to outline the process proposed for these surveys in accordance with the engagement and consultation processes set out in the CMP required by condition 7; and

(ii) If such surveys are acceptable to mana whenua, advice from a SQEP (being an archaeologist with particular experience relating to stone structures) regarding whether or not any particular mitigation or management measures are necessary to protect the features of the Paa site from potential damage as a result of blasting. The implementation of any such measures must be undertaken in consultation with mana whenua in accordance with the CMP.

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

(f) Details on installation and calibration of vibration monitoring equipment to demonstrate compliance with condition 120(b) and standard AS2187.2:2006;

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

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

Landscape and Visual Effects Mitigation and Management Plan

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

50. The LVMMP must include:

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

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

(c) Details of the buffer planting, approximately 15m wide and to be established along the western extent of the Project design following the removal of pine trees. This buffer

planting must consist of a mix of exotic and native tree species consistent with those recommended in the '*Sutton Block Expansion Landscape Effects Assessment*' dated 24 March 2025, prepared by Boffa Miskell (LVA), referenced in condition 1;

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

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

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

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

(h) A requirement that the implemented planting must be monitored and maintained for the duration of the Project in accordance with the certified LVMMP.

Ecological Management Plan

51. The objectives of the Ecological Management Plan (EMP) are to:

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

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

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

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

(e) Set out best practice actions for avoiding and minimising the loss of ecological values and how the outcomes of these actions will be monitored, including timeframes as set out in the Ecological Management Plan dated 31 October 2025 and referenced in condition 1.

52. The EMP must be in general accordance with the Ecological Management Plan dated 31 October 2025 and referenced in condition 1.

53. The EMP must:

(a) Include as a minimum:

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

(ii) The sub-plans listed below (conditions 55 to 67):

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

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

54. The EMP must describe a timeframe for the effective and efficient implementation of the EMP and included sub-plans and completion monitoring schedule.

Lizard Management Plan

55. The objective of the Lizard Management Plan (LMP) is to set out measures to minimise potential adverse effects on native lizards within the construction footprint by way of (a) capturing and relocating any indigenous lizards prior to and during vegetation removal and (b) providing habitat enhancement and pest control. The LMP shall include the following:

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

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

56. The LMP must include:

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

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

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

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

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

(f) Timing of the implementation of the LMP;

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

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

(i) Nocturnal and diurnal capture protocols;

(j) Supervised habitat clearance/transfer protocols;

(k) Appropriate opportunistic relocation protocols;

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

(m) Details of relation sites including:

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

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

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

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

(ii) Ongoing annual surveys to evaluate relocation success;

(iii) Pre and post -relocation surveys; and

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

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

57. The LMP must provide for the monitoring of effectiveness of pest control and/or any potential adverse effects on lizards associated with pest control, as set out in the draft plans titled "Vegetation to be Enhanced, Figure 1" (dated 27 November 2024) and "Pest Control Locations, Figure 2" (dated 18 December 2024) of the NGDP:PWC.

Native Avifauna Management Plan

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

59. The NAMP must include:

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

(b) Timing of the implementation of the NAMP;

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

(i) Description of potential nest locations;

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

(iii) A minimum exclusion zone (in which no vegetation clearance or construction activity takes place) around active nests of 20m for Not Threatened species and 50m (or greater, as appropriate) for At Risk or Threatened species.

(d) Details of ongoing monitoring and reporting requirements.

Bat Management Plan

60. The objective of the Bat Management Plan (BMP) is to avoid, minimise and mitigate, where practicable, the potential effects of vegetation removal on long-tailed bat roost habitat.

61. The BMP must include:

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

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

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

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

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

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

(i) Tree felling protocols;

(ii) Artificial roost provision and monitoring;

(iii) Tree band provision; and

(iv) Setbacks from construction areas; and

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

Native Freshwater Fauna Management Plan

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

63. The NFFMP must include:

    (a) Identification of any sections(s) of a stream:

        (i) That supports a population of native freshwater fauna at the time of preparing the NFFMP; and

        (ii) Where any diversion or instream works are proposed;

    (b) Timing of capture and relocation;

    (c) Methods to capture fish;

    (d) Methods to recover kōura and kākahi;

    (e) Details on fishing effort;

    (f) Details on relocation site(s);

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

    (h) Measures to be implemented to prevent fish from re-entering reaches of stream relocation capture has occurred;

    (i) Euthanasia methods for diseased or pest fish species; and

    (j) The requirement that a SQEP must supervise the recovery and relocation of native fauna.

Edge Effects Management Plan

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

65. The EEMP must include:

    (a) Plans showing the location of buffer planting and fencing in accordance with Figure 2 of the proposed Ecological Management Plan dated 31 October 2025 and referenced in condition 1;

    (b) Widths of buffer planting to be provided;

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

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

(e) Details of the monitoring and maintenance of planting and fencing to be undertaken; and

(f) A requirement that maintenance continues until at least 80% canopy closure and a minimum plant survival rate of 90% of the original planting density has been achieved. The maintenance period must be a minimum of five (5) years, or until 80% canopy closure is achieved (whichever occurs first), and must include the replacement of plants that do not survive.

Sutton Block Riparian Planting Plan

66. The objective of the Sutton Block Riparian Planting Plan (SRPP) (NT1-1 (Stream 4)) is to mitigate the potential loss of freshwater volume via expected catchment reductions by planting the riparian margins of the northern tributary and wetland habitat adjacent to the final Pit.

67. The SRPP must include:

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

(b) Descriptions of the species mixes, plant spacing, density and layout, plant size and planting methods;

(c) A description of where plants will be eco-sourced from;

(d) Description of fencing and stock exclusion;

(e) A plant pest management programme;

(f) An animal pest management programme;

(g) A description of the ongoing maintenance and management required for planted areas, including a requirement that maintenance continues until at least 80% canopy closure and a minimum plant survival rate of 90% of the original planting density has been achieved. The maintenance period must be a minimum of five (5) years, or until 80% canopy closure is achieved (whichever occurs first), and must include the replacement of plants that do not survive; and

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

Net Gain Delivery Plan: Pest and Weed Control

68. The objective of the Net Gain Delivery Plan: Pest and Weed Control (NGDP:PWC) is to achieve a net gain in the condition of indigenous vegetation and habitat values through ongoing management of animal pests and weeds to offset the loss of indigenous vegetation. To achieve this objective the NGDP:PWC must require that:

(a) Sufficient quantity and quality of enhancement actions, as set out in the Residual Effects Analysis Report: Terrestrial Ecology (REAR-TE) and in Table 2 of condition 71

below, is achieved to offset the loss of vegetation and habitats to be removed as a result of the Project;

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

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

69. The NGDP:PWC must include:

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

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

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

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

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

(f) A requirement that pest indices be <5% after completion of 2 years of predator control and remain at this level over the 35 year period of the NGDP:PWC plan;

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

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

Net Gain Delivery Plan: Planting Plan

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

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

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

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

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

Table 2: Planting extents and timing (years) from Commencement of Construction

Ecosystem type	Area Removed /ha	Timing of removal (years)	Revegetation/ ha	Enhancement all areas from year 1/ ha	Timing of Offset Planting	
					Phase 1 (years)	Phase 2 enrichment (years)
Rock forest (RF)	0.65	0-5	8.32	5.35	2-3	5-9
Broadleaved Podocarp Forest 1 (WF9 1 & 5)	1.98	0-5	12	23	1-5	4-8
Broadleaved Podocarp Forest 2, 3 & 4 (WF9 2, 3 & 4)	5.46	>30	20	40	6-9	9-13
Kānuka forest (VS2)	8.79	>30	22	40	10-16	None
Relict native trees amongst pasture	130 individual native trees	1-50	687 young trees	None	1 -16	None
Total	16.78		62.32	108.35	62.32	40.32

72. The NGDP:PP must:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(k) Require monitoring and reporting on the progress of the planting against the biodiversity offset targets and BOAMs contained in Tables 17 to 21, Tables 22 to 36 and Tables 38 to 48 of the REAR-TE referenced in condition 1;

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

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

73. Within 6 months of the 15th anniversary of commencement of these consents, the Consent Holder must submit to the Council an assessment of the biodiversity offset that demonstrates whether the modelled targets in the REAR-TE have been met. If the assessment shows that net gain for the offset planting has not been met, the Consent Holder must submit an amended NDGP:PP with the Council demonstrating where any additional planting will occur and how this will result in the modelled targets being achieved.

Net Gain Delivery Plan: Riparian Planting

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

75. The NGDP:RP must include:

(a) Specific restoration design details, including:

(i) Location and flow paths;

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

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

(iv) Monitoring and maintenance requirements.

(b) Planting plans, including details on:

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

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

(iii) Planting methodology, sourcing and schedules;

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

(v) Planting monitoring targets and maintenance;

(vi) Plant disease and pest animal management;

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

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

Net Gain Delivery Plan: Wetland Planting

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

77. The NGDP:WP must include:

(a) Wetland restoration design details, including:

(i) Location and flow paths;

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

(iii) Details of construction methods;

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

(v) Monitoring and maintenance requirements.

(b) Planting plans, including details on:

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

(ii) Planting methodology, sourcing and schedules;

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

(iv) Planting monitoring targets and maintenance;

(v) Plant disease and pest animal management; and

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

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

Augmentation Regime Management Plan

78. Augmentation flows must be provided at the times and rates set out in conditions 188 and 192, or at the adjusted flow rates determined in accordance with condition 199, and otherwise in accordance with the Augmentation Regime Management Plan (ARMP) required by conditions 79 to 81.

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

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

(a) A requirement to record and report the baseline MALF and ALF for the stations listed in condition 184;

(b) Results and interpretation of the groundwater quality analyses from the sump (or any augmentation bore) required under condition 195;

(c) Identification of any changes to the annual augmentation rates for all streams identified in these conditions, in accordance with condition 199;

(d) Demonstration of how the augmentation rates at each station have been reviewed and modified, if required, based on trend analysis of stream flow data or downstream / upstream specific discharge ratios (ALF versus time), comparison of ALF to MALF, and specification of any augmentation requirements based on downwards trends to be implemented during the subsequent dry season(s) (1 November – 31 May);

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

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

(g) Procedures for obtaining baseline ecological measures, and monitoring for ecological function and habitat disturbance; and

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

81. The ARMP must be implemented for the duration of stream augmentation activity and updated as necessary to reflect monitoring results and any recommendations from the groundwater and / or freshwater ecology SQEP. The results of the monitoring, analysis, and reporting required under the ARMP for the period 1 July – 30 June of any year must be submitted to the Council annually by 30 September, or on another date agreed in writing with the Council.

Quarry Management Plan

82. The objective of the Quarry Management Plan (QMP) is to set out the practices and procedures to be adopted at the Site and for the Project to ensure compliance with key operational requirements. The QMP must be updated every five years, and re-certified in accordance with conditions 13, 19 and 20.

83. The QMP must address:

(a) The stages of quarry development;

(b) Construction noise and vibration management and monitoring, as required under conditions 25-26;

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

(d) Operational blast vibration and noise management and monitoring, as required under conditions 114-120;

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

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

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

Annual Monitoring Report

84. The Consent Holder must provide an Annual Monitoring Report to the Council's Team Leader Environmental Monitoring (monitoring@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz) for the period 1 July – 30 June each year, and must submit this Report by 30 September or on an alternative date as agreed with the Council.

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

86. As a minimum the Annual Monitoring Report must include:

    (a) All monitoring data required in accordance with the conditions of these consents;

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

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

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

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

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

    (g) Any reasons for non-compliance with the conditions of these consents;

    (h) Measures taken to address compliance issues;

    (i) Recommendations on alterations to any monitoring required; and

    (j) Recommendations on the forecast timing for stream augmentation, or amendments to augmentation rates, in accordance with conditions 188 to 199.

PART C – SPECIFIC CONDITIONS - LAND USE CONSENT (S9) LUC60449475, STREAMWORKS CONSENT (S13) LUS60449476 AND DIVERSION AND DISCHARGE OF STORMWATER PERMIT (S15) DIS60449510

Duration

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

Pre-start meeting

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

    (a) Is located on the Site;

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

    (c) Includes Auckland Council officers; and

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

89. The purpose of the meeting is to:

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

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

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

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

    (b) Resource consent conditions; and

    (c) All relevant certified Management and Monitoring Plans.

Archaeology

91. The Consent Holder must ensure that:

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

    (b) The areal extent of each of R12/728 and R12/723 are fenced off prior to the commencement of works to protect those sites from accidental damage. Any

earthworks within 10m of that fenced off area must be monitored by an appropriately qualified archaeologist. The monitoring must continue until the natural deposits have been reached (where excavations are continued to this depth), or until it becomes clear that the area has been modified to the point where no archaeology would be expected;

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

(d) All other requirements of the Archaeological Management Plan referenced in condition 1 are complied with.

Accidental Discovery Protocol

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

Contaminated Land

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

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

Erosion and Sediment Controls

94. Within 10 working days following the implementation and completion of specific erosion and sediment control works under an SESCP (condition 36), and prior to the commencement of the earthworks activity on the Site, a SQEP must provide written certification confirming that the erosion and sediment control measures have been constructed in accordance with GD05. Written certification must be in the form of a report or another form acceptable to the Council. Certified controls addressed by the report (or other acceptable form) must include any clean water diversions, dirty water diversions,

super silt fences, silt fences, stabilised entranceways, sediment retention ponds, decanting earth bunds, and any other authorised impoundment device. Information supplied, where applicable, must include:

(a) Details on the contributing catchment area;

(b) Size of structure;

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

(d) Dimensions and shape of structure;

(e) Position of inlets/outlets; and

(f) Stabilisation of the structure.

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

95. All erosion and sediment control measures for the Construction Works must be constructed and maintained in accordance with the certified SESCP. Monitoring must be in accordance with GD05, except where a higher standard is detailed in the documents referred to in these consent conditions, in which case the higher standard must apply throughout the duration of the Construction Works, or until the Site is permanently stabilised against erosion. A record of any maintenance work must be kept and provided to the Council on request.

Advice note*: As a guide, maintenance of the erosion and sediment control measures required by condition 95 should seek to ensure that the accumulated sediment be removed from sediment retention devices prior to reaching 20% of total storage capacity. Sediment removed from treatment devices should be placed on stable ground where it cannot re-enter the device or be washed into any watercourse. Where maintenance work is required to ensure the effectiveness of these erosion and sediment control measures, the record should include the date, time and details on the nature of any maintenance. The site manager (or equivalent) will need to ensure regular inspections of these measures, and particularly within 24 hours after any rainstorm event. Where it is identified that erosion and sediment control measure have become ineffective and maintenance is required, the Council should be contacted via email at monitoring@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz.*

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

(a) Repair the failure (as appropriate);

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

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

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

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

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

Erosion and Sediment Monitoring

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

(a) Weekly inspection:

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

(b) Pre-rain event inspection:

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

(c) Post-rain event inspection:

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

(d) Rainfall measurement:

Rainfall measures must be determined using an on-site rain gauge, which must be appropriately maintained.

100. The records of inspections and maintenance undertaken in accordance with the conditions of these consents must be submitted to the Council in the Annual Monitoring Report required under conditions 84-86 including a summary of Site performance for the period covered by the Annual Monitoring Report.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Streamworks

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

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

- *Description of scope of works proposed for the period outside 1 May to 30 September*
- *Measures to prevent sediment discharge from the specific works, especially during periods of heavy rainfall;*

- *Details of the area(s) that are already stabilised;*
- *Amended Stream Management Plan and methodology/ or erosion sediment control plan detailing stabilisation to date and time / staging boundaries with proposed progression of stabilisation / re-vegetation (and integration between any stream Management Plan and erosion sediment control measures);*
- *Contact details of the contractor who will undertake stabilisation of the site (including dates expected on site);*
- *Contingencies proposed if contractor above becomes unavailable; and*
- *Details of site responsibilities, specifically for erosion and sediment controls and stabilisation processes over period.*

Operational Noise

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

Times	Noise Levels
7am-9pm Monday to Friday	LAeq 55dB
7am-4pm Saturday	LAeq 50dB
All other times and on public holidays	LAeq 45dB LAFmax 75dB

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

Noise monitoring

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

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

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

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

111. The purpose of this monitoring is to:

(a) Confirm that the activities on the Site and authorised by these consents, and active at that time, comply with the permitted levels;

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

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

Lighting

112. Lighting must comply with the relevant permitted standards in Chapter E24 of the AUP. Lighting must be assessed in accordance with E24.6.1. General Standards.

113. The following methods must be adopted:

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

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

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

Blast Vibration and Noise Levels

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

115. The blast vibration and noise levels must be measured according to AS2187.2:2006.

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

Blast Vibration Management

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

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

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

Vibration Monitoring Stations

120. The Consent Holder must;

(a) Ensure at least one blast monitoring station is on the Site and is located at the closest point to the nearest neighbouring dwelling. A blast monitoring station shall also be located in the vicinity of the Kaarearea Paa, if (i) agreed to by mana whenua (and then in a location determined in consultation with mana whenua), and (ii) considered necessary by a SQEP (being an archaeologist with particular experience relating to stone structures) to assist with protecting the features of the Paa site from potential damage as a result of blasting. Additional monitoring stations may be installed as required by the certified BlaMP (refer to conditions 47 and 48);

(b) Ensure all vibration monitoring equipment is calibrated and complies with standard AS2187.2:2006 as referenced in condition 110;

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

(d) For each blast, run vibration estimates to update and calibrate the blasting model (via comparison of the modelled estimate with monitored actual vibration) to maintain and improve modelling accuracy;

(e) Update and calibrate the blasting model to confirm geological conditions following completion of seed holes once the Pit has reached the solid rock mass, as required by condition 117; and

(f) Ensure that the data collected from the monitoring stations is uploaded at each monitoring location and used for analysis and modelling of future blasts to ensure compliance with these consent conditions.

Ecology

Review of monitoring network

121. Prior to groundwater levels being lowered beyond RL 90m, as set out in condition 177, and at the completion of the second intermediate drawdown step set out in condition 177, the Consent Holder must engage a SQEP to undertake a technical review of existing groundwater monitoring data and drawdown trends.

(a) The purpose of this review is to:

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

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

(iii) Describe whether any stream reaches might be affected by the groundwater level responses and groundwater drawdown effects identified by the technical review.

(b) If the review identifies indications of drawdown effects extending in a direction not adequately covered by the current bore network (described in the plans referenced in condition 44(b)), or the trigger level in MK1 (L or U) is exceeded (as per Table 4 of condition 175), the Consent Holder must install additional monitoring bores in accordance with the methodology and locations recommended by the SQEP.

(c) Where stream reaches may be affected as described in (a)(iii) above, the Consent Holder must also engage a SQEP that is a freshwater ecologist to undertake a baseline ecological assessment of the stream reaches identified. The baseline ecological assessment must be carried out in accordance with current best-practice methods and must result in a Stream Ecological Baseline Report that is provided to the Council.

Hingaia Islands Planting

122. Subject to the Consent Holder receiving landowner approval within 12 months of these consents being granted, the Consent Holder must establish and maintain 5 ha of planting on Hingaia Island (as shown in Figure 1 *Hingaia Island Revegetation Plan*, dated 27 February 2025). This planting must be undertaken in accordance with the *Ngā Motu o Hingaia Island 2 Planting Schedule* set out in Table 20 (*Indicative Pioneer and Enrichment Plant Schedules for Ngā Motu o Hingaia Island 2*) in the NGDP:PP prepared by Bioresearches, and be completed within five (5) years following receipt of landowner approval. The Consent Holder shall use reasonable endeavours to obtain landowner approval, for a period of 12 months following the grant of these consents. If landowner approval is not obtained within 12 months of the grant of these consents, the Consent Holder shall have no further obligation or liability in respect of the Hingaia Island planting requirement, and this condition shall be deemed to be fully satisfied.

Vegetation covenants

123. The Consent Holder shall enter into covenants in favour of the Council which shall (i) protect from felling, removal, drainage of surface water or other forms of disturbance or destruction, and (ii) maintain fencing to prevent grazing of, in perpetuity, any riparian, wetland and terrestrial planting undertaken on the Site or at the Tuakau site as a requirement of the conditions of these consents and as set out in Table 16 of the draft Application NGDP:PP Plan and Tables 3-7 of the draft Application NGDP:WP. The covenants shall include terms to make it clear that they do not apply to any disturbance that is necessary to:

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

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

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

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

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

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

124. All disturbance activities that are to be permitted under the covenant (see (a) to (f) of condition 123 above) shall be undertaken using methods that minimise impact on surrounding protected vegetation and on native fauna, prevent soil erosion, and maintain the ecological integrity of the protected areas. Any vegetation removal shall be limited to the minimum necessary to achieve the specified management objective. The covenant must:

(a) Be drafted and submitted to the Council's nominated Solicitor for certification within two years of the completion of planting (or at such later date as may be agreed with the Council in writing), at the Consent Holder's cost;

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

(c) Require the landowner to:

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

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

Annual report on terrestrial planting, wetland planting and riparian planting for Years 1 - 5 (following planting)

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

126. This report must include:

(a) A plan of the planting undertaken to date and the period(s) of planting;

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

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

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

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

127. This report is to be provided to the Council within three months of the audit being undertaken and can be combined with the Annual Pest and Weed Control Monitoring Reporting required under conditions 129 to132.

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

Annual pest and weed control monitoring and reporting

129. Annual monitoring must be undertaken for a period of 25 years to track pest numbers and weed occurrence across the ecological enhancement area (refer to Figures 1 and 2 of the NGDP:PWC). The objective of this monitoring is to assess the effectiveness of the pest and weed control implemented in accordance with the NGDP:PWC and to identify any updates to those plans that are required.

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

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

(a) A plan of the ecological enhancement area;

(b) Residual trap catch rates;

(c) Bait uptake rates;

(d) Tracking tunnel and chew card results;

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

(f) Five minute bird counts;

(g) Pest plant mapping; and

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

132. The report required by condition 131 is to be provided to the Council within three months of the audit being undertaken, and may be combined with the Annual Terrestrial Planting, Wetland Planting and Riparian Planting Monitoring Reporting required under conditions 125 to 128.

Long-term stream offset monitoring

133. The Consent Holder must monitor the Stream Ecological Valuation (SEV) of the offset streams at five years and then again at 10 years after completion of the instream enhancements and riparian planting, or until the monitoring shows the predicted SEV values specified at condition 134 have been achieved, whichever time period is the lesser.

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

Table 3: Streams predicted SEV values

Onsite Streams	**SEV Predicted**
Tributary 1 (Peach Hill Rd)	0.69
Tributary 2 (Peach Hill Rd)	0.69
Tributary 3 (Peach Hill Rd)	0.69
Davies Road Tributary	0.72
Tuakau Offset Site Streams	0.66
Western Stream	0.6
Tutaenui Stream	0.58

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

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

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

Long term wetland offset monitoring

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

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

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

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

Five year baseline report for terrestrial offset planting

142. Within 12 months of the completion of the five years annual monitoring of the planting in each identified planting area, the Consent Holder must submit to the Council a planting establishment report prepared by a SQEP verifying that planting has been completed in accordance with the certified planting plan for the area and all relevant consent conditions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Long term vegetation condition monitoring and reporting Years 1 - 25

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

    (a) Seven representative 20 x 20 m plots within WF3 forest;

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

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

    (d) Monitoring attributes must include:

        (i) Total Seedling count per plot;

        (ii) Sapling count per plot;

        (iii) Sapling diversity per plot; and

        (iv) Groundcover (%).

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

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

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

Review

155. The conditions of these consents may be reviewed by the Council pursuant to section 128 of the RMA, including to (a) consider the adequacy of the conditions to respond to any

unforeseen environmental effects of these consents at the time the application for the consents was considered or (b) address any unforeseen environmental effects raised in any report or plan provided to the Council in accordance with these conditions.

PART D – SPECIFIC CONDITIONS - AIR DISCHARGE PERMIT (S15) DIS60449511

Duration

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

Limit conditions

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

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

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

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

161. No crushing activities must occur within 200 m of the existing dwelling at 359 MacWhinney Drive (as at the date this consent is granted), or within 200 m of any future dwellings at 359 MacWhinney Drive.

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

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

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

    (b) Restricting vehicle speeds around the Site;

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

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

(e) Locating and maintaining stockpiles to minimise potential wind-entrainment; and

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

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

Monitoring and reporting conditions

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

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

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

(a) Details of the nature of the discharge;

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

(c) Details of remediation action taken.

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

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

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

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

(d) Any remedial actions undertaken; and

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

Review

169. The conditions of this consent may be reviewed by the Council pursuant to section 128 of the RMA, including to (a) consider the adequacy of the conditions to respond to any unforeseen environmental effects of the consent at the time the application for the consent was considered or (b) address any unforeseen environmental effects raised in any report or plan provided to the Council in accordance with these conditions.

PART E – SPECIFIC CONDITIONS - GROUNDWATER PERMITS (S14) WAT60449477, WAT60449478 AND WAT60449479

Duration

170. 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.

Authorised quantities for taking and use

171. The Consent Holder must ensure:

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

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

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

Groundwater levels

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

173. Groundwater levels in the Site's monitoring bores must not be lower than the trigger levels set out in Appendix 1 to these consents and required under the certified GMP (condition 44(c)), unless the procedure in condition 174(d)(ii) is followed and that results in an amendment to the levels in Appendix 1.

174. In the event that groundwater is drawn down as result of the exercise of these groundwater permits in any of the monitoring bores in Appendix 1 to a level that equals or is lower than the trigger levels in Appendix 1, then:

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

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

(c) The Consent Holder must, in consultation with the Council, engage a SQEP to implement a review of, and report on, the groundwater drawdown data and the conceptual groundwater model, and prepare a Groundwater Trigger Level Breach Management Plan (GTLBMP). The GTLBMP must:

(i) Confirm the cause of the trigger level exceedance and assess whether any consequent adverse environmental effects are anticipated;

(ii) If any adverse effects are anticipated, identify how such effects must be mitigated; and

(iii) Where the trigger level exceedance occurs in bores west of the Drury Fault, the assessment must include an assessment of any risk of ground settlement. If a risk of ground settlement is identified, the GTLBMP must include a programme for monitoring settlement.

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

(i) The trigger levels in Appendix 1 to these consents (Monitoring Bore Trigger Values) can be complied with; or

(ii) The Council approves in writing a change to the trigger level(s) in Appendix 1. Such approval will be based on the Consent Holder's technical review in (c) above; and

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

175. For the easternmost bores MK1L (Deep) and MK1U (Shallow) additional trigger levels are set out in the specified rates in Table 4 below:

Table 4: Monitoring Bore Trigger Levels

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

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

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

Technical review at intermediate drawdown steps

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

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

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

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

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

179. A Technical Review must be undertaken no less than three months and no more than six months prior to commencing the second and third steps of dewatering. The Review must be undertaken by a SQEP and include:

(a) An analysis of monitoring data;

(b) A comparison of actual groundwater level values to predicted values; and

(c) An assessment of any implications these results may have for on-going management of any actual or potential adverse effects as a consequence of dewatering. Without limiting the adverse effects that may be considered, the Technical Review must specifically consider whether any stream reaches might be adversely affected by the groundwater level responses and groundwater drawdown effects (for example, such as to require augmentation in accordance with the conditions of these consents).

The Technical Review must be provided to the Council in writing.

Freshwater monitoring

Pre-augmentation water quality baseline monitoring

180. A water quality baseline survey must be undertaken:

(a) Comprising continuous baseline monitoring (one upstream, two downstream and the augmentation source) of water temperature, dissolved oxygen and monthly water chemistry (cations, anions, nutrients, metals pH, and electrical conductivity);

(b) At a minimum of four locations at each of the following sites (refer to Figure 17A attached as Appendix 2 to these conditions):

(i) NT1-1 (Stream 4);

(ii) NT1-8 (Southern Tributary);

(iii) Mangawheau Stream Upstream;

(iv) Hingaia Tributary Upstream;

(v) Hingaia Tributary Downstream; and

(vi) Maketu Stream (M5);

(c) Throughout the period commencing 1 November and ending 31 May, prior to implementing any augmentation programme.

Water temperature and dissolved oxygen

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

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

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

Monitoring shall be undertaken on a continuous basis while any augmentation is being carried out.

182. If the results of the monitoring required in conditions 180 and 181 show an increase trending towards the thresholds in conditions 181(a) and (b) above, caused by the exercise of these consents, the Consent Holder must take immediate steps to ensure the thresholds are not exceeded. If the thresholds are exceeded, for a period of more than three weeks, the Consent Holder must prepare and submit to the Council for certification a Freshwater Quality Management Plan outlining mitigation measures to ensure compliance with the thresholds.

183. The obligation to measure dissolved oxygen concentration and temperature in accordance with condition 181 may be dispensed with at the Council's discretion, upon the Council receiving technical information from a SQEP which satisfies the Council that the dissolved oxygen concentration below the discharge point has consistently, over the previous two years, been equal to or greater than 6 milligrams per litre and the temperature increase during the same period has consistently been less than 3°C.

Stream flow monitoring sites (gauging stations)

184. Stream flow monitoring gauging stations must be provided at the following co-ordinates:

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

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

(c) Mangawheau Stream Upstream: 1780449.50 / 5889850.52.

(d) Hingaia Tributary Upstream: 1779060.98/ 5886896.16.

(e) Hingaia Tributary Downstream: 1776632.16/ 5886327.15.

(f) M5 (Maketu Stream): 1778388 / 5889299

These gauging stations must otherwise be established at the general locations shown in Figure 17A, attached as Appendix 2.

Stations NT1-1 and NT1-8 must be established prior to any quarrying below RL170m regional groundwater level.

All remaining stations (where not already established) must be established at least three years before the sump water level drops below RL120m.

Monitoring, for each of the six stations, to record ALF data which can then be used for establishment of baseline MALF (along with correlation and modelling), must commence immediately after establishment of that station.

Advice note: *The selection of the above future gauging stations may include consultation with the Council. The locations of the above new gauging stations are approximate and need to be confirmed following consultation with the landowners. The exact locations of the gauging site must be presented in the GMP.*

185. Stream flow must be measured at the stations identified in condition 184, and recorded, on two occasions in separate months during dry weather conditions and on the tail of any stream flow recession at a suitable range of flows, and within the period commencing 1 November and ending 31 May.

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

Stream flow maintenance and recommended augmentation programme for Maketu, NT1-8 and Mangawheau Streams and the Hingaia Tributary

Baseline MALFs

187. The Consent Holder shall establish a baseline MALF for each of the six stations identified in condition 184:

    (a) Baseline MALF needs to be calculated or established for stations NT1-1 and NT1-8 prior to any quarrying below RL170m, and for all remaining stations prior to the sump water level dropping below RL120m.

    (b) Each baseline MALF shall be determined from monitoring data that will be collected before the commencement of augmentation.

    (c) Each baseline MALF must be determined through stream flow gauging, correlation of the results with a reference station with a continuous record and at least 10 years of stream flow data (for example, the Mangawheau Station (site number 08529) (as shown on Figure 17 attached as Appendix 2)), and / or calibrated modelling.

    (d) The baseline MALFs shall be provided in the ARMP.

    (e) For Mangawheau Stream and Hingaia Tributary, in addition to the baseline MALF (for the downstream gauging stations required under condition 184), the baseline specific discharge ratio between the downstream and upstream gauging sites must be established and provided in the ARMP.

    Advice note: *Specific discharge = volume of water flowing through a stream per unit of time, divided by the area of its catchment (expressed as units such as litres per second per square kilometre).*

    Advice note: *The stream flow correlation / calibrated modelling must be used to generate annual synthetic flow record(s) for each station. This must be reported in the ARMP.*

Augmentation obligation

188. Augmentation is required:

    (a) In the Mangawheau Stream and / or Hingaia Tributary, when the sump water level drops below RL120m and, for each respective water course, either:

(i) The stream flow gauging drops by more than 5% of the baseline MALF in an annual gauging round; or

(ii) The downstream / upstream specific discharge ratio drops below the baseline ratio established under condition 187(d).

(b) In the Maketu (M5), NT1-1 and / or NT1-8 streams, when the sump water level drops below RL170m and, for each respective water course, the stream flow gauging drops by more than 5% of the baseline MALF in an annual gauging round.

Advice note: *A flow of 5% below MALF is considered to occur relatively frequently within natural stream flow variability.*

189. Augmentation is not required to start if the reduction in flow(s) in conditions 188 (a) and / or (b) above (for each respective water course) is, or are, caused solely by drought conditions. For the avoidance of doubt, if the reduction in flow is caused partly by drought conditions and partly by dewatering, then augmentation is required to commence.

190. Upon any triggering of an augmentation obligation under condition 188, the Consent Holder shall install the infrastructure necessary to undertake augmentation as soon as reasonably practicable.

191. If the Mangawheau Station referred to in condition 187 is disestablished or becomes inoperable, an alternative monitoring site and corresponding flow threshold must be obtained from the Council in writing and must be complied with.

Augmentation rate

192. The augmentation flow must be at least equal to the difference between the baseline MALF (established under condition 187) and the ALF, or at the adjusted flow rates determined in accordance with condition 199 and the ARMP.

Augmentation discharge points and source

193. The augmentation discharge points must be upstream of the stream reaches that may potentially be affected by the dewatering caused by the exercise of these consents.

194. The source of augmentation flow must be either from the Site's sump or via an abstraction bore.

195. The groundwater quality (in the sump or any augmentation bore) must be analysed and the results must be provided in the ARMP required under conditions 79 to 81 and compared against the baseline water quality in the Maketu (M5), NT1-8, Mangawheau Downstream and Hingaia Tributary Downstream before any augmentation. Augmentation can only commence once a freshwater ecologist has certified that the water quality is suitable for augmentation:

(a) If the freshwater ecologist determines that the water quality is not suitable, the Consent Holder must identify and implement measures to achieve water quality suitable for augmentation prior to commencing augmentation in accordance with condition 80(b) of the ARMP.

(b) Until suitable water for augmentation is available and certified, the Consent Holder shall cease Mineral Extraction Activities in the Sutton Block Pit.

Stream flow maintenance and recommended augmentation programme for Hays Stream, Symonds Stream and Peach Hill Stream (link with Hunua Quarry activities)

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

197. The Consent Holder must provide a copy of the report referred to in condition 196 to the Council for review and certification that the recommendations of the technical report will maintain the baseflows.

198. If, during the term of these consents, the Consent Holder is no longer required to monitor and augment Peach Hill Stream under the Drury Quarry dewatering permit, the Consent Holder must undertake monitoring and augmentation of Peach Hill Stream as required under the certified GMP in accordance with condition 44(m).

Annual review and adjustment of stream flow augmentation rates

199. The augmentation rates for all streams (condition 192) must be modified if required based on the stream flow data obtained through the monitoring required by the conditions of these consents. Any changes must be determined annually and will be reported in the ARMP. The rates must be based on the actual loss of stream flow using the trend analysis of downstream / upstream ratios of specific discharge (ALF) versus time compared to baseline MALF, and must be implemented in the subsequent dry conditions between 1 November to 31 May.

Surface water monitoring report (all streams)

200. The Consent Holder must submit to the Council by 30 June of each year, a report of the results of surface water monitoring required under conditions 181 to 195. The report must consider all data collected, provide an overall analysis of the stream flow measurements with an emphasis on comparison to reference (unaffected) catchment flows, evaluate compliance with these consent conditions, and identify any mitigation measures required.

Surface water NT1-8-Southern Tributary augmentation covenant

201. Prior to the commencement of Mineral Extraction Activities on the Site, the Consent Holder shall have a land covenant prepared under section 108(2)(d) of the RMA to require the ongoing augmentation of the NT1-8 (Southern Tributary), in accordance with the conditions of this consent, and for so long as dewatering activities occur at the Site that reduce groundwater levels below RL60, for registration on the Records of Title for the Site.

202. The draft covenant shall be submitted to the Council's Team Leader – Compliance Monitoring South for written approval (as to the form of the covenant) prior to being registered.

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

204. The covenant shall require the Consent Holder to:

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

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

Review

205. The conditions of these consents may be reviewed by the Council pursuant to section 128 of the RMA, including to (a) consider the adequacy of the conditions to respond to any unforeseen environmental effects of the consents at the time the application for the consents was considered or (b) address any unforeseen environmental effects raised in any report or plan provided to the Council in accordance with these conditions.

APPENDIX 1:

GROUNDWATER MONITORING BORES AND TRIGGER LEVELS

Groundwater Monitoring Bores and Trigger Levels

Bore Intake Zone	Bore ID	Map Reference NZTM 2000 (E/N)	Ground Level (m, RL)	Screen Interval (m, RL)	Geol.	Seasonal Variations in Shallow Bores (m)	Predicted Drawdowns (m)	Estimated Pre-Quarry Groundwater Level (m, RL)	Groundwater Level (m, RL) August 2024	Proposed Trigger Level (m, RL)
Deep greywacke bores within Hunua Greywacke Block	SG3L	1776542/5890385	157.38	0 to -5	G	-	121	64	43.95	-60
	SG3U	1776542/5890385	156.35	50-44	G	-	121	64	85.53	-60
	SG7	1777162/5892100	202.34	-3.66 to -11.66	G	-	6[illegible]	64	48.1	-60
Deep greywacke bores east of Hunua Fault	SG11L	1777712/5890556	222.5	4.5 to -7.5	G	-	[illegible]00	172.23	166.43	-27.77
	SG12L	1778101/5890213	277	6 to -3	G	-	206	179.46	179.59.	-26.54
	SG13	1777736/5889520	249	8 to -1	G	-	145	108.95	102.85	-36.05
	MK1L (Deep)[2]	1778386/5889289	TBC	-	G	TBC	100[3]	TBC	TBC[5]	TBC
	BH103	1777212/5888550	128.12	77-71	G	-	78	127.5	96.83	49.5
	BH109	1776798/5888474	81.53	50.03-47.03	G	-	72	79.91	80.33	7.91
	BH113-1	1776744/5888268	115.67	22.47-20.47	G	-	65	100	77.13	35
	22498 (SG6)	1776905/5887425	100	42-20	G	-	47	62	51.23	15
Shallow bores within Hunua Greywacke Blocks	SG1U	1775928/5891217	39.32	24-18	[illegible]	[illegible].1	(SV+2)	38.22	38.17	35.15
	SG1L	1775928/5891217	39.17	0 to -5	V	1.98	(SV+2)	28.73	27.84	24.75
Shallow bores East of Hunua Fault	BH113-3	1776744/5888268	115.67	76-74	CM	7.25	(SV+2)	95.52	95.47	86.27
	BH104	1777227/5888410	135.97	107-101	CM	5.57	(SV+2)	123.20	122.84	115.63
	SG11U	1777709, 5890549	222.5	02.94 to [illegible].5	G	3.45	(SV+2)	172.92	171.87	167.47
	SG12U	1778105, 5890132	277	2[illegible] - 2[illegible]2	G	7.18	(SV+2)	224.39	224.01	215.21
	MK1U (Shallow)	1778386/5889289	TBC	TBC	G	TBC	(SV+2)	TBC	TBC	TBC
Shallow bores west of Drury Fault	SG9	1775804/5888767	25	5 to -5	V	1.06	(SV+2)	22.65	22.66	19.59
	SG10	1775488/5888702	26.74	9.74 to -3.26	V	0.91	(SV+2)	24.15	24.15	21.24
	21134	1776144/5887966	26.7	-2 to -33	V	2.83	(SV+2)	22.11	22.29	17.28
	SG4	1775830/5897720	39.34	20 to 9	A/V	1.15	(SV+2)	37.61	37.97	34.46
	SG8	1776311/5888663	52.75	24.75 to 12.75	V	1.47	(SV+2)	39.41	39.43	35.94
	BH03-New	1776243/5888470	46.77	21.77 to 11.77	A	0.52	(SV+2)	31.72	31.92	29.20

Notes:

1. *Any existing monitoring bores with screen intervals above the proposed trigger levels need to be replaced if bores go dry.*
2. *SV (Seasonal Variation) + 2m incorporated into trigger levels for all shallow bores or bores predicted not to be affected by the dewatering.*
3. *MK1L (Deep) and MK1U (Shallow) shall be drilled 6 months after the consent.*
4. *Based on the same analytical method discussed in PDP (2025), excluding any in-well drawdown.*
5. *Trigger levels (in RL) will be established after identifying the static water levels in the new bores.*

APPENDIX 2:

FIGURE 17A RECOMMENDED MONITORING PLAN FOR SUTTON BLOCK

SYMONDS STREAM CATCHMENT
WAIHOIHOI STREAM CATCHMENT
NT2 CATCHMENT
NT1 CATCHMENT
PEACH HILL CATCHMENT
MAKETU STREAM CATCHMENT
WAIROA CATCHMENT
HANGAIA TRIBUTARY CATCHMENT
WAIHOIHOI STREAM
HINGAIA STREAM
MAKETU STREAM
MANGAWHEAU STREAM

W6
W5
W4
W3
W2
SG1U
SG1L
SG4
SG7
WX
SG11L
SG11U
SG3U
SG3L
SG12L
SG12U
NT1-8
NT1-1
NT1-4A
SG13
M5
MK1L
MK1U
PH1A
PH1B
PH1 - BORE
SG9
SG10
SG8
PH4A
BH103
BH03-NEW
BH109
BH104
PH7A
PH5
PH7
BH113-3
BH113-1
PH8
21134
M4
M3A
M3B
M0
M2
M1
MANGAWHEAU DOWNSTREAM (AC STATION 8529)
MANGAWHEAU UPSTREAM
HINGAIA TRIBUTARY UPSTREAM
HINGAIA TRIBUTARY DOWNSTREAM

KEY :

- PROPOSED NEW GAUGING SITE
- PROPOSED MONITORING AND POTENTIAL AUGMENTATION BORE
- EXISTING STREAM FLOW GAUGING SITE
- NEW MONITORING BORE
- EXISTING MONITORING BORE
- EXISTING AUGMENTATION BORE
- PROPOSED LOWEST AUGMENTATION DISCHARGE POINT
- PROPOSED LOWEST SUMP DISCHARGE POINT TO NT1
- ESTIMATED ZONE OF INFLUENCE FOR STAGE 2
- ESTIMATED ZONE OF INFLUENCE FOR STAGE 3
- ESTIMATED ZONE OF INFLUENCE FOR STAGE 4
- ESTIMATED ZONE OF INFLUENCE FOR STAGE 5
- SHALLOW AND NATURAL REGIONAL GROUNDWATER CATCHMENT
- INFERRED FAULT
- STREAM

N

0 0.5 1
KILOMETRES

SCALE : 1:30,000 (A3)

NO.	REVISION	DATE	BY
A	ISSUED FOR RESOURCE CONSENT APPLICATION	OCT 25	MS

SOURCE:
1. AERIAL IMAGERY SOURCED FROM GOOGLE EARTH (FLOWN APRIL 2022) AND PILBROW SURVEYS (FLOWN 2022)
2. CADASTRAL/TOPOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION AND INSET DERIVED FROM LINZ DATA.
3. SHALLOW GROUNDWATER CATCHMENTS DERIVED BY PDP.
4. FAULT LINES PROVIDED BY GNS SCIENCE (2020) (NZL GNS1:250K GEOLOGY (3rd EDITION)) AND, MURRAY, S., GRAEME, F., (2005), PDP (2021).

CLIENT
STEVENSON

FIGURE
FIGURE 17A: RECOMMENDED MONITORING PLAN FOR SUTTON BLOCK

PROJECT
PROPOSED SUTTON BLOCK EXPANSION – GROUNDWATER & SURFACE WATER EFFECTS ASSESSMENT

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