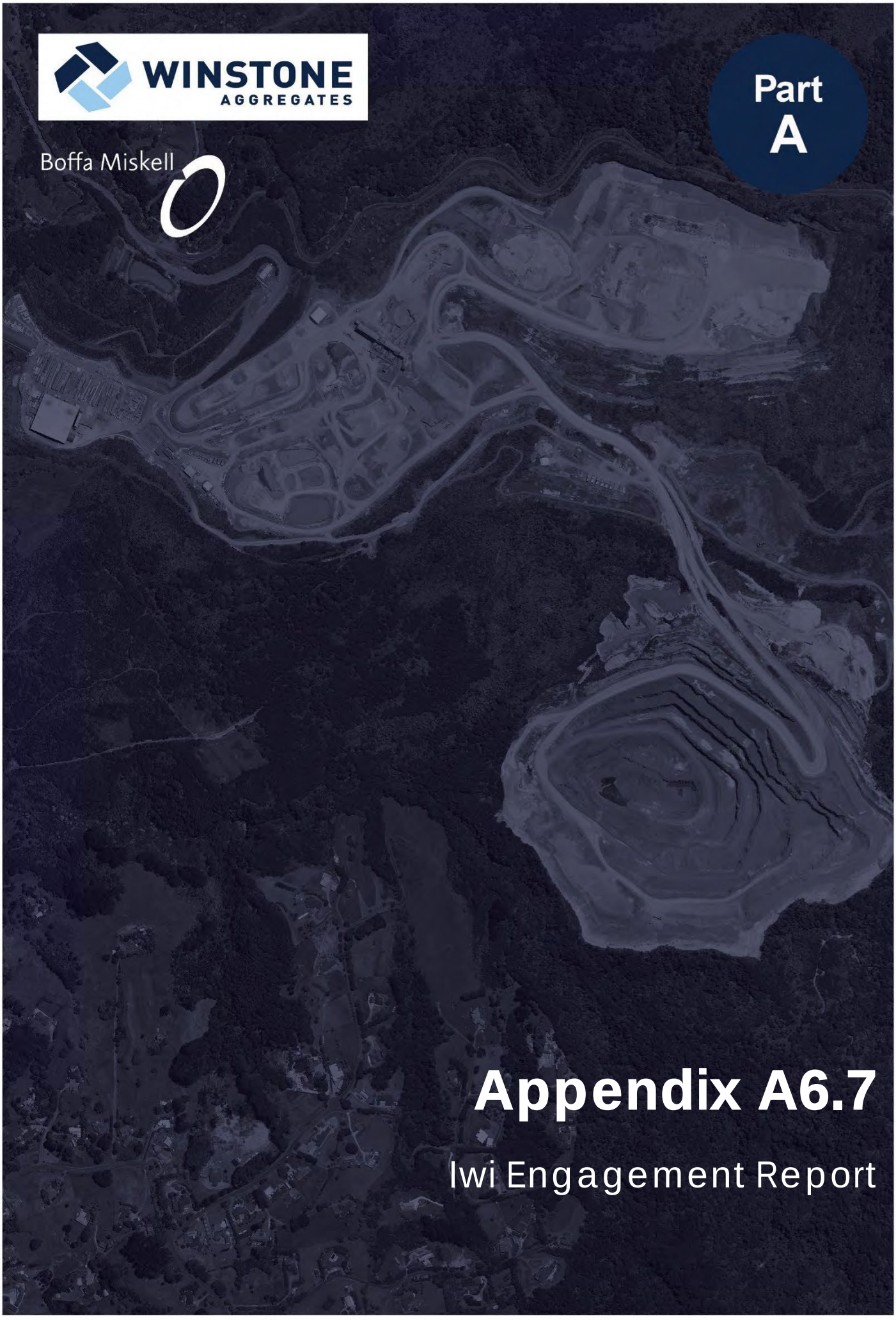
WINSTONE AGGREGATES

Boffa Miskell

Part A



Appendix A6.7

Iwi Engagement Report

CULTURAL VALUES AND CONSULTATION SUMMARY REPORT

A REPORT PREPARED FOR THE HUNUA QUARRY DEVELOPMENT

PREPARED FOR

Winstone Aggregates

DATE

30 March 2026

WIKAIRA CONSULTING

Report prepared by Wikaira Consulting Ltd for Winstone Aggregates.

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REFERENCE

This report has been prepared by Wikaira Consulting Limited and forms part of the application lodged on behalf of Winstone Aggregates in relation to the Hunua Quarry Development project.

USE OF DOCUMENT

This document is intended for the sole use of the applicant and relevant decision-making authorities. It should be read in conjunction with the full suite of technical and statutory information submitted as part of the substantive application. The findings, assessments, and conclusions contained in this report are based on information available at the time of preparation and should not be used for any other purpose without the written permission of the author.

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Winstone Aggregates ("Winstone"), a division of Fletcher Concrete and Infrastructure Limited, has engaged Wikaira Consulting Limited to provide strategic advice on iwi engagement and cultural matters for the proposed development of Hunua Quarry ("the Project") at 489 Hunua Road, Hunua, Auckland.

Purpose

1.2 The purpose of this report is to address the cultural context and iwi engagement matters required by section 11 and 29 of the Act, including pre-lodgement consultation and notification.

1.3 It provides the relevant information required in Section 43(2)(a) including a list of persons or groups likely to be affected by the proposal in section, 13(4)(j) (ii) -(vii). It also details in respect of those groups, (s 13(4)(k)) (i) a summary of – the pre-lodgement consultation or notification undertaken for the purposes of section 11 and (ii) how the consultation has informed the project and (ka) a summary of how any responses to notifications to mana whenua have informed the project.

1.4 In terms of section 13(4)(l), this report provides a list of Treaty settlements that apply to the project area, and a summary of the relevant principles and provisions in those settlements.

1.5 This report also addresses the requirements of sections 13(4)(n) and 13(4)(o) in relation to the Ngā Rohe Moana o Ngā Hapū o Ngāti Porou Act 2019 and the parcels of Māori land, marae, and identified wāhi tapu within the project area.

1.6 It also addresses matters required in Schedule 5 of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 (RMA approvals).

1.7 In particular, this report responds to clauses 5(1)(b), 5(1)(i) and (ii), 5(1)(j), 5(2)(g), 5(5)(b), 5(5)(c), 5(6), 6(1)(e), 6(1)(f), 6(1)(h), and 7(d) of Schedule 5.

1.8 This report also addresses the relevant consultation with tangata whenua in relation to archaeological approvals (schedule 8, clause 2(1)(i)) and wildlife approvals (schedule 7, clause 2(1)(n)).

1.9 This report should be read alongside the Assessment of Environmental Effects (AEE), and applications for archaeological approval and wildlife permits and supporting technical documentation accompanying the substantive application.

Author and Code of Conduct Statement

1.10 Jade Te Awhina Wikaira is the Managing Director of Wikaira Consulting Limited, with over 20 years of experience in resource management, planning, policy, and iwi engagement across Aotearoa New Zealand. She holds a Bachelor of Planning from

the University of Auckland and a Master of Business Administration from Victoria University of Wellington and is an accredited hearings commissioner.

1.11 Jade has worked across local government, central government, and consultancy, with a focus on complex infrastructure and development projects requiring integrated planning, policy, and cultural engagement expertise. Her experience includes leading multidisciplinary projects, providing strategic planning advice, and working alongside mana whenua to support the integration of cultural values into resource management processes.

1.12 Jade has prepared this report on behalf of Winstone Aggregates and has provided strategic advice on the iwi engagement components of the Project.

1.13 This report has been prepared and reviewed in accordance with the Environment Court's Code of Conduct for Expert Witnesses, contained in the Environment Court Practice Note 2023. Other than where it is stated that reliance is placed on the advice of another person, the authors confirm that the issues addressed in this report are within their area of expertise. The authors have not omitted consideration of any material facts known to them that might alter or detract from the opinions expressed.

2.0 Site and Statutory Context

(Section 13(4), Section 11 and 29 and Schedule 5 clauses 5(1)(b), 5(1)(j), 5(5)(b), 5(5)(c) and 5(6))

Site Description

2.1 Schedule 5, clause 5(1)(b) requires a description and map of the site at which the activity is to occur

2.2 The Project area is located within a landscape of cultural significance to mana whenua, reflecting longstanding relationships with whenua and waterways. The network of streams and tributaries within and downstream of the Project area, including the Otūwairoa Stream and its tributaries, are of particular importance. These waterways are connected to values associated with mauri, the health of the wai, and the ability to support mahinga kai.

2.3 The wider landscape forms part of an ancestral rohe, with cultural associations that reflect whakapapa connections and ongoing relationships between mana whenua and the environment.

Statutory Areas

2.4 Schedule 5, clause 5(1)(b)(i) requires information on whether the site is within or adjacent to a statutory area as defined in the relevant Treaty settlement Act.

2.5 A statutory acknowledgement relevant to the Project site is recorded in Schedule 1 of the Ngāti Tamaoho Claims Settlement Act 2018 and is also identified at Appendix 21 of the Auckland Unitary Plan (Operative in Part). The Project site is located within the statutory acknowledgement area for the Otūwairoa Stream and its tributaries, including the Waipokapū Stream, Mangapū Stream and Waihoehoe Stream.

2.6 This is the only identified statutory acknowledgement area specific to the Project site. Ngāti Tamaoho have been consulted in relation to the Project, and a record of engagement is provided in this report.

Ngā rohe moana and protected customary rights areas

2.7 Section 13(4)(vi) and Schedule 5, clause 5(1)(b)(ii) and (iii) requires information on whether the site is within or adjacent to (i) ngā rohe moana o ngā hapū o Ngāti Porou, or (ii) a protected customary rights area under the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011.

2.8 The Project area is not within or adjacent to ngā rohe moana o ngā hapū o Ngāti Porou, therefore that Act does not apply. The Project area is not within or adjacent to a protected customary rights area under the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011.

Customary Marine Title

2.9 Section 13(4)(v)(vi) and (vii) and Schedule 5, clause 5(1)(j) requires a list of any relevant customary marine title groups, protected customary rights groups, ngā hapū o Ngāti Porou (where relevant), or applicants under the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011.

2.10 The Project area is not within or adjacent to areas subject to customary marine title or protected customary rights under the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011. Accordingly, there are no relevant customary marine title groups, protected customary rights groups, or applicants under that Act associated with the Project site.

Customary marine title planning documents and fisheries areas

2.11 Schedule 5, clause 5(5)(b) and (c) requires assessment of whether the activity is to occur in an area that is within the scope of a planning document prepared by a customary marine title group or the environmental covenant under the Ngā Rohe Moana o Ngā Hapū o Ngāti Porou Act 2019, or occur in an area that is a taiāpure local fishery, a mātaitai reserve, or an area subject to bylaws under Part 9 of the Fisheries Act 1996.

2.12 The Project area is not within an area that is the subject of a planning document prepared by a customary marine title group under section 85 of the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011. The Project area is not within a taiāpure

local fishery, a mātaitai reserve, or an area subject to bylaws made under Part 9 of the Fisheries Act 1996.

Ngā Rohe Moana o Ngā Hapū o Ngāti Porou Act 2019

2.13 Section 13(4)(n) requires a statement of any relevant principles or provisions in the Ngā Rohe Moana o Ngā Hapū o Ngāti Porou Act 2019. The Project area is not within or adjacent to ngā rohe moana o ngā hapū o Ngāti Porou, therefore that Act does not apply.

Parcels of Māori land, marae and identified wāhi tapu

2.14 Section 13(4)(o) information identifying the parcels of Māori land, marae, and identified wāhi tapu within the project area. There are no parcels of Māori land, marae or identified wāhi tapu within the project area.

Māori land in multiple ownership

2.15 Schedule 5, Clause 5(6) requires a statement where the applicant is unable to supply the name and address of the owner and each occupier of the site and of land adjacent to the site because the land is Māori land in multiple ownership.

2.16 We have reviewed the ownership details for land adjacent to the Project area and note that there is no Māori land in multiple ownership. Therefore, a statement under Schedule 5, Clause 5(6) is not required.

3.0 Treaty Settlements

Section 13(4)(l) and (Cl 5(1)(i), Schedule 5)

Treaty Settlements

3.1 Section 13(4)(l) and Schedule 5, clause 5(1)(i) of the FTAA requires consent applications to include information about any Treaty Settlements that apply in the Project area, including identification of the relevant provisions in those Treaty Settlements and a summary of any redress provided by those settlements that affects natural and physical resources relevant to the Project or Project area.

3.2 The following iwi have a Treaty Settlement (or terms of negotiation) with either a statutory acknowledgement area or an area of interest within the Project area:

- Ngāti Tamaoho - the Ngāti Tamaoho Claims Settlement Act 2018

- Ngāi Tai ki Tamaki - Ngāi Tai ki Tamaki Claims Settlement Act 2018
- Ngāti Paoa - Ngāti Paoa Claims Settlement Act 2025
- Tāmaki Makaurau Collective - Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau Collective Redress Act 2014
- Waikato-Tainui - Waikato Raupatu Claims Settlement Act 1995
- Te Ākitai Waiohua - Te Ākitai Waiohua Deed of Settlement 12 November 2021
- The Marutūāhu Iwi Collective Deed of Settlement initialed on 27 July 2018
- Ngaati Whanaunga - Ngaati Whanaunga Deed of Settlement 25 August 2017
- Ngāti Tamaterā - Ngāti Tamaterā Deed of Settlement 20 September 2017
- Ngāti Te Ata - Ngāti Te Ata Terms of Negotiation 29 Jun 2011
- Ngāti Maru (Hauraki) - Ngāti Maru (Hauraki) Deed of Settlement 8 September 2017.

3.3 For the purposes of Section 13(4)(l) and Schedule 5, clause 5(1)(i), the relevant provisions in those instruments are provided below.

3.4 We have reviewed the settlement documents, and in accordance with Schedule 5, clause 5(1)(i)(ii), none of the redress provided in these settlements affects the natural and physical resources relevant to the Project area. There are no statements in the settlement legislation that list any particular "principles" of the Treaty settlements.

3.5 We do note and provide detail on the statutory acknowledgement for Ngāti Tamaoho OTS-129-22 and Ngāti Tai ki Tamaki (OTS-403-127) below.

Ngāti Tamaoho

3.6 The Ngāti Tamaoho Settlement Act 2018[1] implements the Deed of Settlement resolving Ngāti Tamaoho historical Treaty claims. The Project area falls within the Ngāti Tamaoho area of interest. It records Crown acknowledgements and apology in sections 9 and 10. Relevant provisions include:

- Cultural and commercial redress recognising Ngāti Tamaoho enduring cultural, spiritual and historical associations with significant sites and natural resources within their rohe.
- Financial and economic redress mechanisms intended to support long-term development and strengthen Ngāti Tamaoho ability to exercise mana whenua within their rohe.

[1] Ngāti Tamaoho Claims Settlement Act 2018 No 19 (as of 12 April 2022), Public Act Contents – New Zealand Legislation

3.7 A statutory acknowledgement is recorded over the Otūwairoa Stream and its tributaries (OTS-129-122). This statutory acknowledgement area extends into catchments within the area covered by the consent application, including tributaries potentially affected by the proposed works.

Ngāi Tai ki Tamaki

3.8 The Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Claims Settlement Act 2018[2] implements the Deed of Settlement resolving Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki historical Treaty claims. The Project area falls within the Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki area of interest. The settlement records the historical account, acknowledgements and apology in sections 10 and 11. Relevant provisions include:

- Cultural redress provided in Part 2, including reserves and reserve management arrangements, access provisions under the Crown Minerals Act 1991, statutory acknowledgements and deeds of recognition. Protocols with government agencies, including the Primary Industries Protocol and the Taonga Tūturu Protocol, and the vesting of cultural redress and reserve properties are also provided for.
- Commercial redress is provided for in Part 3. This includes a right of first refusal over specified land, supporting the long-term cultural and economic development of Ngāi Tai ki Tamaki and strengthening their ability to exercise mana whenua within their rohe.

3.9 A statutory acknowledgement is recorded over the Wairoa River and its tributaries (OTS-403-127). This statutory acknowledgement area extends into catchments within the area covered by the consent application, including tributaries potentially affected by the proposed works.

Ngāti Pāoa

3.10 The Ngāti Pāoa Claims Settlement Act 2025[3] implements the Deed of Settlement resolving Ngāti Pāoa historical Treaty claims. The Project area falls within the Ngāti Pāoa area of interest. Relevant provisions include:

- Cultural redress provided for under the Act recognising Ngāti Pāoa longstanding spiritual, historical and traditional associations with significant sites and natural resources, such as access to land under the Crown Minerals Act 1991 within their rohe. Statutory acknowledgements recorded in Schedule 3.
- Protocols and relationship instruments, including the Taonga Tūturu Protocol and the Primary Industries Protocol.

[2] Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Claims Settlement Act 2018 No 18 (as at 12 April 2022), Public Act Contents – New Zealand Legislation

[3] Ngāti Pāoa Claims Settlement Act 2025 No 61, Public Act Contents – New Zealand Legislation

- Commercial redress mechanisms intended to support long-term cultural and economic development.

Tāmaki Makaurau Collective

3.11 The Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau Collective Redress Act 2014[4] implements the collective Deed of Settlement for 13 iwi and hapū with shared historical interests across Tāmaki Makaurau. The Project area falls within the collective area of interest. Relevant provisions include:

- Cultural redress restoring ownership of specified maunga and motu and providing statutory acknowledgements.
- Relationship redress mechanisms with government agencies relating to the management of natural and physical resources
- Commercial redress mechanisms, including rights of first refusal over specified Crown land.

Waikato-Tainui

3.12 The Waikato Raupatu Claims Settlement Act 1995[5] (the Act) implements the Deed of Settlement between Waikato-Tainui and the Crown, resolving the historical raupatu claims arising from the confiscation of Waikato lands. The Project area falls within the broader Waikato-Tainui area of interest. Relevant provisions include:

- The Crown's formal acknowledgements including the wrongful raupatu of Waikato lands and the severe impacts on Waikato Tainui, including loss of land, resources, autonomy, and the disruption of social and economic structures, alongside the Crown apology in the preamble and sections 6 and 7 expressing deep regret for these injustices.
- Mechanisms that give effect to the settlement, including cultural and commercial redress arrangements intended to support the restoration of Waikato Tainui's economic base and strengthen their ability to exercise mana whenua across their rohe.

Te Ākitai Waiohua

3.13 The Te Ākitai Waiohua Deed of Settlement[6] dated 12 November 2021 records the agreement between Te Ākitai Waiohua and the Crown to resolve historical Treaty claims. The Project area falls within the Te Ākitai Waiohua area of interest. The Deed records the Crown's historical account, acknowledgements and apology for breaches of te Tiriti o Waitangi and recognises the enduring cultural, spiritual and

[4] Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau Collective Redress Act 2014 No 52 (as at 01 July 2022), Public Act Contents – New Zealand Legislation

[5] Waikato Raupatu Claims Settlement Act 1995 No 58 (as at 28 October 2021), Public Act Contents – New Zealand Legislation

[6] Te Ākitai Waiohua Deed of Settlement Historical Claims

historical associations of Te Ākitai Waiohua with lands and waterways within their rohe. Relevant provisions include:

- Land and financial redress, rights of first refusal over specified Crown land, leaseback arrangements, statutory acknowledgements, and an agreed historical account.
- Relationship agreements with government agencies, fisheries related arrangements with the Ministry for Primary Industries, statements of association, and letters of introduction to Ministers, Crown agencies, organisations, and Auckland Council.

The Marutūāhu Iwi Collective

3.14 The Marutūāhu Iwi Collective Redress Deed[7] provides collective cultural and commercial redress for the Marutūāhu Iwi across Tāmaki Makaurau, Mahurangi, and the Hauraki Gulf / Tīkapa Moana. The Project area falls within the broader Marutūāhu area of interest.

3.15 The Deed records the Crown's historical account, acknowledgements and apology and recognises the longstanding cultural, spiritual and historical associations of the Marutūāhu iwi with lands and waterways across Hauraki and Tāmaki.

3.16 Relevant provisions include:

- The vesting of 11 culturally significant areas in fee simple to the Marutūāhu Iwi, recognising their enduring spiritual, historical, and customary associations with these sites, alongside commercial redress intended to strengthen their economic base and support long term development aspirations.
- Mechanisms that reinforce the collective identity and mana whenua of the Marutūāhu Iwi across the wider Tāmaki and Hauraki regions, ensuring their cultural interests and relationships with key landscapes and seascapes are appropriately recognised.

Ngaati Whanaunga

3.17 The Deed of Settlement between Ngaati Whanaunga[8] and the Crown dated 25 August 2017 records the agreement between the two parties to resolve historical Treaty claims. This Deed records the Crown's acknowledgement that historical acts and omissions breached te Tiriti o Waitangi and adversely affected the iwi social, cultural and economic wellbeing. The Ngaati Whanaunga settlement area of interest includes the proposed Project site. Relevant provisions include:

- Cultural redress acknowledging Ngaati Whanaunga spiritual, historical and customary associations with significant sites and natural resources. This

[7] Te Tari Whakatau - Marutūāhu Collective

[8] Ngaati Whanaunga Deed of Settlement

package includes financial and commercial redress intended to support the iwi long term economic development.

- Mechanisms that strengthen Ngaati Whanaunga ability to exercise mana whenua, including statutory acknowledgements and other arrangements that ensure their interests are appropriately considered in environmental and resource management processes.

Ngāti Tamaterā

3.18 The Ngāti Tamaterā Deed of Settlement[9] dated 20 September 2017 records Crown breaches of te Tiriti o Waitangi and their impacts on Ngāti Tamaterā. The Deed acknowledges these injustices, records the Crown apology, and sets out arrangements to settle all historical claims. The Ngāti Tamaterā area of interest includes the proposed Project site. Relevant provisions include:

- A comprehensive package comprising cultural redress, financial redress, and commercial mechanisms designed to support Ngāti Tamaterā long term cultural and economic development. This includes recognition of their historical, and traditional associations with significant sites and resources.
- Arrangements that strengthen Ngāti Tamaterā ability to exercise mana whenua and maintain their cultural identity within their rohe, contributing to the rebuilding of an economic base for current and future generations.

Ngāti Te Ata

3.19 The Ngāti Te Ata Terms of Negotiation[10] dated 29 June 2011 record the shared intention of Ngāti Te Ata and the Crown to negotiate a fair and durable settlement of all historical Treaty claims. While no Deed of Settlement or settlement legislation has been enacted at this time, the Terms confirm the scope of negotiations and recognise Ngāti Te Ata interests across Tāmaki Makaurau, which include the proposed Project site. Relevant provisions include:

- A framework for identifying the cultural, commercial, and financial redress that will form part of Ngāti Te Ata's eventual settlement package, including mechanisms for cultural recognition, land and resource arrangements, and economic development opportunities.

3.20 Provision for developing relationship agreements with government agencies and other entities, ensuring that the final settlement reflects Ngāti Te Ata mana whenua, cultural identity, and enduring relationships with significant sites, landscapes, and natural resources within their rohe.

[9] Ngati Tamaterā Deed of Settlement 20 September 2017

[10] Ngati-Te-Ata-Terms-of-Negotiation-29-Jun-2011.pdf

3.21 Reference to the Ngāti Te Ata Terms of Negotiation is included in this report for completeness. It is noted that the terms of negotiation is not a Treaty settlement deed as defined in the FTAA.

Ngāti Maru (Hauraki)

3.22 The Ngāti Maru (Hauraki) Deed of Settlement[11] initialed on 8 September 2017 records the agreement between Ngāti Maru and the Crown to resolve historical Treaty claims arising from Crown breaches of te Tiriti o Waitangi. The Deed documentation was finalised and published in September 2018. The Ngāti Maru area of interest, as recorded in Te Kāhui Māngai[12], includes the project area and extends across parts of the Hauraki region including the Coromandel Peninsula and associated offshore islands within that area. Relevant provisions include:

- A cultural redress package recognising cultural and historical connections to the rohe of Ngāti Maru. This includes the vesting of a significant number of sites (exclusive and shared), overlay classifications, statutory acknowledgements, deeds of recognition and provisions relating to areas of environmental significance, mineral interests, Crown-owned islands and conservation areas.
- Measures that establish and promote enduring relationships between Ngāti Maru and key government agencies through protocols, conservation and similar relationship agreements.
- Other collective redress mechanisms such as through the Pare Hauraki, Marutūāhu and Tāmaki Makaurau Collective arrangements.

4.0 Tangata Whenua

Identification of iwi groups with interests in Project Area (Section 11, 29 and Section 13(4)(j))

4.1 Iwi with interests in the Project area have been identified using a combination of sources. This includes the Section 18 report prepared by the Ministry for the Environment at the Fast-track referral stage, publicly available information such as Auckland Council Geomaps and Te Kāhui Māngai, and existing relationships held by Winstone Aggregates.

4.2 The following iwi have been identified as having interests in the Project area:

Source	Iwi
Ministry for the Environment Report (Section 18)	Ngāi Tai ki Tamaki, Ngāti Manuhiri, Ngāti Maru, Ngāti Te Ata, Ngātiwai, Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara, Ngāti Whātua Ōrakei, Te Ākitai Waiohua, Waikato-Tainui (remaining claims and raupatu claim), Ngāti Tamaoho, Ngāti Pāoa, Ngāti Tamaterā, Ngaati Whanaunga,

[11] Te Tari Whakatau - Ngāti Maru (Hauraki)

[12] https://www.tkm.govt.nz/iwi/ngati-maru-hauraki/

	Ngāti Hako, Marutūāhu Iwi Collective, Tāmaki Makaurau Collective
Auckland Council	Te Ahiwaru Waiohua

4.3 All identified entities were contacted by Winstone as part of either pre-lodgement consultation (where this process had commenced prior 31 March 2026) or by sending letters of notification as part of the engagement process. A record of pre-lodgement consultation and notification letters sent are provided in the iwi consultation record and summary appended to this report.

Mana Whakahono ā Rohe, Joint Management Agreements and Treaty settlement entities

4.4 In addition to the above, section 13(4)(j) of the Act requires identification of parties relevant to Mana Whakahono ā Rohe, Joint Management Agreements (JMAs) and Treaty Settlement Entities.

4.5 A review of Auckland Council website indicates that Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki initiated a Mana Whakahono ā Rohe with Auckland Council in 2018, and it would appear that this remains under negotiation and has not been concluded. There are no relevant JMAs to the Project area referred to on the Auckland Council website.

4.6 The following Treaty settlement entities or entities with mandate recognised by the Crown for Treaty of Waitangi settlement negotiations were identified:

4.7 Ngāti Tamaoho Settlement Trust

4.8 Te Ākitai Waiohua Settlement Trust

4.9 Ngāti Te Ata Claims Support Whanau Trust

4.10 Ngāi Tai ki Tamaki Trust

4.11 Ngāti Manuhiri Settlement Trust

4.12 Ngāti Maru Runanga Trust

4.13 Ngaati Whanaunga Incorporated Society

4.14 Hauraki Māori Trust Board

4.15 Ngātiwai Trust

4.16 Nga Maunga Whakahi o Kaipara Development Trust

4.17 Te Whakakitenga o Waikato Incorporated

4.18 Hako Tipuna Trust

4.19 Marutūahu Iwi Collective

4.20 Tāmaki Makaurau Collective

4.21 Ngāti Paoa Iwi Trust

4.22 Ngāti Tamaterā Treaty Settlement Trust

4.23 Te Ahiwaru Trust

4.24 All identified entities were either consulted or sent letters of notification as part of the consultation and engagement process. A record of letters sent are provided in the iwi consultation record and summary appended to this report.

5.0 Engagement

Engagement approach

5.1 Winstone already holds established relationships with some iwi as part of its current operations at Hunua Quarry. These relationships will continue over the lifetime of the project. Additionally, section 4 above identifies all tangata whenua groups with an interest in the Project area in accordance with the requirements of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024.

5.2 In terms of the approach to engagement and consultation, Winstone has continued to build on its established relationships and to notify all tangata whenua groups with an interest in the Project area.

5.3 Two approaches were taken by Winstone to pre-lodgement engagement. Firstly, pre-lodgement consultation where this had started under the Act pre-amendment before 31 March 2026.

5.4 Secondly, where pre-lodgement consultation had not commenced, written notification was provided to iwi at least 20 working days prior to lodgement of the application, (as provided by the Fast Track Approvals Amendment Act 2025).

5.5 Details of the relevant tranches of the process used are provided in the iwi engagement record and summary table.

5.6 This report goes on to describe how the consultation has informed the project (s13(4)(k)) and for notification how any responses to notification have informed the project (s13(4)(ka)).

Kaitiaki Forum

5.7 Winstone established a Kaitiaki Forum with defined membership and representation in 2015. The Forum meets on a quarterly basis, with additional meetings, site visits, and focused engagement occurring as required to respond to project specific matters, consent processes, and operational activities at Hunua Quarry.

5.8 Winstone first introduced its intention to progress a fast-track application to the Kaitiaki forum in 2025. Ngāti Tamaoho, Te Ākitai Waiohua and Ngāti Te Ata Waiohua attended and the fast-track project has been a standing agenda for quarterly since then.

5.9 The Kaitiaki Forum will continue to operate in its current form as the primary mechanism for engagement with those mana whenua groups with whom Winstone Aggregates holds established relationships.

Project engagement

5.10 Engagement for the Project has been undertaken in accordance with the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024, including engagement extending to iwi in Section 4 of this report. Project engagement has included the following:

Engagement	Description
Hui	Hui held with: • Ngāti Tamaoho, • Te Ākitai Waiohua, • Ngāti Te Ata Waiohua, • Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki and • Ngaati Whanaunga.
Workshops	Technical workshops held in January 2026 with: • Ngāti Tamaoho, • Te Ākitai Waiohua, • Ngāti Te Ata Waiohua, For the purpose of discussing Mangapū stream realignment, ecological values, and mitigation approaches.
Site visits	Site visits with: • Ngāti Tamaoho, • Ngāti Te Ata Waiohua • Te Ākitai Waiohua and • Ngaati Whanaunga.
Cultural induction	A cultural inductions undertaken with Ngāti Tamaoho and Te Akitai Waiohuato provide context on cultural values, whakapapa relationships, and expectations for the Project
Ongoing communication	Regular communication and information sharing to maintain relationships and provide updates throughout the Project development.
Notification letters	Sent to: • Ngāti Manuhiri Settlement Trust, • Ngāti Maru Rūnanga Trust, • Hauraki Māori Trust Board, • Ngaati Whanaunga Incorporated Society, • Ngātiwai Trust, • Ngā Maunga Whakahii o Kaipara Development Trust, • Ngāti Whātua o Ōrakei Trust Board,

	• Te Whakakitenga o Waikato Incorporated, • Te Ahiwaru Trust, • Hako Tūpuna Trust, • Ngāti Pāoa Iwi Trust, • Ngāti Tamaterā Treaty Settlement Trust, • Marutuahu Collective (Taonga o Marutūāhu Trust and Marutūāhu Rōpū Limited Partnership), • Tāmaki Makaurau Collective (Tūpuna Taonga o Tāmaki Makaurau Authority, • Whenua Haumi Roroa o Tāmaki Makaurau Limited Partnership • Tūpuna Taonga o Tāmaki Makaurau Trust).

Matters raised

5.11 The following summarises the key matters raised through engagement with tangata whenua to date. These reflect the values, interests, and areas of focus identified by iwi in relation to the Project and have informed its ongoing development.

Ngāti Tamaoho

5.12 Matters raised:

Hui, technical workshop and site visit

- Mana whenua kaitiaki: Ngāti Tamaoho emphasised that their role as kaitiaki, grounded in whakapapa and te Tiriti principles, should underpin how the Project is developed, including long-term care and rehabilitation of the quarry landscape.
- Interconnected cultural landscapes: Cultural values were expressed across a network of places, including maunga, transport corridors and waterways, highlighting that the Project must be understood within a wider cultural landscape rather than as an isolated site.
- Waterways and mauri: Wai was identified as fundamental to cultural practice and wellbeing, with an emphasis on maintaining water quality, ecological health and the presence of taonga species within the Mangapū catchment.
- Mahinga kai and resource use: The importance of waterways and land for mahinga kai, gardening and food gathering was highlighted, reinforcing the need to protect the ability to sustain these practices over time.
- Wetlands and ecology: Wetlands were identified as culturally significant and sensitive environments, reflecting the interconnected relationship between Ngāti Tamaoho and natural systems and the need for careful management of ecological effects.
- Archaeology: The presence of significant archaeological history, artefacts and taonga across the area was noted, with an expectation that appropriate processes are in place to manage accidental discoveries.

Cultural Induction

- Cultural induction: Cultural induction was undertaken to support Winstone Aggregates understanding of Ngāti Tamaoho cultural values and context relevant to the Hunua Quarry. This has informed the project team and technical experts in developing the Project in a manner that responds to Ngāti Tamaoho connections and associations with the quarry.

Memo – Hunua Quarry

- Ngāti Tamaoho provided a memorandum that outlined a neutral summary and key aspects of the proposal including, environmental, cultural and procedural considerations. The memo notes that required approvals include the Resource Management Act Reforms, Wildlife Act 1953, Reserves Act 1977, and the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.
- The memo references Ngāti Tamaoho cultural associations and notes *"The customary area of our people extends from the Waikato River to Tāmaki Makaurau. At the centre of this rohe is Pukekohe, the food basket of Ngāti Tamaoho. To the east is the Hunua, Te Kohukohunui, to the West Te Moana nui o Rehua. Kei Waenganui ko Te Manukanuka o Hoturoa, to the south ko Te Awa Waikato. These are our traditional lands and we are acknowledged as the mana whenua and tangata whenua within these areas. We also have statutory acknowledgement through our claim as mana whakahaere in this area."*
- An environmental summary, key considerations, Māori interests and Treaty considerations are provided.
- The memo concludes with expected outcomes in relation to further engagement with Ngāti Tamaoho to inform the decision-making process. A cultural values assessment is currently being prepared and may be provided in the post lodgement phase.

Te Ākitai Waiohua

5.13 Matters raised to date include:

Cultural Values Assessment

A CVA was prepared by Te Akitai Waiohua in 2024. The CVA outlines the cultural values, associations and whakapapa connections of Te Akitai Waiohua with the Hunua area, including its significance as part of a wider cultural landscape of ridgelines, waterways and sites of importance. The CVA reflects an established relationship between Te Akitai Waiohua and Winstone Aggregates, and provides the foundation for ongoing engagement on the Project.

Hui, technical workshop, site visit and correspondence

- Stream diversion: Seeking to understand design of the Mangapū tributary diversion and what this means for hydrology, natural function, ecology and the protection of cultural values associated with waterways.
- Ecological values and taonga species: Recognition of ecological values, including taonga species, habitat, fish passage and overall ecological function.

- Landscape: Expectations for restoration, revegetation and long-term landscape outcomes in relation to the Outstanding Natural Landscape.
- Further information and project methodology: Need for further information to support understanding of the Project, including design methodology, supporting material and request for site visit.
- Archaeology: Ensure discovery protocols with cultural lens are in place.
- Timeframes: considered challenging given the timing of information provided. A briefing note has been completed and preparation of an addendum is underway.

Cultural Induction

- Cultural induction: Cultural induction was undertaken at the Hunua Quarry to support Winstone Aggregates understanding of Te Akitai Waiohua cultural values and relevance to the Hunua Quarry. This has informed the project team and technical experts in developing the Project in a manner that responds to Te Akitai Waiohua connections and associations with the quarry.

Cultural Values Assessment Addendum

A CVA addendum was received on 30 March 2026. The addendum sets out detailed recommendations and positions in relation to the Hunua Project including aspects of the quarry expansion, particularly the diversion of the Mangapū tributary, removal of indigenous vegetation, and modification of wetlands and waterways.

It emphasises the importance of protecting the mauri of waterways, avoiding adverse effects on culturally significant sites, and ensuring that tikanga, cultural values and kaitiakitanga are embedded in project design, management plans and implementation.

The addendum also seeks ongoing involvement of Te Akitai Waiohua in project development, access to key project information, and the use of management plans and monitoring to support cultural and environmental outcomes.

Ngāti Te Ata

5.14 Matters raised to date include:

Hui and technical workshop

- Stream diversion and cultural relationship to wai: Importance of the Mangapū tributary diversion, including alignment, length and natural form. Emphasis on maintaining ecological function and cultural relationships with waterways.
- Ecological integrity and species management: Need to maintain ecological integrity across the catchment including for fish passage. Expectation that no loss of existing species occurs as a result of the diversion.
- Landscape, ecological corridors and offsetting: Expectations around restoration, ecological connectivity and landscape outcomes, including questions on offsetting

approaches, location of planting, like for like mitigation and opportunities to incorporate iwi land or localised planting.

- Archaeology: Need for clear processes to manage archaeological material, including Archaeological Authority requirements, cultural monitoring, and protocols for accidental discovery.
- Ongoing engagement and communication: Expectation for clear, structured and ongoing engagement, including the need for a communication approach that supports transparency, regular updates and continued involvement in project development.

Cultural memo

- Whakapapa relation to the site: the Hunua ranges are a significant, culturally rich area that falls within the traditional territory (rohe) of Ngāti Te Ata Waiohua, a major iwi with deep connections to the region.
- Cultural resources of significance: including Te Maketu Pā, Kārearea Pā, Pukekoiwiriki, Hunua Kohukohunui, Tārai Waka, Te Mangapū (Symonds Stream), Waipokapū (Hays Stream) and Manukanuka a Hoturoa.
- Recommendations: a series of recommendations ranging from high-level strategies to specific actions that require ongoing implementation. For Ngāti Te Ata Waiohua, key outcomes are outlined for integration into initial planning stages.

Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki

5.15 Matters raised to date include:

- Cultural and geographic interest: noted connection to the broader area north of Hunua and expressed a interest in being kept informed of Project developments.
- Recognition of wider iwi interests: acknowledged that other iwi hold strong associations with the Hunua area.
- Ongoing engagement: Identified the need to maintain communication, provide updates, and continue discussions on potential involvement and relationship frameworks.

Ngaati Whanaunga

5.16 Matters raised to date in response to the notification letter sent to Ngaati Whanaunga include:

- Interest in site visit: Ngaati Whanaunga expressed an interest in undertaking a site visit to better understand the Project area and its potential effects.
- Opportunity to provide cultural values input: Ngaati Whanaunga indicated a desire to provide input on their cultural values in relation to the Project, including how these may be recognised and provided for through its development

[Schedule 5, clause 6(1)(e), 6(1)(f)]

5.17 Clauses 6(1)(e) and 6(1)(f) of Schedule 5 of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 require identification of persons who may be affected by the activity, a response to the views of persons consulted, including iwi or hapū, and identification of any iwi or hapū who did not respond to engagement, including any reasons provided.

5.18 Iwi identified as potentially affected by the activity were engaged through direct consultation and written notification. Details of engagement are set out in the iwi consultation summary appended to the application and summarised above.

5.19 Ngaati Whanaunga and Ngāti Hako Tupuna Trust responded to the written notification letters. other [13] and no reasons were provided.

6.0 Cultural Values

[Schedule 5, clauses 6(1)(e), 6(1)(h) and 5(2)(g)]

Cultural Values

6.1 This section summarises the cultural values identified by tangata whenua in relation to the Project, based on information provided through engagement, including cultural values assessments, memoranda, and direct input from mana whenua.

Ngāti Tamaoho

6.2 Ngāti Tamaoho have identified a number of key values and expectations in relation to the Project, reflecting their existing partnership and relationship with Winstone and their role as mana whenua.

- **Ongoing partnership:** An expectation to continue the established partnership and relationship with Winstone Aggregates as the Project progresses
- **Kaitiakitanga:** An expectation that the role of Ngāti Tamaoho as kaitiaki underpins the development, management, and long-term rehabilitation of the quarry.
- I**nvolvement in management planning and implementation:** Ngāti Tamaoho expect to be actively involved in the development and implementation of management approaches across the following areas – cultural landscapes;

[13] Ngāti Manuhiri Settlement Trust, Ngāti Maru Rūnanga Trust, Hauraki Māori Trust Board, Ngātiwai Trust, Ngā Maunga Whakahi o Kaipara Development Trust, Ngāti Whātua o Orakei Trust Board, Te Whakakitenga o Waikato Incorporated, Te Ahiwaru Trust, Hako Tupuna Trust, Ngāti Paoa Iwi Trust, Ngāti Tamaterā Treaty Settlement Trust, Taonga o Marutūahu Trust, Marutūāhu Rōpū Limited Partnership, Tūpuna Taonga o Tāmaki Makaurau Authority, Whenua Haumi Roroa o Tāmaki Makaurau Limited Partnership.

waterways, mahinga kai and resource use; wetlands and ecology; archaeology and historic cultural narratives.

Te Ākitai Waiohua

6.3 Te Ākitai Waiohua provided a Cultural Values Assessment in 2024 (in advance of the Fast Track Approvals Bill being passed or project being listed) and attended hui, technical workshops, and a site visit in January and February 2026.

6.4 The assessment outlines their relationship with the rohe and identifies key cultural values associated with whenua, waterways, and ancestral landscapes, with a strong focus on protecting mauri and maintaining the integrity of interconnected natural systems.

6.5 The assessment also highlights the cumulative effects of land use change, quarrying, and environmental degradation within the rohe, including impacts on maunga and the Manukau Harbour. These experiences inform Te Ākitai Waiohua expectations for how development is approached, including the need to recognise and protect ancestral sites and landscapes, enable the exercise of kaitiakitanga, and ensure ongoing engagement.

6.6 Te Ākitai Waiohua have identified a number of key values and expectations in relation to the Project, informed by their 2024 Cultural Values Assessment and engagement undertaken to date.

- **Ongoing partnership and engagement:** An expectation for meaningful and ongoing engagement as the Project progresses.
- **Kaitiakitanga:** An expectation that the exercise of kaitiakitanga is enabled through the development, management, and implementation of the Project
- I**nvolvement in management planning and implementation:** An expectation to be actively involved in the development and implementation of management approaches, including in relation to cultural landscapes and ancestral sites; whenua and waterways, including mauri and ecological integrity; and ecological systems and interconnected natural environments.

Ngāti Te Ata Waiohua

6.7 Ngāti Te Ata Waiohua provided a memorandum in March 2026 setting out their position on the Project. The memorandum is structured around a series of key principles, conditions, and recommendations that guide their expectations for how the Project is to be developed and implemented.

6.8 The memorandum is underpinned by the following key principles:

- **Rangapū (partnership):** A commitment to working in good faith, with Ngāti Te Ata Waiohua determining how effects on their values are to be understood and managed.

- **Mana tupuna / whakapapa (ancestral connection):** Recognition of the relationship between Ngāti Te Ata Waiohua and their ancestral lands, waterways, sites, and taonga across the rohe.
- **Ahi kā (ongoing presence):** Maintaining an active and enduring relationship with the whenua and its resources.
- **Kaitiakitanga (guardianship):** The obligation to protect, restore, and enhance the mauri of whenua and wai.
- **Taiao / mauri (environmental wellbeing):** A focus on restoring water quality, protecting wetlands, and maintaining ecological integrity.

6.9 The memorandum also sets out a series of conditions, including protection of culturally significant sites, provision for tikanga during construction, active involvement in design, and safeguarding the mauri of Te Mangapū. Particular emphasis is placed on the proposed stream diversion, which is identified as a significant intervention requiring careful management, consultation, and mitigation.

6.10 Ngāti Te Ata Waiohua also acknowledge the opportunity for ecological enhancement, provided that design and implementation support long term stream health, natural form and function, and ecological resilience.

6.11 The memorandum concludes with recommendations, including the preparation of a Cultural Management Plan, ongoing engagement, and involvement in the development and implementation of management plans.

7.0 Project response to cultural values

Approach (s13(4)(k) and (ka) and schedule 5(6)(1)(e))

7.1 The Project has been developed with an understanding of cultural values identified through engagement with mana whenua, including hui, site visits, and technical workshops involving both mana whenua and project specialists. This engagement has been supported by formal inputs, including cultural values assessments and cultural memoranda.

7.2 The matters raised through these processes, including expectations relating to partnership, kaitiakitanga, protection of whenua and wai, and involvement in management planning, have been taken into account in the development of the Project. These inputs have informed how the Project has been designed and will continue to guide its implementation.

Integration into Project design

7.3 Cultural values identified through engagement have informed the design of key components of the Project, including the realignment of the Mangapū Stream tributary, stream design and water management approaches, and the rehabilitation and revegetation of affected areas.

7.4 These responses are currently being embedded within the Project through the development of management plans that will guide construction and ongoing management. These include:

- Mangapū Stream Tributary Realignment Management Plan
- Landscape and Ecology Rehabilitation Strategy and Management Plan
- Aquatic Fauna Salvage and Relocation Plan
- Lizard Management Plan
- Pest Management Plan

7.5 These management plans reflect the current design and will continue to be refined as the Project develops through ongoing engagement and input from mana whenua.

Ongoing engagement and project development

Ongoing partnership

7.6 Engagement with mana whenua will continue in the post-lodgement phase through the development and implementation of the Project, building on established relationships and reflecting a shared expectation of ongoing partnership.

Kaitiakitanga

7.7 Mana whenua have emphasised the role of kaitiakitanga in guiding the Project, including the long-term care, management, and rehabilitation of whenua and wai. This will continue to inform project delivery.

Involvement in management planning and implementation

7.8 Mana whenua have identified an expectation to be actively involved in the development and implementation of management approaches. This includes involvement across the full suite of management plans, providing a mechanism for cultural values to be incorporated as the Project develops.

8.0 Archaeological authorities and wildlife approvals

8.1 Schedule 7 (Wildlife approvals), clause (2)(1)(n) requires ‘proof and details of all consultation undertaken with hapū or iwi, including consultation specific to wildlife impacts.’

8.2 Schedule 8 (Approvals relating to Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014). Schedule 8, clause (2)(1)(i) requires 'a statement as to whether consultation with Tangata Whenua, has taken place, with details of the consultation, including the names of the parties and the tenor of the views expressed; or has not taken place or been completed, with the reasons why consultation has not occurred or been completed.'

8.3 Pre-lodgement consultation and engagement was held with tangata whenua. This engagement was undertaken through hui, technical workshops, and site visits with Ngāti Tamaoho, Te Ākitai Waiohua, Ngāti Te Ata, Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki and Ngaati Whanaunga. Topics relevant to the wildlife approval and archaeological approval included scope of project and proposal, the Mangapū tributary diversion, terrestrial ecology, landscape and archaeology. Other iwi with identified interests were notified of the proposal by letter and provided with 20 working days to respond.

9.0 Recommendations

9.1 The following recommendations are made to support the ongoing integration of cultural values into the Project:

9.2 **Ongoing partnership:** Confirm the continuation of established partnerships with mana whenua, including ongoing engagement and collaboration throughout the development and implementation of the Project.

9.3 **Management Plans:** Provide for mana whenua involvement through the Kaitiaki Forum in the development, refinement, and implementation of management plans supporting the Project.

9.4 **Cultural Management Plan:** A Cultural Management Plan will be prepared and developed in partnership with mana whenua, to set out how cultural values, engagement processes, and ongoing involvement will be provided for over the life of the Project. This is proffered as part of the draft conditions for the application.

10.0 Appendices

Appendix: Iwi Engagement Record and Summary.

Appendix: Meeting notes and correspondence.

Appendix: Cultural Values Assessments and Cultural Memos.

Appendix: Iwi Engagement Record and Summary

Winstone Aggregates Hunua Quarry Development Project – Iwi Engagement

No.	Date	Stakeholder Group	Winstone Aggregates	Stakeholders	Consultation Type	Details
1	29/06/2020	Ngāti Tamaoho Ngāti Te Ata Waiohua	Tori Ngataki Dan McGregor Cam Russell	Lucy Rutherford (Ngāti Tamaoho) Zac Rutherfod (Ngāti Tamaoho) Karl Flavell (Ngāti Te Ata)	Hui and Hunua Site	• Karakia and introductions and followed by an overview of site layout and operational envelope by WA • Hui to discuss Hunua OBDA and broadened to include future relationship building between iwi and WA. • Agreement in principle to establish quarterly iwi–WA meetings (similar to Pukekawa), with a review after one year. • Iwi suggested collating historical notes, photos, and records of past engagement for future discussion; WA agreed to collate and share. • Meeting closed with karakia.
2	25/05/2023	Ngāti Tamaoho Te Ākitai Waiohua Ngāti Te Ata	Amanda Croft, Mitch O'Kane, Chris Edmonds, Ian Wallace, Dan McGregor, Tim Evans, Phil Heffernan	Edith Tuhimata (Ngāti Tamaoho) Jeff Lee, Wiremu Tamati (Te Ākitai Waiohua) Karl Flavell, David Fraser (Ngāti Te Ata)	Hui	• Karakia and Mihi Whakatau. Winstone Aggregates' values and relationship with mana whenua. - Long-term site development interests of all mana whenua groups. • Cultural induction and site visit planning. • Long-term site development discussed; WA committed to ongoing engagement as future planning progresses despite current consents extending +10 years. • Agreement reached for quarterly Kaitiaki hui • Positive Biodiversity Strategy outlined, including pest control, mātauranga Māori integration, site selection and potential iwi delivery or training roles. **Actions and next steps** • Actions agreed to schedule cultural induction, coordinate a site visit, and discuss a Cultural Values Assessment (CVA). • Winstone to confirm translocation outcomes from previous moko kakariki translocation
3	24/08/2023	Ngāti Tamaoho, Te Ākitai Waiohua	Mitch O'Kane, Ian Wallace, Chris Edmonds, Tim Evans, Phil Heffernan, Mary-Jane Vavetuki	Ben Leonard (Ngāti Tamaoho) Jeff Lee (Te Ākitai Waiohua)	Hui	• Karakia, Whakawhanaungatanga. • Construction of new Haul Road. • Positive Biodiversity Strategy discussed. • Gecko relocation project updates.
4	18/03/2024	Te Ākitai Waiohua	Phil Heffernan, Ian Wallace	Jeff Lee	Email	Invitation for Te Ākitai Waiohua to provide a CVA for the Hunua Quarry site. Attachment: CVA draft scope document
		Ngāti Te Ata	Phil Heffernan, Ian Wallace	Karl Flavell	Email	Invitation for Ngāti Te Ata to provide a CVA for the Hunua Quarry site. Attachment: CVA draft scope document
		Ngāti Tamaoho	Phil Heffernan, Ian Wallace	Edith Tuhimata	Email	Invitation for Tamaoho to provide a CVA for the Hunua Quarry site. Attachment: CVA draft scope document
5	19/04/2024-19/02/2026	Ngāti Tamaoho Te Ākitai Waiohua Ngāti Te Ata	Mitch O'Kane, Ian Wallace, Ming Lee, Rayya Ali, Phil Heffernan	Edith Tuhimata (Ngāti Tamaoho) Jeff Lee (Te Ākitai Waiohua) David Fraser (Ngāti Te Ata)	Hui (Quarterly Kaitiaki hui)	• Karakia, Whakawhanaungatanga. • Quarry site updates including compliance and machinery updates. • Discussions on Positive Biodiversity Strategy. • Consideration of cultural and ecological impacts in future plans.

No.	Date	Stakeholder Group	Winstone Aggregates	Stakeholders	Consultation Type	Details
						• Fast-track consenting legislation discussed in relation to long-term quarry development; WA reaffirmed commitment to robust environmental and cultural engagement regardless of legislative pathway **Actions and next steps** • Provide summary regarding Fast Track & Hunua Quarry long term development • Agreement confirmed for ongoing quarterly hui.
6	23/04/2024	Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki	Ian Wallace	Revell Butler	Emails	To organise hui re Hunua Quarry Development and site visit.
7	18/04/2024	Te Ākitai Waiohua	Phil Heffernan	Jeff Lee	Email	Scope of CVA. Copy of Te Ākitai Waiohua CVA provided later. Noted in separated appendix.
8	01/05/2024	Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki	Mitch O'Kane, Ian Wallace, Phil Heffernan	Revell Butler	Site Visit	• Quarry site updates. • Discussions on Positive Biodiversity Strategy. • Consideration of cultural and ecological impacts in future plans. • Fast Track consenting for Hunua Quarry Development
9	31/07/2024	Hunua Kaitiaki Forum Mana Whenua (Ngāti Tamaoho, Te Ākitai Waiohua, Ngāti Te Ata, Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki) Winstone Aggregates (WA)	Rayya Ali, Dan McGregor, Ian Wallace	Edith Tuhimata, Jeff Lee	Quarterly Hunua Kaitiaki Hui	• Karakia and whakawhanaungatanga completed. • Karakia and whakawhanaungatanga completed. • Review of previous actions, including CVA costings to be provided by Ngāti Tamaoho. • Quarry update confirmed positive progress, no compliance issues, and continued supply to major Auckland infrastructure projects. • Sustainability initiatives discussed, including recycled crushed concrete, quality assurance processes, and collaboration with asset owners to reduce emissions. • Introduction of electric heavy machinery noted as part of WA's long-term carbon reduction strategy. • Kōtuia Programme outlined, focusing on cultural capability, partnership, taiao, and tikanga-based principles. • Invitation extended for WA to participate in Ngāti Tamaoho climate change and biodiversity event. • Fast-track consenting update provided, including WA submissions advocating for maintained environmental standards and appropriate decision-making processes. • Confirmation that quarry-related fast-track processes remain at an early design and resource consent stage. **Next Steps** • Agreement that the next Kaitiaki hui would be held in November
10	02/07/2025	Ngāti Te Ata	Cam Russell	Karl Flavell	Catch-up	Catch-up including discussion around fast-track application and process.
11	23/10/2025	Te Ākitai Waiohua	Phil Heffernan, Cam Russell, Shalini Sanjeshni, Ming Lee, Amanda Croft	Karen Wilson, Nigel Denny, Chloe Trenouth	Email	• Email to coordinate cultural induction and early stage Fast Track engagement • Follow-up to earlier kōrerorero confirming WA's willingness to proceed with a Te Ākitai Waiohua cultural induction. • Confirmation of intent to continue operational-level engagement with Te Ākitai Waiohua.

No.	Date	Stakeholder Group	Winstone Aggregates	Stakeholders	Consultation Type	Details

						• Acknowledgement of stakeholder availability and consideration of workload pressures.
						• Proposed date and time options for cultural induction provided for November (flexible on location).
						• Overview provided of the Hunua Fast-Track Project, including:
						  ○ Access to long-term aggregate resource within existing landholdings (Symonds Pit).
						  ○ Approximate 50-year resource horizon.
						  ○ Proposed realignment of a tributary of the Symonds Stream.
						  ○ Associated vegetation removal and mitigation package.
						• Noted that the project remains in early design stages, with commitment to engage early despite ambitious lodging timeframes.
						• Invitation extended for further discussion and information sharing ahead of the next hui

12	11/11/2025	Ngāti Te Ata	Ian Wallace, Cam Russell	Karl Flavell	Hui	Discussed relationship agreement and historic MOU's. Winstone's ongoing Positive Biodiversity Work **Hunua Fast-Track Proposal:** • High-level overview of the Fast-Track proposal presented. • WA advised that technical reporting was ongoing, including geotechnical, archaeology, ecology, landscape and visual, noise, hydrology (groundwater and surface water), air quality, traffic, economics, and erosion and sediment control. • WA reaffirmed intent to undertake meaningful engagement and incorporate feedback and inputs from Ngāti Te Ata. • Ngāti Te Ata emphasised the need to achieve the best possible environmental and cultural outcomes within an industrial development context. • Proposal discussed to hold workshops in the new year, including an initial workshop to review current state and concepts, followed by a mitigation-focused workshop. • Engagement approach confirmed to be direct with Ngāti Te Ata, rather than via a broader forum. • Ngāti Te Ata elections for Chair and Trustees noted for December 2025, with engagement to continue with Karl Flavell and the incoming Chair. • Action: WA to prepare and provide a one-page overview of proposed Fast-Track project timeframes. • Action: Book an ecology workshop with Karl Flavell and ecologists for late January. • Action: Advise other mana whenua groups of the direct engagement approach being undertaken. **CIA / CVA:** • Ngāti Te Ata queried the process for undertaking a Cultural Values Assessment (CVA). • WA confirmed willingness to support a CVA/CIA, noting a previous assessment undertaken for a groundwater application. • WA offered consultant support if required to assist with preparation. **Next Steps and Actions** • **Action**: WA to provide details of the proposed consultant (Jade) to Ngāti Te Ata. • **Action:** WA to provide copies of its Environmental Policy and Sustainability Policy.

No.	Date	Stakeholder Group	Winstone Aggregates	Stakeholders	Consultation Type	Details
						• **Action**: WA to issue an invitation for a follow-up hui scheduled for 9 December 2025 at 10:00am.
13	11/11/2025	Ngāti Tamaoho	Ian Wallace	Edith Tuhimata	Phone Call	Discussion re application, workshop and cultural induction.
14	13/11/2025	Te Ākitai Waiohua	Ian Wallace, Phil Heffernan, Amanda Croft, Cam Russell	Jeff Lee	Hui	• Te Akitai Waiohua led a cultural induction for Winstone Aggregates team. • Proposed Relationship Agreement and process going forward • Positive Biodiversity (overall update) • Overview of project scope, timeline, and approach discussed. • Jeff expressed concern that Fast-Track discussions had not occurred earlier. • Concerns raised regarding: • Proposed stream relocation; • Mature native vegetation to the south of the site; • Overburden capacity and use of existing and proposed OBDA areas. • Alternatives discussed, including the need for southerly-based development options. • Jeff raised concerns about cumulative effects and requested a clearer understanding of the full development package, including existing consents, activities, and proposed mitigation. • Jeff emphasised the importance of stream design reflecting natural features, cultural values, and appropriate geomorphology. • Brief discussion held on engagement with other mana whenua, noting that engagement is currently individual, with the need to align final design outcomes across groups recognised. **Next Steps and Actions** • **Action:** Walk the stream alignment with Jeff prior to Christmas. • **Action:** Book a workshop for 22 January with Jeff, ecologists and stream design specialists (including Jade, if available). • **Action:** WA to send the proposed development plan discussed at the hui to Jeff.
15	18/11/2025	Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki	Ian Wallace, Phil Heffernan	Revell Butler	Email	Providing brief update on Hunua Quarry Development and requesting hui to discuss plans and timing.
	01/12/2025	Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki	Ian Wallace, Phil Heffernan	Revell Butler	Email	Email sent from Winstones to follow up request to meet. Also asking if there are any questions?
	08/12/2025	Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki	Ian Wallace, Phil Heffernan	Revell Butler	Emails	Emails back and forth to organise a time to meet. Confirmed for 18 Dec 2025.
	17/12/2025	Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki	Ian Wallace, Phil Heffernan	Revell Butler	Emails	Email sent to Winstone Aggregates to cancel hui on 18 Dec 2025. Reply from Winstones offering dates for reschedule.
16	27/11/2025	Ngāti Tamaoho	Ian Wallace Amanda Croft,	Tori Ngataki, Karleen Puriri	Hui	• General catch-up regarding Winstone Aggregates' and Hunua operations • Update on Positive Biodiversity Project and the Kōtuia Programme • Discussion on proposed Relationship Agreement (RA) • Resourcing needs and partnership opportunities • Project timing, workshops and next steps
17	17/12/2025	Ngāti Te Ata	Ian Wallace, Cam Russell	Karl Flavell	Site Visit	Site visit with Karl Flavell to go over the proposed development.
-	15/01/2026	Ngāti Tamaoho	Ian Wallace	Edith Tuhimata	Phone Call	Discussion re application, workshop and cultural induction.

No.	Date	Stakeholder Group	Winstone Aggregates	Stakeholders	Consultation Type	Details
18	19-20/01/2026	Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki	Ian Wallace, Phil Heffernan	Revell Butler	Emails	4 emails back and forth attempting to schedule hui to discuss Hunua Quarry Development.
19	21/01/2026	Ngāti Tamaoho	Ian Wallace, Phil Heffernan, Shalini Sanjeshni, John Goodwin, Verity Kirstein, Parviz Namjou, Ian Boothroyd, Jade Wikaira	Edith Tuhimata, Ben Leonard, Lucie Rutherford	Kaitiaki Workshop (in person)	Kaitiaki workshop covering the Hunua Quarry expansion, Mangapū tributary diversion design, ecology, archaeology, and cultural values. Ngāti Tamaoho outlined cultural landscape values and minimum standards, with agreement on further cultural induction, site walk, report sharing, and ongoing collaboration. **Agreed next steps / follow-up actions** • Arrange and undertake a Ngāti Tamaoho cultural induction and site walk prior to final review of reports (confirmed for 28 January 2026). • Provide Ngāti Tamaoho with draft and supporting technical information, including eDNA findings for the Mangapū tributary. • Provide Ngāti Tamaoho with the draft archaeological assessment when available. • Provide Ngāti Tamaoho with the draft AEE and associated technical reports once prepared. • Provide a concise summary of the proposed mitigation and offsetting strategy for review. • Continue discussions on Ngāti Tamaoho involvement in ecological monitoring (bats, lizards, fish, vegetation). • Trial natural or organic flocculant alternatives and document outcomes in stormwater reporting. • Provide clarification on the rationale for culvert versus bridge design and future infrastructure stages. • Provide further information on lizard relocation outcomes and consider revised or local relocation approaches. • Enable Ngāti Tamaoho input into draft conditions of consent as part of the substantive application process. • Incorporate the Ngāti Tamaoho developing weed and pest management programme into future mitigation and management planning.
20	22/01/2026	Te Ākitai Waiohua	Ian Wallace, Phil Heffernan, Shalini Sanjeshni, John Goodwin, Verity Kirstein, Parviz Namjou, Ian Boothroyd, Jade Wikaira	Jeff Lee	Kaitiaki Workshop (in person)	Kaitiaki workshop to discuss the Hunua Quarry expansion and enabling works, including project scope, staging, and sequencing. Discussion focused on the proposed Mangapū tributary diversion, including hydrology, landscape context within an Outstanding Natural Landscape, ecological values, and diversion design methodology. Te Ākitai raised concerns regarding project scale, compressed timeframes, and opportunities to resolve matters collaboratively ahead of lodgement. Archaeological investigations were discussed, noting no recorded sites within the expansion footprint, and the importance of further information sharing, site walks, and visual material to support understanding of effects and mitigation. **Agreed next steps / follow-up actions** • Provide Te Ākitai with planning zone maps for the project area. • Provide Te Ākitai with maps showing Winstone Aggregates landholdings.

No.	Date	Stakeholder Group	Winstone Aggregates	Stakeholders	Consultation Type	Details
						• Provide a succinct overview of the southern expansion methodology, including resource extraction and overburden placement. • Provide historic and current photographs of the tributary stream. • Organise a stream site visit with Te Ākitai (hikoi planned for 4 February 2026). • Provide images of comparable stream diversion projects to illustrate timeframes and landscape change. • Provide images showing scouring within the main Mangapū Stream, including at the tributary confluence. • Arrange a meeting to discuss groundwater matters. • Provide Te Ākitai with the draft archaeological assessment report. • Contact Te Ākitai to discuss consent triggers under the Auckland Unitary Plan.
21	28/01/2026	Ngāti Tamaoho	Ian Wallace, Phil Heffernan, Amanda Anthony, John Goodwin, Verity Kirstein, Parviz Namjou, Ian Boothroyd, Jade Wikaira	Edith Tuhimata, Ben Leonard, Lucie Rutherford	Cultural Induction and Site Visit	Ngāti Tamaoho led a cultural induction at Hunua Quarry to provide Winstone Aggregates with an understanding of Ngāti Tamaoho cultural values, whakapapa, and kaitiakitanga relevant to the project. Discussion focused on interconnected cultural landscapes, including maunga, waterways, wetlands, transportation corridors, waka routes, mahinga kai, archaeology, artefacts, and taonga, and the importance of embedding whakapapa and kaitiakitanga in project design and long-term rehabilitation. Following the induction, a site visit was undertaken to the Mangapū Stream to discuss the project in context. Ngāti Tamaoho also advised on the future development of a cultural impact assessment to inform the wider project. **Agreed next steps / follow-up actions** • Provide draft technical reports and the Assessment of Environmental Effects to Ngāti Tamaoho for review. • Use insights from the cultural induction and Mangapū Stream site visit to inform project design and documentation. • Continue refinement of mitigation and management measures in response to cultural values. • Progress ecological monitoring approaches for bats, lizards, fish, and vegetation. • Refine water quality, erosion, weed, and pest management measures, including consideration of natural flocculant alternatives. • Provide Ngāti Tamaoho with the opportunity to review and input into draft planning conditions prior to finalising the application.
-	10/02/2026	Te Ākitai Waiohua	Jade Wikaira	Jeff Lee	Phone call	Phone call to discuss follow-up actions from 22/01 workshop: • Discussion about AUDP rules • Discussion about approach to Cultural Values Assessment
22	11/02/2026	Ngāti Te Ata	Ian Wallace, Phil Heffernan, Cam Russell, John Goodwin, Verity Kirstein, Ian Boothroyd, Jade Wikaira, Ellen Cameron	Karl Flavell	Kaitiaki Workshop (Online)	An online kaitiaki workshop with Ngāti Te Ata and Winstone Aggregates covering the Hunua Quarry expansion masterplan, project staging and sequencing, and the proposed Mangapū tributary diversion. Discussion addressed hydrology and stream design principles, ecology and fish passage, sedimentation and naturalisation of the diversion, monitoring and adaptive management, and landscape and ecological mitigation including offsetting options within and near the Hunua Ranges. Terrestrial ecology, fauna surveys, lizard salvage, vegetation clearance, and opportunities for eco-sourced and culturally appropriate planting were discussed. Archaeological matters were outlined,

No.	Date	Stakeholder Group	Winstone Aggregates	Stakeholders	Consultation Type	Details
						including location of a recorded pā site outside the quarry footprint, requirements for an Archaeological Authority, and protocols for discovery. Ngāti Te Ata emphasised preferences for local and like-for-like mitigation, iwi participation in monitoring, and the need for a clear communication strategy. **Agreed next steps / follow-up actions** • Provide updated plans showing existing and proposed Mangapū Stream alignment. • Circulate draft technical reports, including ecology and hydrology assessments, as they become available. • Provide archaeological documentation, including the updated NZAA site record and previous archaeological reports. • Confirm the process and timing for obtaining an Archaeological Authority for Stages 1 to 3. • Progress development of the landscape and ecology restoration plan, including clarification of offset locations and like-for-like principles. • Arrange a mitigation planning workshop with Ngāti Te Ata to refine offset and planting approaches. • Develop and share the proposed monitoring framework, including iwi participation and use of tools such as trail cameras. • Arrange a kōrero regarding placement of a mauri pou within the stream design and implementation. • Establish and implement a clear communication strategy to support ongoing engagement with Ngāti Te Ata.
23	19/02/2026	Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki	Ian Wallace, Phil Heffernan	Revell Butler	Email	Request from Winstone to schedule hui to discuss Hunua Quarry Development. Informing Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki that Winstone: • Are lodging our Fast Track Application for the Hunua Quarry Development in March. • Are happy to engage even after the application has been lodged. • Understands Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki will be formally invited to provide comments as part of the fast-track panel process.
24	19/02/2026	Ngāti Te Ata	Cam Russell	Karl Flavell	Hui	Further discussion on project details to inform the report from Ngāti Te Ata. Discussed timing of report and deadline of 6 March 2026.
25	20/02/2026	Ngāti Whanaunga	Amanda Croft, Ian Wallace	Chair: Michael Baker	Letter	Notification of Winstone Aggregates intention to lodge a fast--track application for the Hunua Quarry Development Project.
26	23/02/2026	Ngāti Manuhiri Settlement Trust	Amanda Croft, Ian Wallace	Chair: Terrence (Mook) Hohneck	Letter	Notification of Winstone Aggregates intention to lodge a fast--track application for the Hunua Quarry Development Project.
27	23/02/2026	Ngāti Maru Rūnanga Trust	Amanda Croft, Ian Wallace	Chair: Waati Ngamane	Letter	Notification of Winstone Aggregates intention to lodge a fast--track application for the Hunua Quarry Development Project.
28	23/02/2026	Hauraki Māori Trust Board	Amanda Croft, Ian Wallace	Chair: David Taipari	Letter	Notification of Winstone Aggregates intention to lodge a fast--track application for the Hunua Quarry Development Project.
29	23/02/2026	Ngā Maunga Whakahii o Kaipara Development Trust - Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara	Amanda Croft, Ian Wallace	Chair: Margaret Tukerangi	Letter	Notification of Winstone Aggregates intention to lodge a fast--track application for the Hunua Quarry Development Project.

No.	Date	Stakeholder Group	Winstone Aggregates	Stakeholders	Consultation Type	Details
30	23/02/2026	Ngāti Whātua o Ōrakei Trust Board	Amanda Croft, Ian Wallace	Chair: Marama Royal	Letter	Notification of Winstone Aggregates intention to lodge a fast--track application for the Hunua Quarry Development Project.
31	23/02/2026	Te Whakakitenga o Waikato Incorporated - Waikato-Tainui	Amanda Croft, Ian Wallace	Chair: Tipa Mahuta	Letter	Notification of Winstone Aggregates intention to lodge a fast--track application for the Hunua Quarry Development Project.
32	23/02/2026	Ngāti Pāoa Iwi Trust	Amanda Croft, Ian Wallace	Chair: Herearoha Skipper	Letter	Notification of Winstone Aggregates intention to lodge a fast--track application for the Hunua Quarry Development Project.
33	23/02/2026	Ngāti Tamaterā Treaty Settlement Trust	Amanda Croft, Ian Wallace	Chair: Antony Royal	Letter	Notification of Winstone Aggregates intention to lodge a fast--track application for the Hunua Quarry Development Project.
34	23/02/2026	Marutūāhu Rōpū Limited Partnership	Amanda Croft, Ian Wallace	Directors: Tipa Shane Compain Paul Francis Majurey William Kapanga Peters Terrence John McEnteer	Letter	Notification of Winstone Aggregates intention to lodge a fast--track application for the Hunua Quarry Development Project.
35	23/02/2026	Tūpuna Taonga o Tāmaki Makaurau Authority	Amanda Croft, Ian Wallace	Postal Address: Tūpuna Maunga Authority, Private Bag 92300, Victoria Street West, Auckland 1142	Letter	Notification of Winstone Aggregates intention to lodge a fast--track application for the Hunua Quarry Development Project.
36	23/02/2026	Whenua Haumi Roroa o Tāmaki Makaurau Limited Partnership	Amanda Croft, Ian Wallace	Directors: Terrence John McEnteer Josephine Marian Taku Smith Nigel Hikurangi Denny Grant Stuart Kemble Paul Francis Majurey Renata Tuirangi Geoffrey Blair	Letter	Notification of Winstone Aggregates intention to lodge a fast--track application for the Hunua Quarry Development Project.
37	23/02/2026	Tūpuna Taonga o Tāmaki Makaurau Trust	Amanda Croft, Ian Wallace	Directors: Walter Ngakoma Ngamane Rangimarie Ote Haahi Ratana Rawiri Karen Akamiria Wilson Tipa Shane Emil Compain Lance Joseph Hawke Jada Tahu Ngawai MacFie	Letter	Notification of Winstone Aggregates intention to lodge a fast--track application for the Hunua Quarry Development Project.

No.	Date	Stakeholder Group	Winstone Aggregates	Stakeholders	Consultation Type	Details
38	26/02/2026	Taonga o Marutūāhu Trust	Amanda Croft, Ian Wallace	Director: Ruihi Barnett	Letter	Notification of Winstone Aggregates intention to lodge a fast--track application for the Hunua Quarry Development Project.
39	24/02/2026	Ngātiwai Trust	Amanda Croft, Ian Wallace	Chair: Aperahama Edwards	Letter	Notification of Winstone Aggregates intention to lodge a fast--track application for the Hunua Quarry Development Project.
40	19/02/2026	Te Ahiwaru Trust	Amanda Croft, Ian Wallace	Co-Chairs: Ngaati Tahinga and Anya Tahere	Letter	Notification of Winstone Aggregates intention to lodge a fast--track application for the Hunua Quarry Development Project. Letter not able to be delivered. Shalini Sanjeshni followed up by email on 2 March 2026.
41	19/02/2026	Hako Tūpuna Trust	Amanda Croft, Ian Wallace	Chair: John Linstead	Letter	Notification of Winstone Aggregates intention to lodge a fast--track application for the Hunua Quarry Development Project. Letter not able to be delivered. Shalini Sanjeshni followed up by email on 2 March 2026.
-	24/02/2026	Ngāti Tamaoho	Ian Wallace	Edith Tuhimata	Phone Call	Follow up on the CVA
-	24/02/2026	Te Ākitai Waiohua	Cam Russell	Jeff Lee	Phone Call	Discussed information for the planner engaged by Te Ākitai, and confirmation that reports would be send through as they were completed. Confirmed with Te Ākitai whether any additional information would assist their response.
-	23/02/2026	Ngaati Whanaunga	Shalini Sanjeshni	Mike (Michael Baker)	Phone call	Response to notification letter (by phone call). Ngaati Whanaunga requesting a site visit and to prepare a CVA.
-	24/02/2026	Te Ākitai Waiohua	Tania Richmond	Tania Richmond	Phone Call	Discussed the list of reports of interest, and that these will be sent when they are ready to be circulated.
42	24-25/02/2026	Te Ākitai Waiohua	Cam Russell, Ian Wallace, Phillip Heffernan, Shalini Sanjeshni	Jeff Lee, Tania Richmond, Nigel Denny	Email	Several email correspondence covering the following: • Advising Jeff Lee of the extension to lodgement changing from 6 March to be delayed by two weeks. • Confirmation to continue working with Te Ākitai Waiohua beyond lodgement if and as required • Confirmation which additional information will be provided, including planning layers.
43	26/02/2026	Te Ākitai Waiohua	Cam Russell	Jeff Lee, Tania Richmond	Site visit	Site visit to discuss the project travel around the proposed quarry footprint
44	27/02/2026	Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki	Phil Heffernan, Shalini Shanjeshni	Revell Butler	Hui	**Key matters discussed** An introductory hui with Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki and Winstone Aggregates to present the Hunua Quarry Development Fast Track proposal, including project overview, regional demand for aggregates, and the wider supply context across Auckland and South Auckland. Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki outlined their familiarity with quarrying activities in the wider area and noted their connection to areas north of Hunua, while acknowledging the interests of other iwi in the Hunua rohe. Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki also shared current environmental initiatives, including pest control programmes and early-stage development of native plant nursery capability, and expressed interest in being kept informed of project developments. **Agreed next steps / follow-up actions** • Maintain open lines of communication between Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki and Winstone Aggregates. • Provide Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki with project updates as appropriate.

No.	Date	Stakeholder Group	Winstone Aggregates	Stakeholders	Consultation Type	Details
						• Continue discussions regarding a potential relationship framework and opportunities for involvement.
45	02/03/2026	Ngaati Whanaunga	Cam Russell, Ian Wallace, Jade Wikaira	Michael Baker	Email	Provided a high-level summary of the proposed quarry development ahead of the site visit on 2 March.
46	03/03/2026	Te Ākitai Waiohua	Shalini Sanjeshni, Cam Russell and Ian Wallace	Jeff Lee, Nigel Denny, Tania Richmond	Email	Outlining the timeline for receiving technical reports and the CVA/addendum the priority being placed on the ones were requested. Notification provided that media coverage (NZ Herald and NBR) was completed on the 2 March and that there would be a media release soon.
47	10/03/2026	Hako Tūpuna Trust	Shalini Sanjeshni	Alice Anderson	Email	Notifying updated point of contact on all engagement matters moving forward.
-	17/03/2026	Ngāti Te Ata	Cam Russell	Karl Flavel	Phone Call	Discussed whether there were any issues with the reports received, and additional inclusion of mitigation information
48	17/03/2026	Te Ākitai Waiohua	Shalini Sanjeshni, Cam Russell and Ian Wallace	Jeff Lee, Nigel Denny, Tania Richmond	Email	Copies of Archaeology, Stream Design, Economic, Landscape and Visual, Ecological and Erosion and Sediment Management Plan provided to Te Ākitai.
-	18/03/2026	Ngāti Tamaoho	Ian Wallace	Edith Tuhimata	Phone Call	Follow up regarding the CVA. The agreed approach is to receive a memo on the 23 March outlining Ngāti Tamaoho's position, and a CVA will be provided later, post lodgement.
49	24/03/2026	Te Ākitai Waiohua	Cam Russell	Jeff Lee	Email	The timeframe for preparing the addendum was considered challenging given the timing of information provided, and not conducive to effective engagement. Lodgement was noted as proceeding in parallel. A briefing note has been completed to inform the CVA addendum, and preparation of the addendum is underway.
50	26/03/2026	Ngāti Tamaoho	Ian Wallace	Edith Tuhimata	Email and Memo	Memo from Ngāti Tamaoho Te Taiao Manager which provides a neutral summary of the application by Winstone Aggregates for the proposed expansion of the Hunua Quarry. Outlines key aspects of the proposal, including environmental, cultural, and procedural considerations including managing expected outcomes. It notes further engagement is anticipated and will be required.

Appendix: Meeting notes and correspondence

1

IWI SITE VISIT TO HUNUA – OBDA RISE PROJECT

MEETING NOTE - 29 JUNE 2020 11am-1pm

ATTENDEES

Lucy Rutherfurd (Ngati Tamaoho)	Tori Ngataki (WA)
Zac Rutherfurd (Ngati Tamaoho)	Dan McGregor (WA)
Karl Flavell (Ngati Te Ata Waiohua)	Cam Russell (WA)

APOLOGIES

Edith Tuhimata (Ngati Te Ata Waiohua)	Tim Hazell (WA)

MAIN POINTS OF DISCUSSION

- Originally the meeting was intended to discuss Winstone Aggregate's (WA) recent application to extend the Hunua Pit OBDA / Managed Fill. It was considered however that the forum could also be used to discuss the relationships in future.
- Following the Karakia and introductions Cam gave an overview of the site layout and current operational envelope.
- Lucy and Karl both noted that there has been too little interaction between iwi and WA regarding Hunua over the last few years, and that this contrasted with earlier years where the relationship between the parties had been closer.
- Karl noted that the last time he'd viewed the pou whenua located on the lizard relocation area he had noted that the right-hand pou had been positioned backwards (the Kokaho should face outward, not inward). This was confirmed during the later site tour. WA undertook to rectify this and to make sure the pou was cleaned up.
- Lucy and Karl both queried how stormwater would be managed on the raised OBDA surface and Dan undertook to send them the s92 response currently being prepared (which deals specifically with ESC measures). Cam advised that ongoing measurements of Hays stream showed no impact from WA operations.
- Dan gave an overview of upcoming projects and advised that iwi would be provided with copies of the consent applications prior to their lodgement. These projects include the Western Quarry Haul Road, the groundwater consent and the new pond and discharge at the eastern edge of Symonds Hill pit. Both Lucy and Karl expressed concern over the impacts on vegetation of the new haul road.
- Dan outlined the challenges the quarry faced in future regarding offsetting, and the likely quantum required. Karl suggested that contacting Marae in the first instance may assist in identifying tracts of land that could be planted as part of any future offsetting requirement.
- Cam took all attendees on a tour of the site.
- Post-tour Tori queried what iwi would prefer in terms of future engagement. A preference for a quarterly meeting like Pukekawa was expressed. WA undertook to set this up, with a review after 1 year of meetings to assess whether any adjustments were required.
- Karl noted that there likely existed a great deal of notes, photos and videos of past interactions between iwi and WA regarding Hunua and suggested that this be made available to the group as a link to the past. WA will collate this material for the next meeting to discuss.
- Karl closed the meeting with a Karakia.

2

Hunua Kaitiaki Hui

VENUE	Hunua Quarry
DATE	25 May 2023, 1pm
INVITED	Jeff Lee, Edith Tuhimata, Dennis Kirkwood, David Fraser, Amanda Croft, Mitch O'Kane, Chris Edmonds, Ian Wallace, Wiremu Tamati, Dan McGregor, Tim Evans, Phil Heffernan.
PRESENT	Jeff Lee, Edith Tuhimata, David Fraser, Amanda Croft, Mitch O'Kane, Chris Edmonds, Ian Wallace, Wiremu Tamati, Dan McGregor, Tim Evans, Phil Heffernan.
APOLOGIES	Chris Edmonds, Beau White, Dennis Kirkwood, Karl Flavell

Discussion	**By When**	**Owner**
Wiremu opened the first Hunua Kaitiaki Hui with a Karakia and Mihi Whakatua followed by Whakawhanaungatanga (introductions) and blessing of kai. Amanda Croft provided an overview of Winstone Aggregates, our values and commitment to grow an enduring relationship with mana whenua.		
Hunua Site Update Mitch provided an overview of site operations, development, and market update. Jeff explained that he's keen to ensure that the various Management Plans reflect key mana whenua values, for example the Vegetation Management Plan, Quarry Management Plan and Lizard Management Plan. Winstone supports this and will work with Jeff and Kaitiaki forum to complete this. Edith discussed the importance of a cultural induction for the site and offered that Ngati Tamaoho run a cultural induction for Winstone's regarding the cultural history of the Hunua area. ***Action:*** Schedule cultural induction for site. **Action:** Coordinate site visit with Jeff. ***Action:*** Arrange details for Ngati Tamaoho Cultural Values Assessment (to be discussed with Jeff during site visit).		WT IW IW

Long Term Site Development All mana whenua groups expressed an interest to understand the long-term development plans for the site. Ian and Mitch explained that we're starting to look at this now, despite having 10+ years ahead of us re current consents and development. We will engage with this forum regularly as we progress future planning. ***Action:*** Update forum as plans emerge		All
Terms of Reference / MoU Brief discussion regarding the previously circulated Terms of Reference (ToR). General comfort with this draft, but request made by Jeff to double check circa 2009 MOU that would have been prepared during the Symonds Hill consenting. In terms of meeting frequency there was a consensus that quarterly hui would work best. ***Action:*** Review files / check for previous MoU and link to proposed ToR accordingly ***Action:*** Attach proposed ToR to minutes		DM IW
Lizard Relocation Both Edith and Jeff raised concern about the success of Moko kakariki (Auckland green gecko) translocation to Tiritiri Matangi Island and requested greater input in the future. We will discuss with our ecologists and ask that they report back to the Kaitiaki Hui. ***Action:*** Confirm success of gecko translocation and request report back to next Kaitiaki Forum.		DM
Positive Biodiversity Project Ian shared our proposed Positive Biodiversity Strategy, which we are currently preparing and discussing with Mana Whenua before we lock in the final plan and commence physical works in early 2024. This will include active pest control over a multiyear period within the wider Hunua area. We are keen to work with the Kaitiaki forum to: • Shape the baseline and monitoring indicators, with a desire to weave mātauranga Māori values and principles; • Select a suitable location to undertake pest control; • Engage mana whenua partners to undertake this work / or provide training opportunities in this space.		IW ET/IW IW

General We look forward to future Kaitiaki Forums and a robust working relationship going forward. Please do not hesitate to reach out if you ever have any questions and/or would like to visit site or to discuss anything in the wider surrounds. ***Action:*** Schedule next hui for August 2023		MO

3

Hunua Kaitiaki Hui

VENUE	Hunua Quarry
DATE	24 August 2023, 1pm
INVITED	Jeff Lee, Edith Tuhimata, Dennis Kirkwood, David Fraser, Jeff Lee, Karl Flavell, Mitch O'Kane, Chris Edmonds, Ian Wallace, Tim Evans, Phil Heffernan, [redacted]
PRESENT	• Jeff Lee, Te Ākitai Waiohua • Ben Leonard, Ngāti Tamaoho • Mitch O'Kane, Quarry Manager, Winstone Aggregates • Ian Wallace, Environmental Manager, Winstone Aggregates • Chris Edmonds, Regional Manager, Winstone Aggregates • Tim Evans, Environmental Advisor, Winstone Aggregates • Phil Heffernan, Project Manager, Winstone Aggregates • Mary-Jane Vavetuki, Environmental Co-ordinator
APOLOGIES	Beau White, Dennis Kirkwood, Karl Flavell

Discussion	**Action**	**Owner**
• Karakia • Whakawhanaungatanga		
Manuhiri korero: • **Review Actions from last hui – ALL** • Reviewed and corrected previous minutes re reference to CVA, one for each mana whenua group.	Update previous minutes	IW
Hunua Haul Road • Lodged for retrospective consent for construction of a new Haul Road into the main quarrying area. • Council and engineer in loop and have conducted a site visit • C&R (the contractor) are doing as built plans. Once those are updated, more info will be supplied to Council.		

Hunua Quarry site update - Mitch • MO'K: Quarry still busy. Next striping planned for October and May.		
Positive Biodiversity Strategy – Ian • IW: Biodiversity Project – JL suggest two sites; Coates Road/Opaheke and Te Maketu. Site visit to follow. • Add comment in minutes re draft MoU's and proposed ToR. ToR to be ratified and signed post CVA.	Site visit	MV
Reptile Team - Supporters of Tiritiri Matangi • December 2019 released 20 animals into the purpose-built soft-release site on the island. • 19 baby geckos were born from salvaged geckos and released onto the island once old enough. • 16 May 2020 - 48 remaining geckos were with the support of DOC successfully released into the soft-release site with the uncertainty of the looming covid lockdowns. • Since then we have had many sightings throughout 2022 and 2023, including gravid females meaning they are carrying wild-bred young. • Dr Jo Monks (DOC) has indicated that it may take up to 10 years to have regular sightings within the release area, and to provide definitive proof of successful establishment. • The breeding facilities remain ready and waiting for future gecko projects – including receiving more geckos from Hunua Quarry. • Gecko update – Tim Evans. JL keen to be involved in future relocations. Summary email to provide more details re gecko salvage and relocation.	Tim to follow up with response to these: •Tim to speak to Graham Ussher for more detail on the soft release site at Tiritiri Matangi •How do they differentiate between released geckos and ones that were already there •Jeff suggested potential new site for gecko relocation - current permit is for Tiritiri Matangi - find out when the current permit expires •Were there Kakariki Green Geckos on Tiritiri Matangi historically	TE to send email
Future kaitiaki meetings – form and frequency • Agreed on quarterly. Next due in November.	Next meeting	WinAggs
Any other matters • CVA: JL keen to see one done by next meeting. All agree. WA to send through scope. Action for WA to frame what we'd like covered, and commitment to prepare this ahead of next hui.	Suggested CVA scope to be sent.	WinAggs

4

Positive Biodiversity

Hunua Offset Site Discussion

VENUE:	Hunua Quarry + Online Teams Hui
DATE:	Tuesday 18th March 2025 (10am – 11am)
PRESENT:	Jeff Lee (Te Ākitai Waiohua) Edith Tuhimata (Ngāti Tamaoho) Karl Flavell (Ngāti Te Ata) Dan McGregor (Winstone Aggregates) Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) Mary-Jane Vavetuki (Winstone Aggregates) Graham Ussher (RMA Ecology) Stefan Sebregts (DOC Senior Ranger Heritage) Anna Atchley (DOC) Michael Wharepouri (DOC)

Agenda

- Baseline monitoring overview
- Project plans
- Site blessing
- Cultural health Indicators
- Archaeological sites

Baseline Monitoring

- Graham Ussher (GU) provides an overview of the current ecological state and baseline monitoring completed at the Te Maketu Historic Reserves;
    - Old Maketu Pā (Peach Hill Reserve)
        - Predominantly privet, which, despite its invasive nature, the ecological services they provide are recognised i.e. shelter
        - The scale of the project is fairly significant
        - Pest plant species such as ivy is present
    - Te Maketu Pā
        - Compared to other sites, this reserve requires less improvement
        - Pest plant species such as Ivy and jasmine are present on the edges and are beginning to invade the interior forest. Control measures are necessary to mitigate their impact on native plant regeneration and succession.

        - An effective pest animal control programme is proposed
        - JL inquired about the carpark. Stefan shows images of previous addition of metal to the carpark area. Stefan to send these images to JL
    - Opaheke Reserve
        - The ecological, landscape, and cultural amenities are highly valued and recognised.
        - All recommended actions from RMA Ecology are based on the results of the baseline monitoring, which will require thorough review by all involved.
        - Currently, the native forest remnant in the reserve is not in a good shape and re-generation is limited.
        - GU shares that there is opportunity to collect seeds and cuttings from existing vegetation, if agreed upon, to help rear the trees to be self-sustaining.
        - There is an abundance of Chinese privet and Japanese honeysuckle present which are recommended to be controlled and replaced. Shallow-rooted species like pohuehue are suggested as replacements to avoid disturbing the ground. GU recommends using DOC's planting manual to identify suitable species for planting around culturally significant sites.
        - Anna confirmed that her role in the project will involve identifying the necessary permits based on the recommendations and discussions held.
    - JL sought clarity on DOC's engagement with iwi governance. Michael confirms that Alex is working through the governance issues with Karen.

Project Plans

- GU's team are currently processing the baseline monitoring data into the model. They are also in the preliminary writing phase, constructing a series of short memos with site summaries and recommendations for each reserve.
- Edith has requested a more long-term restoration development plan, to which GU has confirmed feasibility if in-line with WA's project scope

Site Blessing

- DM inquired about the timing of the site blessing, questioning whether it should occur as soon as possible or later as work plans progress. JL will provide an update once he consults with kaumatua

Cultural Health Indicators

- MJ will send cultural health indices to JL and ET that were developed for other regions to serve as a starting point for the development of Tamaki's cultural health indicators. MJ will also propose next steps in the development of the CHI's.
- Edith proposed the use of eDNA sampling in the new Te Maketu Pā.

- GU advised caution regarding the use of eDNA considering Te Maketu Pā's stream has a smaller representation within the catchment, but noting that it may be helpful to undertake this sampling at the upstream and downstream points of the reserve.

Archaeological Sites

- Dan to forward the draft Archaeological report to JL and GU
- JL inquires about the kumara pits in Te Maketu Pā. Stefan confirms that the kumara puts actually reside within the property boundary of the Catholic Church.

Actions

JL: Update on site blessing timing after consulting kaumatua.
SS: Provide carpark images to JL.
MJ: Send cultural health indices and propose next steps.
DM: Forward draft Archaeological report to JL and GU.

5

Hunua Kaitiaki Hui

VENUE	Hunua Quarry
DATE	19 April 2024, 1pm
INVITED	Jeff Lee, Edith Tuhimata, Dennis Kirkwood, David Fraser, Jeff Lee, Karl Flavell, Mitch O'Kane, Chris Edmonds, Ian Wallace, Rayya Ali, Ming Lee, Phil Heffernan [redacted] Ben Leonard, Beau White
PRESENT	• Jeff Lee, Te Ākitai Waiohua • Edith Tuhimata, Ngati Tamaoho • David Fraser, Ngati Te Ata • Mitch O'Kane, Quarry Manager, Winstone Aggregates • Ian Wallace, Environmental Manager, Winstone Aggregates • Ming Lee, Sustainability Manager, Winstone Aggregates • Rayya Ali, Environmental Advisor, Winstone Aggregates • Phil Heffernan, Project Manager, Winstone Aggregates
APOLOGIES	Karl Flavell Ngati Te Ata, Chris Edmonds, Dan McGregor, Tim Evans

Discussion	**Action or Comments**	**Owner**
• Karakia • Whakawhanaungatanga		
Manuhiri korero: • **Review Actions from last hui – ALL** • Phil sent the CVA scope to Ngati Tamaoho, Ngati Te Ata, and Te Akitai Waiohua. • Jeff is keen to complete Te Akitai Waioua's CVA by the next hui.		
Hunua Quarry Site Update – Mitch • Progress at the quarry site is positive. • Hunua Quarry is a main supplier for Auckland Airport, highways, and the eastern busway. • No compliance issues, with no discharges. • New machinery was brought to the site to manage winter weather conditions and potential effects.		

Positive Biodiversity Strategy Update • Positive Biodiversity initiative and November site visits to off-set sites, including Peach Hill were discussed. • Cultural significance of Peach Hill as a Pa site with Wahi Tapu areas explained by Jeff along with Recreation Reserve and ecological consideration, noting Urupa as significant. • IW reiterated Winstones commitment to biodiversity and sustainability at Hunua, including partnering with Iwi and site selection. • Noted increased ecological values at Hunua due to planting efforts. • Jeff inquired about Drury Islands and expanding the Auckland offset sites in the future. • Edith added Mount Wiremu as an additional site to investigate. • Jeff highlighted significant heritage at the Recreation Reserve and proposed progressing with a plan.	ML – Mount Wiremu was investigated along with Jeff and David last year but it was removed as there is existing control at the site.	
Te Maketu – Restoration Slide • Discussion on managing weeds at Peach Hill for ecological preservation, including collaboration with Iwi for weed control and pest management. • Opaheke Paa requires extensive planting efforts. • Some Iwi may view these sites as cultural settlements, prompting the need for thorough research due to their location in a statutory acknowledgment area. • Jeff inquired about the yellow-crowned kakariki project funding, which is confirmed to be separate and focused on habitat rehabilitation. DOC (Fiona McKenzie) to be involved in a joint hui.	Schedule hui with DOC and Mana Whenua (10th May). Work closely with mana whenua, when planning pest control, weed control, and planting.	Ian and Ming Ian and Ming
Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP) • The importance of incorporating mana whenua feedback into tailored management plans for each region was discussed. • Matauranga Maori is integrated into the Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP). • Ming will distribute the PowerPoint presentation to meeting attendees. • Edith mentioned a DOC resource providing guidance on archaeology-friendly plants for Opaheke Paa that are archaeology-friendly for a Tupuna maunga-like approach.	Send presentation	Ming

• Matauranga Maori, particularly concerning water, is crucial, with baseline readings for waterway health being vital. • Ngati Toa's cultural indicators are available, and Edith raised concerns about cumulative effects. • Offset sites have streams, with Jeff discussing the transfer of responsibility from DOC to Iwi and the need for proactive Iwi management. • Jeff suggested actively involving other Iwi groups and contacting them for participation. **Additional Information:** • Te Ara Hīkoi (tearahikoi.nz) is a group that can undertake groundwork	To re-engage with iwi	Ming
Long-Term Quarry Development and Fast Track • Discussion on the government's fast-track consenting bill and its implications for Hunua's long-term development, aiming to provide certainty, support investment, and avoid ad hoc, short-term consenting. • Phil noted that the government's fast-track projects, especially roading projects, may have limited consideration for quarries, impacting supply in Hunua's catchment area. • Ian emphasized the business's commitment to robust environmental outcomes and consultation, regardless of the bill's requirements. • Jeff appreciated being informed early and requested that his feedback be considered, offering a proposal for a Cultural Values Assessment (CVA) to contribute to the fast-track process. • Jeff and Edith requested a written agreement to ensure Iwi partnership for cultural and ecological aspects.	Provide summary regarding Fast Track & Hunua Quarry long term development.	Phil and Ian
Additional Information: • Submission on the fast track process closed on 19 May 2024 and will later be made public.		
Future Kaitiaki meetings – form and frequency Agreed on quarterly basis. Next one due in July.	Next meeting	Ian and Ming

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Jade Wikaira

To: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates)
Subject: RE: Hunua Quarry

From: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates)
Sent: Thursday, 19 February 2026 4:53 pm
To: 'Revell Butler' [redacted]
Cc: Philip Heffernan (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: RE: Hunua Quarry

Kia ora Rev,

I am following up again. As previously mentioned, Winstone will be lodging our Fast Track Application for the Hunua Quarry Development in March. Our team remains keen to discuss this with you and has availability to meet with Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki prior to lodging our application. Please can you let me know what dates in the next two weeks would suit you?

Regardless of whether we are able to go ahead with a hui prior to lodgement, Winstone will be happy to engage further once the application has been lodged. Winstone also understands Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki will be formally invited to provide comments as part of the fast-track panel process.

Winstone will be happy to continue to resource Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki's feedback and to participate in the process post-lodgement. Please don't hesitate in contacting me about this.

Nga mihi,

Ian Wallace
Head of Environment & Planning
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From: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates)
Sent: Monday, 9 February 2026 4:06 pm
To: Revell Butler [redacted]
Cc: Philip Heffernan (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: RE: Hunua Quarry

Kia ora Rev,

Sorry to follow up, but I'm conscious that the year racing along and we're entering the final preparation stages of our fast-track application.

We are keen to meet with you and are more than happy to facilitate this in which ever way is most convenient for you (in person or online)?

I look forward to catching up with you soon.

Nga mihi

Ian Wallace
Head of Environment & Planning
[redacted]
/winstone-aggregates
/WinstoneAggregatesNZ
Winstoneaggregates.co.nz

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From: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, 20 January 2026 3:18 pm
To: Revell Butler [redacted]
Cc: Philip Heffernan (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: RE: Hunua Quarry

Kia ora Rev – that would be great. Can you flick through a couple of dates and times that would suit please?

FYI – we're planning to lodge our application in early March and are keen to meet with you at your earliest convenience.

Nga mihi

Ian Wallace
Head of Environment & Planning
[redacted]
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From: Revell Butler [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, 20 January 2026 3:12 pm
To: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]

Cc: Philip Heffernan (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: Re: Hunua Quarry

Kia ora Ian
Looks like Ill have availability late Feb

Mauri ora,

Rev Butler
Pou Taiao

NGĀI TAI KI TĀMAKI

[redacted]

From: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Sent: Monday, 19 January 2026 09:40
To: Revell Butler [redacted]
Cc: Philip Heffernan (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: RE: Hunua Quarry

Kia ora and happy new year [redacted]

Unfortunately, we're all fully committed on Jan 30th for a full day workshop.

How about the first or second week of Feb ?

Nga mihi

WINSTONE AGGREGATES
QUARRIES LABS TRANSPORT RECYCLING

Ian Wallace
Head of Environment & Planning
[redacted]
/WinstoneAggregatesNZ
Winstoneaggregates.co.nz

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From: Revell Butler [redacted]
Sent: Monday, 19 January 2026 9:16 am
To: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Cc: Philip Heffernan (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: Re: Hunua Quarry

Kia ora Ian,
At this stage I am not available on those days, but have availability midday-ish Friday 30th Jan at our office?

Mauri ora,

Rev Butler
Pou Taiao

NGĀI TAI KI TĀMAKI

[redacted]

From: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, 17 December 2025 08:27
To: Revell Butler [redacted]
Cc: Philip Heffernan (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: RE: Hunua Quarry

Kia ora Rev,

Would any of the following dates or time suit ?

- 8am 22nd Jan
- Afternoon (anytime) 23rd Jan
- Afternoon (anytime) 20th Jan
- Early afternoon 28th Jan

We're happy to pop out to your office unless you'd like a site visit to Hunua ?

Nga mihi

Ian Wallace
Head of Environment & Planning
[redacted]
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/WinstoneAggregatesNZ
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From: [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, 17 December 2025 7:03 am
To: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Cc: Philip Heffernan (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: Re: Hunua Quarry

Kia ora Ian
Apologies for the short notice, I have to cancel our hui tomorrow and I will unavailable to meet again until after Mon Jan 19 2026

Mauri ora,

[redacted]
Pou Taiao

NGĀI TAI KI TĀMAKI

[redacted]

From: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Sent: Monday, 8 December 2025 08:35
To: [redacted]
Cc: Philip Heffernan (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: RE: Hunua Quarry

Kia ora Rev,

Absolutely understand, it's a very busy time of the year.

Yes, that works for us, we'll pop out to your office 1pm Thursday 18th . Just confirming your address is 11 Papakura-Clevedon Rd, Clevedon?

No problem at all regarding resourcing, please send any invoices to either Phil or I directly.

We look forward to catching up next week.

Nga mihi

Ian Wallace
Head of Environment & Planning
[redacted]
[redacted]
/WinstoneAggregatesNZ
Winstoneaggregates.co.nz

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From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, 8 December 2025 8:24 am
To: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Cc: Philip Heffernan (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: Re: Hunua Quarry

Kia ora Ian
If you wanted to meet this year my availability is slim and I would want to meet at our office in Clevedon. My last available date for 2025 is Thursday 18th Dec from 1pm and as previous my time is resourced and I can provide an estimate

Mauri ora,

[redacted]

NGĀI TAI KI TĀMAKI

[redacted]

[redacted]

From: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Sent: Monday, 1 December 2025 15:42
To: [redacted]
Cc: Philip Heffernan (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: RE: Hunua Quarry

Kia ora Rev,

Just following up to check whether you've had a chance to look at this one ? or have any questions ?

Thanks

Ian Wallace
Head of Environment & Planning
[redacted]
/WinstoneAggregatesNZ
Winstoneaggregates.co.nz

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From: [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, 26 November 2025 8:26 am
To: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Cc: Philip Heffernan (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: Re: Hunua Quarry

Kia ora Ian
Im working on [redacted] this week, and mobile connection is poor. Ill check my my availability and respond, along with my estimate to hui

Sent via mobile device

Mauri ora,

[redacted]

From: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, November 18, 2025 4:27:21 PM

[redacted]

To: [redacted]
Cc: Philip Heffernan (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: RE: Hunua Quarry

[redacted]

It's a little while since we meet on site at Hunua Quarry to discuss our proposal for the Quarry to be included on the Government's fast-track list.

We have recently been working through a project scoping phase and are in the process of engaging and onboarding technical experts.

In summary, the scope of our Hunua fast-track project is to access long term resource within our current landholdings (the on-going development of Symonds Pit). This will provide access to circa 50 years resource and involves a proposal to realign a tributary of the Symonds stream, vegetation removal, balanced by a mitigation package.

We are working through the design phases of this project but are keen to work through this with you early. We appreciate that this is an extremely busy time of the year, but are you in a position to meet with us again so that we can talk through our plans and timing ?

We're flexible on location, Hunua, our Penrose office or we could come to you, just let us know a couple of suitable dates and times?

I trust all is going well at your end.

Ngā mihi

Ian Wallace
Head of Environment & Planning
[redacted]
[redacted]
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From: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates)
Sent: Thursday, 2 May 2024 10:32 am
To: [redacted]
Subject: RE: Hunua Quarry

[redacted]

Yes, yesterday's hui was resourced. Please flick your invoice to me directly and I'll sort payment at this end.

Ming and Phil will be in touch directly, if they haven't already.

Nga mihi

Ian

From: [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, 2 May 2024 9:55 am
To: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Cc: Philip Heffernan (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted] Ming Lee (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted] Zaelene Maxwell-Butler [redacted]
Subject: Re: Hunua Quarry

Kia ora Ian,

Appreciate the engagement yesterday and the opportunity to get up to speed with the Hunua operations and bio-diversity programme.

[redacted]

I did forget to ask if the hui was resourced and ask for a p.o number

Mauri ora,

Rev Butler

Aukaha Tōmau - Taiaomaurikura (RMA Team)

[redacted]

[redacted]

From: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, 1 May 2024 3:58 pm
To: Revell Butler [redacted]
Cc: Philip Heffernan (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted] Ming Lee (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: RE: Hunua Quarry

Kia ora Rev,

Thank you again for popping out to site this morning, it was great to meet you.

Phil will be in touch shortly regarding our request for a cultural values assessment and Ming will be in touch to coordinate further discussion around our positive biodiversity strategy.

Don't hesitate in giving me a shout if there is anything else in the meantime.

I look forward to catching up again soon.

Nga mihi

[redacted]

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ntee the security or reliability of this email or any

From: Revell Butler [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, 24 April 2024 4:34 pm
To: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: Re: Hunua Quarry

Kia ora Ian

I've accepted the invite and will see you next wedk

Mauri ora,

Rev Butler

Aukaha Tōmau - Taiaomaurikura (RMA Team)

From: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) <[redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, 23 April 2024 7:39 pm
To: Revell Butler [redacted]
Subject: RE: Hunua Quarry

Kia ora Revell,

I've sent through a meeting invite for next week with details.

We'll take you on a tour of the site after our meeting.

Our Quarry Manager (Mitch O'Kane), Project Manager (Phill Heffernan) and myself will meet you on arrival.

Don't hesitate in giving me a shout prior with any questions you may have or background information.

Look forward to meeting you next week.

Nga mihi

Ian

From: Revell Butler [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, 23 April 2024 3:02 pm
To: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: Re: Hunua Quarry

Kia ora Ian

Can we meet at the Hunua site 9am Wednesday 1st May? If you can send an invite, be much appreciated, PPE requirements, and address (I have never been to site before).

Mauri ora,

Rev Butler

Aukaha Tōmau - Taiaomaurikura (RMA Team)

From: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, 23 April 2024 2:56 pm
To: Revell Butler [redacted]
Subject: Re: Hunua Quarry

Kia ora Revell,

I know the feeling of being time poor and sympathize with you.

Yes, anytime Wednesday next week works for me and more than happy to come to you if that's easiest / suits you or happy to host at either Penrose or Hunua?

Nga mihi and look forward to meeting soon.

Ian

Get Outlook for Android

From: Revell Butler [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, April 23, 2024 2:38:29 PM
To: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: Re: Hunua Quarry

Kia ora Ian,

thanks for reaching out and apologies I am stretched across a few projects and a bit time poor, but I definitely need to catch up.

For in person: my next availability would be Wednesday 1st May (my preferred option)

For online: 9am Monday 29th April

Mauri ora,

Rev Butler

Aukaha Tōmau - Taiaomaurikura (RMA Team)

From: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, 23 April 2024 1:10 pm
To: Revell Butler [redacted]
Subject: Hunua Quarry

Kia ora Revell,

I'm keen to catch-up with you on a few matters relating to Hunua Quarry.

Just wondering if you'd have time for a quick hui, either online or in person ?

I'm keen to bring you across:

- Our regular Kaitiaki (held at site);
- Our positive biodiversity strategy & target;
- Proposed long term development at Hunua Quarry;
- The government's proposed fast track bill and what this might mean for Hunua Quarry.

Nga mihi

Ian Wallace
Environmental Manager
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Jade Wikaira

From: Philip Heffernan (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Sent: Tāite, 18 Āpereira, 2024 4:30 p.m.
To: [redacted]
Cc: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates)
Subject: Te Akitai: Cultural Values Assessment for Hunua Quarry
Attachments: 2024_04_18_CVA_scope - Te Akitai Waiohua .pdf

Tēnā koe [redacted]

Following our previous discussions at the Kaitiaki Forum, Winstone Aggregates invites Te Akitai to provide a Cultural Values Assessment (CVA) for the Hunua Quarry site. This assessment will help us integrate the cultural insights and historical significances discussed into the site's future developmental plans.

Attached is the draft scope of the CVA as discussed. This document is intended to guide the assessment process but is flexible; we welcome and value Te Akitai insights to refine and enhance it, ensuring it accurately reflects your connection to the whenua.

We look forward to your partnership in this vital endeavour and to your feedback on the proposed scope.

Look forward to catching up at tomorrows Kaitiaki forum.

Ngā mihi nui
Phil

Phil Heffernan
Project Manager
m: [redacted]
w: winstoneaggregates.co.nz
Follow us:

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18 April 2024

[redacted]

RE: Hunua Quarry – Cultural Values Assessment scope

Tēnā koe [redacted]

As we continue to uphold the values of kaitiakitanga and mahi tahi, we invite Te Akitai to assist in conducting a Cultural Values Assessment (CVA) for our Hunua Quarry site. This assessment is crucial, as it will help us better understand and respect the cultural narratives and taonga tuku iho associated with the whenua.

We deeply respect and value our relationship with Te Akitai and recognise your role as kaitiaki of this land. The CVA is a vital component in enhancing Winstone's appreciation and understanding of the cultural implications at play, aiming to incorporate iwi perspectives from the earliest stages of our planning processes for the area.

Context and Objectives

The objective of the CVA is to establish a cultural baseline for the Hunua Quarry site. This CVA is intended to inform any expansion plans and future resource consents that may occur. It is acknowledged that while this CVA aims to set a baseline, it is not intended to replace future inputs from iwi into the site but rather to guide Winstone's at the earliest possible stage in the design and future of the Quarry. Ongoing Kaitiaki forums will continue, and specific comments on any future consents or plans are welcomed.

Scope and role of this Cultural Values Assessment

Statement of purpose

- Inform Winstone Aggregates of the historical heritage and traditional relationship to the Hunua Quarry area.
- Identify any issues, concerns, or effects of future development on cultural and natural heritage issues, interests, and values.
- Assist with the identification and formulation of methods to avoid, remedy, or mitigate adverse effects on Māori values.
- Provide precise location(s) details to ensure accurate avoidance wherever possible.

Deliverables

- A comprehensive report detailing the findings of the CVA.
- Recommendations for Winstone Aggregates to consider in future planning and development.

Budget and timeframes

- Please provide a budget and indicative timeframe for the completion of the CVA for confirmation by Winstone's.

Background – Winstones and the site

Winstone Aggregates

Winstone Aggregates, a division of Fletcher Concrete and Infrastructure, is a leader in New Zealand's aggregates industry. With numerous sites across the country, the company plays a vital role in meeting the nation's demand for quality aggregates. Winstone Aggregates stands as a trusted aggregates solution partner for various infrastructure industries including concrete, roading, and rail. The company is committed to transforming natural resources safely and sustainably, enabling the construction of high-quality structures where Kiwis live, work, and play, thereby enhancing the quality of life across New Zealand.

Moreover, Winstone Aggregates is highly dedicated to a set of core values which underline its operations. The foremost priority is to protect both people and the environment, with a strong emphasis on safety. They strive to keep customers at the forefront of all operations, ensuring a premium experience with a customer-centric culture. The value of 'Better Together' reflects the company's dedication to taking pride in actions that enhance the world around them through teamwork. They also encourage a bold approach to problem-solving, leveraging experience to find or create innovative solutions to challenges.

Hunua Quarry

Hunua Quarry spans approximately 251 hectares, was established in 1956 by Winstones. As one of Auckland’s largest and most critical quarries, it's been a cornerstone in the region's construction and infrastructure sectors for decades.

Specialising in the extraction of greywacke rock, the quarry plays a vital role in supplying a significant portion of Auckland’s quality aggregate needs. These aggregates are primarily used in essential infrastructure projects, including road construction and concrete production.

Owned by Fletcher Concrete and Infrastructure Limited, the quarry is zoned as Special Purpose: Quarry Zone in the Auckland Unitary Plan (AUP). This zoning enables its core mineral extraction activities while also setting guidelines aimed at minimising adverse environmental impacts. Furthermore, the quarry holds multiple resource consents and complies with various environmental overlays, striking a balance between its industrial operations and ecological conservation.

Detailed Property and Site Description with Zoning Information

Owner:	Winstone Aggregates a division of Fletcher Concrete and Infrastructure Limited ('Winstone')
Site Address:	Hunua Quarry 489 Hunua Road; 255 Middleton Road; and part of 101 Coalmine Road, Drury
Legal Description:	Lot 1 DP 60065 (255 Middleton Road) ALLOT 38 Parish OF HUNUA (101 Coalmine Road) PT ALLOT 79 Parish OF HUNUA and Lot 2 DP 55769 (489 Hunua Road)
Owner/Occupier Name and Address:	Winstone Aggregates, a division of Fletcher Concrete and Infrastructure Limited
Site Area:	251 hectares
Auckland Unitary Plan - Zoning:	Special Purpose: Quarry Zone
Auckland Unitary Plan – applicable Overlays and Controls	• Natural Resources: Significant Ecological Areas Overlay - SEA_T_5323, Terrestrial • Natural Resources: Significant Ecological Areas Overlay - SEA_T_7032, Terrestrial • Natural Resources: High-Use Stream Management Areas Overlay [rp] • Natural Resources: Natural Stream Management Areas Overlay [rp]
Auckland Unitary Plan – Controls	• Controls: Macroinvertebrate Community Index – Exotic • Controls: Macroinvertebrate Community Index – Native • Controls: Macroinvertebrate Community Index – Rural
Auckland Unitary Plan - Designations	• Designations: Airspace Restriction Designations - ID 200, Ardmore Airport - Height Restrictions, Ardmore

Site Description and Zoning

Hunua Quarry is owned by Fletcher Concrete and Infrastructure Limited and is mainly accessed via Hunua Road. The quarry is divided into two principal areas—Hunua Pit and Symonds Hill Pit. While the former has recently ceased operations, the latter remains active. They are located at 489 Hunua Road and 255 Middleton Road, respectively.

The site is zoned as Special Purpose: Quarry Zone under the Auckland Unitary Plan (AUP), which facilitates mineral extraction activities while minimising adverse effects. This zoning extends onto adjoining land at 101 Coalmine Road, also part of the quarry.

Multiple environmental overlays apply to the site. Significant Ecological Areas are present, particularly around the Symonds Stream, which also has a Natural Stream Management Area Overlay. The land surrounding the quarry is predominantly zoned as Rural – Mixed Rural Zone in the AUP, with pockets of Countryside Living and Rural Production Zones nearby.

Winstone Aggregates holds several resource consents for quarrying operations. These authorise various activities, from groundwater abstraction to stormwater management.

8

Meeting Agenda / Actions

Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki and Winstone Aggregates hui

VENUE	Hunua Quarry Site
DATE	1 May 2024
TIME	9:30AM
ATTENDEES	• Rev Butler – Taiao Manager, Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki • Phil Heffernan - Winstone Aggregates – Project Manager • Ian Wallace – Winstone Aggregates – Environmental Manager • Mitch O'Kane – Winstone Aggregates – Quarry Manager

Purpose of hui	To undertake an initial site hui, introduce Hunua Quarry operations, and discuss potential future development and areas of engagement with Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki.
Summary of Discussion	Winstone Aggregates outlined the operational context of the Hunua Quarry and its role within the wider aggregates supply network. An overview of the site and its physical setting was provided during a guided site visit. Preliminary discussion was also held on potential future development directions and the importance of early engagement.
Mana Whenua Considerations	It was acknowledged that Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki has an interest in the wider area and that cultural considerations will form an important component of any future work programme.
Environmental Initiatives	Winstone Aggregates outlined early intentions to develop a positive biodiversity strategy for the site. Opportunities for Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki involvement in shaping this approach were identified.
Next Steps	• Maintain ongoing communication as planning progresses.

9

Positive Biodiversity – Offset Site Discussion

VENUE	Hunua Quarry and Online via Teams
DATE	31 July 2024 at 10am
INVITED	**Winstone Aggregates:** Ian Wallace, Dan McGregor, Mitch O Kane **Mana Whenua:** *Ngati Tamaoho* • Edith Tuhimata [redacted] • Beau White [redacted] • Ben Leonard [redacted] • Dennis Kirkwood [redacted] *Te Aakitai Waiohua Kaitiaki* • Jeff Lee [redacted] • [redacted] *Ngaati Te Ata* • Karl Flavell [redacted] • David Fraser [redacted] *Ngāi Tai Ki Tāmaki* • Zaelene Maxwell-Butler [redacted] • Revell Butler [redacted] • [redacted] **Department of Conservation** • Stephan Sebregts (DOC Senior Ranger Heritage) • Fiona McKenzie (DOC Senior Ranger Land Management) • David Wilson (DOC Senior Ranger Biodiversity) • Adam Whetton
PRESENT	• Jeff Lee, Te Ākitai Waiohua • Edith Tuhimata, Ngati Tamaoho • Ian Wallace, Environmental Manager • Dan McGregor, Senior Project Manager • Rayya Ali, Environmental Advisor • Mike Wharepouri (Kaiarahi Matau) – Department of Conservation • Te Rangimarie Rangi – Team Administrator for Treaty Team – Department of Conservation
APOLOGIES	Karl Flavell, Adam Whetton, Fiona Mckenzie, Revell Butler and Zaelene Maxwell-Butler

Discussion	Action or Comments	Owner
• Karakia • Introductions		
Manuhiri korero: • **Review Actions from last hui – ALL**		
Archeological Assessment • DoC to share the Archaeological Assessment prepared by Charlotte Judge. • Mana Whenua to review the assessment for relevance to onsite heritage and taonga management. • This will inform cultural safety and needs to be shared before the site blessing. • Discussion required around managing heritage features. • DoC to share any works or planning for the three sites. • Mike offered to make the archaeologist available to discuss the finer details of the assessment.	Archeological assessment report shared with WA and Mana Whenua	Mike
DoC and Mana Whenua • DoC to establish meaningful connections and governance with Mana Whenua. • DoC to reach out to Kerry Wilson, i.e., DoC governance needs to contact Mana Whenua governance personnel. • JL recommended that a governance framework for the works be formed, led by DoC with multiple Mana Whenua groups, all with interests in the three offset sites, hence the need for clear governance.	Led and chaired by DoC	Mike
Site Blessing & Induction • Site blessing likely to be held at the waterfall site and will include: o Karakia o Project naming o Cultural Induction o Attendance by ecologist, contractors, WA, DoC, and Iwi senior management teams, and WA environmental team o Kai and further discussion at WA Office or suitable location. . • Tentative for early September. • Jeff and Edith to seek direction from Kaumatua and advise WA.	Agree in email with involved parties. Direction from Kaumatua	Ian and Dan to lead. Jeff and Edith

Initial Options Assessment and Recommendation • Ecologist (Graham) and contractor to visit all three sites to assess and recommend pest and weed management control options, plus planting options. • Local seed collection/eco sourcing. • Agree on the timeline to commence work – preference is as soon as possible.		
Action Plan and Goals • Prepare short, medium, and long-term plan actions and goals once the initial options assessment and recommendation step are completed. • JL advised that Stevensons had reviewed these sites with him regarding their current consenting works. • IW indicated that WA is happy to share WA's proposed biodiversity plans with Stevensons. • WA is open to further conversations if there is any overlap.		
Terms of Reference • Look at establishing high level ToR, setting out key points of contact, project scope, training, procurement, contracts, and methodology going forward.		
Mātauranga Māori • Share the processes undertaken in the Waikato region for similar offset projects. • Integrate stream health Mātauranga Māori as recommended by Edith.	Share information and processes implemented at offset sites in Waikato.	Ian
Auckland Council Plan Change 22 "Additions to Schedule 12 Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua" • Reference this information in the Management Plan for offset sites as there may be some overlap. • Review management objectives and statements. • Assess relevance and applicability to the current Biodiversity Programme. • WA to incorporate into future plans.		Ian and Dan
Additional matters: • JL requested that DoC ensure future communications on taonga/heritage be undertaken at a high level, i.e., Rangatira to Rangatira.		

• Winstone is happy to donate aggregate for the New Maketu Pa car park (Waterfall site). • Mike will speak with his manager regarding the previous Auckland Transport contact on this.	Mike to confirm approval to proceed.	
Next Positive Biodiversity Meeting	**September 2024**	Dan

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KARL FLAVELL CATCH-UP – 2 July 2025

Vegetation Clearance & Site Update

- CR to send a map showing vegetation clearance areas.
- Cleared vegetation will be stockpiled and made available to all relevant parties.
- CR provided a site status update: Mitch remains the current contact, and the on-site team remains consistent.

Rock Carving

- KF inquired about the rock carving; CR confirmed it has been turned around and will send a photo during his next site visit.
- KF requested a monument-sized rock from Hunua Quarry. He will confirm the required dimensions, and CR will investigate availability.

Fast Track Application

- KF asked about progress on the Fast Track process. CR advised that WA is still reviewing the application and will continue engaging with all stakeholder groups as progress is made.

Positive Biodiversity Project

- ML shared updates:
    - A memo is being prepared to assess the current ecological state of the three sites and provide rehabilitation recommendations.
    - The project includes both short-term and long-term goals. Immediate focus is on initiating rehabilitation works within the next 6 months, while continuing to develop governance and other long-term objectives.

Mātauranga Māori Indicators

- KF mentioned previous collaboration with GU on cultural planting protocols for the Drury Island project and expressed interest in applying similar approaches here.
- KF asked if GU has conducted any pekepeka (bat) monitoring. ML will follow up on this, potentially identifying roosting spots.
- MJ to re-send the draft indicators.
- MJ asked if Ngaati Te Ata has personnel available to implement the indicators in the field. KF said there may be a few people available and will confirm with his team.

11

Jade Wikaira

From: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Sent: Tāite, 23 Oketopa, 2025 3:27 p.m.
To: Jade Wikaira
Subject: FW: Update RE : Te Maketu / Fast Track Application .

FYI

Ian Wallace
Head of Environment & Planning
[redacted]
/winstone-aggregates
/WinstoneAggregatesNZ
Winstoneaggregates.co.nz

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From: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates)
Sent: Thursday, 23 October 2025 3:26 pm
To: 'Jeff Lee' [redacted]
Cc: Ming Lee (Winstone Aggregates) <[redacted] Karen Wilson [redacted]
<karen.a.wilson@xtra.co.nz>; Nigel Denny [redacted] Chloe Trenouth [redacted]
Amanda Croft (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: RE: Update RE : Te Maketu / Fast Track Application .

Kia ora Jeff, thank for you the korerorero earlier.

Yes, we're keen to proceed with a Te Aakitai Waiohua cultural induction and to continue our engagement at an operational level as you've set out below.

We appreciate that this is an incredibly busy time of the year for you. Would any of the following dates and times suit from your end ? (we're flexible re location, just let me know what suits best):

Monday 3rd Nov – from 1.30pm
Thursday 6th Nov – from 12.30pm
Wednesday 12th Nov – 9am – 1pm
Thursday 13th Nov – from 12 noon
Friday 14th Nov – 9am – 12noon
Thursday 20th Nov – from 1.30pm

Regarding Hunua Fast – Track:

The scope of our Hunua fast-track project is to access long term resource within our current landholdings (the on-going development of Symonds Pit). This will provide access to circa 50 years resource and involves a proposal to realign a tributary of the Symonds stream, vegetation removal, balanced by a mitigation package.

We're still in the early design phases of this project but are keen to work through this with you early. That said, we have an ambitious timeframe to prepare and lodge the project (no pressure on my team and I !)

I look forward to hearing from you and please don't hesitate in giving me a shout if you have any questions or would like any further information ahead of our next hui.

Ngā mihi

Ian Wallace
Head of Environment & Planning
[redacted]
[redacted]
/WinstoneAggregatesNZ
Winstoneaggregates.co.nz

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From: Jeff Lee [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, 23 October 2025 2:12 pm
To: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Cc: Ming Lee (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted] Karen Wilson [redacted] Nigel Denny < [redacted] Chloe Trenouth [redacted]
Subject: Update RE : Te Maketu / Fast Rack Application .

Kia ora Ian,

[redacted]

- Ongoing support for Positive Biodiversity Hunua Offset Sites - Te Maketu / Opaaheke
- Ongoing engagement RE Fast Track Application
- Happy to conduct a Te Aakitai Waiohua Cultural Induction to GM and applicable Winstone staff .

Ngaa Mihi Nui

Jeff Lee
Te Aakitai Waiohua Kaitiaki
[redacted]

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Meeting Agenda / Minutes

Ngati Te Ata Hui – Winstone Aggregates

VENUE	13 Tokerau Crescent, Pukekohe
DATE	11/11/2025
PRESENT	Karl Flavell (KF), Ian Wallace (IW), Cam Russell (CR)
APOLOGIES	Insert names
MENTIONS	Ming Lee (ML)

Introductions and General Discussion

[redacted]

- [redacted]
- [redacted]
  - [redacted]
  - [redacted]
  - [redacted]
  - [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
  - [redacted]
- [redacted]

Positive Biodiversity

- IW gave an update on all four sites associated with the Positive Biodiversity project.
- Te Maketu Pa site is being worked on by the same iwi that worked on the Drury Islands Project
- KF mentioned that he has another team member who is keen and interested in being involved I the project.
- **Action:** CR to follow up with ML and get invited to next event, details from KF
- **Action:** Re planting protocols on sensitive sites, follow the approach for Dury Islands. Graham Ussher was involved with these.

Fast Track Proposal

- CR and IW presented the Fast-Track proposal at high-level
- Still undertaking technical reports
- WA still looking to undertake meaningful engagement, and get feedback and inputs into the project
- CR, IW and KF discussed technical inputs that are being undertaken
    - Geotech
    - Archaeology
    - Ecology
    - Landscape and Visual
    - Noise
    - Hydrology (Groundwater and Surface Water)
    - Air Quality
    - Traffic
    - Economics
    - Erosion and Sediment Control
- KF stated that he was looking at the best environmental and cultural outcomes within the industrial frame (paraphrased)
- IW suggested workshops in the new year, with an initial workshop to go through current state and discuss high level ideas, followed by a second workshop to discuss mitigations.
- Engagement to be directly with Ngati Te Ata
- Ngati Te Ata due to have elections for Chair and Trustees in December, meeting with chair and KF to follow ongoing hui with KF
- CR to provide a one-pager on proposed timeframes for the project
- **Action**: Book in ecology workshop with Karl and ecologists for late January
- **Action**: Advise other mana whenua groups of approach (i.e. direct engagement not via forum)

CIA/CVA

- KF asked about CVA, which IW and CR said that they were keen to undertake
- Last one was undertaken for GW application
- IW asked what support KF needed to undertake this, and said that we had a consultant who could assist if required
    - **Action:** CR to send through Jade's CV

Other Actions:

- KF mentioned that in April next year they were looking for a large boulder/rock for the Papakura District Court House
    - 1.5m high, roughly pyramid shaped
    - CR to work with KF to sort this
- CR to send through Environmental Policy and Sustainability Policy
- CR to send through invite for a further hui – 10am on 9 December 2025

13 (Phone call)

Note: all other following phone calls not numbered.

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Meeting Agenda / Minutes

Te Akitai Waiohua – Winstone Aggregates

VENUE	Hunua Quarry
DATE	13/11/2025
PRESENT	Jeff Lee (JL), Amanda Croft (AC), Ian Wallace (IW), Cam Russell (CR), Phil Heffernan (PH)
APOLOGIES	N/A

Agenda

- **Proposed Relationship Agreement**
- **Positive Biodiversity (overall update)**
- **Fast-track proposal**
- **Next steps – CVA, workshops etc**

[redacted]

- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
- [redacted]
  - [redacted]
- [redacted]

Positive Biodiversity

- General update, Tamaki sites next off the block

- Final planning underway
- Will plan for pre-start works blessing – likely this time next year
- Training and procurement opportunities
- Long term commitment
- Over and above any other environmental obligations that we have

Fast – Track

- Overview of project, timeline and approach
- JL raised concern that we hadn't discussed this earlier
- JL was concerned about the stream relocation and the mature native vegetation in the area to the south
- JL queried overburden capacity and where this would go (existing OBDA and new adjoining OBDA)
- We discussed the alternatives, need for a southerly based development etc
- **Action:** Walk the stream with JL on Dec 4th
- **Action:** Book in workshop for Jan 22nd with JL, ecologists, stream design, etc
    - Completed: Meeting invite sent to JL
- JL also raised concern about cumulative effects and is keen to understand the whole package .. reconcile of exiting consents and activities, plus proposed & associated mitigation package
- **Action:** Send proposed development plan to JL that we talked through
    - Completed: Plan sent through to JL 14/11/2025
- JL raised concern about the stream design in terms of natural features, curves, cultural considerations etc
- Briefly touch on engagement with other mana whenua, individual engagement at this stage but recognised need to align final design

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Jade Wikaira

From: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Sent: Tāite, 19 Pēpuere, 2026 4:54 p.m.
To: Jade Wikaira
Subject: FW: Hunua Quarry

Kai ora Jade,

FYI – full email chain with Ngai Tai Ki Tamaki below for your consultation report.

Nga mihi

Ian Wallace
Head of Environment & Planning
+64 21 673 430
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/WinstoneAggregatesNZ
Winstoneaggregates.co.nz

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From: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates)
Sent: Thursday, 19 February 2026 4:53 pm
To: 'Revell Butler' [redacted]
Cc: Philip Heffernan (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: RE: Hunua Quarry

Kia ora Rev,

I am following up again. As previously mentioned, Winstone will be lodging our Fast Track Application for the Hunua Quarry Development in March. Our team remains keen to discuss this with you and has availability to meet with Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki prior to lodging our application. Please can you let me know what dates in the next two weeks would suit you?

Regardless of whether we are able to go ahead with a hui prior to lodgement, Winstone will be happy to engage further once the application has been lodged. Winstone also understands Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki will be formally invited to provide comments as part of the fast-track panel process.

[redacted]

Nga mihi,

Ian Wallace

Head of Environment & Planning
[redacted]
Winstoneaggregates.co.nz

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From: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates)
Sent: Monday, 9 February 2026 4:06 pm
To: [redacted]
Cc: Philip Heffernan (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: RE: Hunua Quarry

[redacted]

Sorry to follow up, but I'm conscious that the year racing along and we're entering the final preparation stages of our fast-track application.

We are keen to meet with you and are more than happy to facilitate this in which ever way is most convenient for you (in person or online)?

I look forward to catching up with you soon.

Nga mihi

Ian Wallace
Head of Environment & Planning
[redacted]
Winstoneaggregates.co.nz

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From: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, 20 January 2026 3:18 pm
To: [redacted]
[redacted] Philip Heffernan (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: RE: Hunua Quarry

[redacted] that would be great. Can you flick through a couple of dates and times that would suit please?

FYI – we're planning to lodge our application in early March and are keen to meet with you at your earliest convenience.

Nga mihi

Ian Wallace
Head of Environment & Planning
[redacted]
[redacted]
/WinstoneAggregatesNZ
Winstoneaggregates.co.nz

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From: Revell Butler[redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, 20 January 2026 3:12 pm
To: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates)[redacted]
Cc: Philip Heffernan (Winstone Aggregates)[redacted]
Subject: Re: Hunua Quarry

Kia ora Ian
Looks like Ill have availability late Feb

Mauri ora,

[redacted]

[redacted]

From: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates)[redacted]
Sent: Monday, 19 January 2026 09:40
To: [redacted]

Cc: Philip Heffernan (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: RE: Hunua Quarry

Kia ora and happy new year [redacted]

Unfortunately, we're all fully committed on Jan 30th for a full day workshop.

How about the first or second week of Feb ?

Nga mihi

Ian Wallace
Head of Environment & Planning
[redacted]
/winstone-aggregates
/WinstoneAggregatesNZ
Winstoneaggregates.co.nz

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[redacted]
Sent: Monday, 19 January 2026 9:16 am
To: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
[redacted] Philip Heffernan (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: Re: Hunua Quarry

Kia ora Ian,
At this stage I am not available on those days, but have availability midday-ish Friday 30th Jan at our office?

Mauri ora,

[redacted]

NGĀI TAI KI TĀMAKI

[redacted]

From: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, 17 December 2025 08:27
To: [redacted]
[redacted] Philip Heffernan (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: RE: Hunua Quarry

[redacted]

Would any of the following dates or time suit ?

- 8am 22nd Jan
- Afternoon (anytime) 23rd Jan
- Afternoon (anytime) 20th Jan
- Early afternoon 28th Jan

We're happy to pop out to your office unless you'd like a site visit to Hunua ?

Nga mihi

Ian Wallace
[redacted]
[redacted]
/winstone-aggregates
/WinstoneAggregatesNZ
Winstoneaggregates.co.nz

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[redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, 17 December 2025 7:03 am
To: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Cc: Philip Heffernan (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: Re: Hunua Quarry

Kia ora Ian
Apologies for the short notice, I have to cancel our hui tomorrow and I will unavailable to meet again until after Mon Jan 19 2026

Mauri ora,

[redacted]

NGĀI TAI KI TĀMAKI

[redacted]

From: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates)[redacted]
Sent: Monday, 8 December 2025 08:35
To: [redacted]
Cc: Philip Heffernan (Winstone Aggregates)[redacted]
Subject: RE: Hunua Quarry

[redacted]

Absolutely understand, it's a very busy time of the year.

Yes, that works for us, we'll pop out to your office 1pm Thursday 18th . Just confirming your address is 11 Papakura-Clevedon Rd, Clevedon?

No problem at all regarding resourcing, please send any invoices to either Phil or I directly.

We look forward to catching up next week.

Nga mihi

Ian Wallace
Head of Environment & Planning
[redacted]
/winstone-aggregates
/WinstoneAggregatesNZ
Winstoneaggregates.co.nz

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From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, 8 December 2025 8:24 am
To: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates)[redacted]
Cc: Philip Heffernan (Winstone Aggregates)[redacted]
Subject: Re: Hunua Quarry

Kia ora Ian
If you wanted to meet this year my availability is slim and I would want to meet at our office in Clevedon. My last available date for 2025 is Thursday 18th Dec from 1pm and as previous my time is resourced and I can provide an estimate

Mauri ora,

[redacted]

NGĀI TAI KI TĀMAKI

[redacted]

From: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Sent: Monday, 1 December 2025 15:42
To: [redacted]
Cc: Philip Heffernan (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: RE: Hunua Quarry

[redacted]

Just following up to check whether you've had a chance to look at this one ? or have any questions ?

Thanks

WINSTONE AGGREGATES
QUARRIES LABS TRANSPORT RECYCLING

Ian Wallace
Head of Environment & Planning
[redacted]
/winstone-aggregates
/WinstoneAggregatesNZ
Winstoneaggregates.co.nz

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From: [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, 26 November 2025 8:26 am
To: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Cc: Philip Heffernan (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: Re: Hunua Quarry

Kia ora Ian
Im working on [redacted] this week, and mobile connection is poor. Ill check my my availability and respond, [redacted]

Sent via mobile device

Mauri ora,

[redacted]

From: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, November 18, 2025 4:27:21 PM
To: [redacted]
[redacted] Philip Heffernan (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: RE: Hunua Quarry

[redacted]

It's a little while since we meet on site at Hunua Quarry to discuss our proposal for the Quarry to be included on the Government's fast-track list.

We have recently been working through a project scoping phase and are in the process of engaging and onboarding technical experts.

In summary, the scope of our Hunua fast-track project is to access long term resource within our current landholdings (the on-going development of Symonds Pit). This will provide access to circa 50 years resource and involves a proposal to realign a tributary of the Symonds stream, vegetation removal, balanced by a mitigation package.

We are working through the design phases of this project but are keen to work through this with you early. We appreciate that this is an extremely busy time of the year, but are you in a position to meet with us again so that we can talk through our plans and timing ?

We're flexible on location, Hunua, our Penrose office or we could come to you, just let us know a couple of suitable dates and times?

I trust all is going well at your end.

Ngā mihi

Ian Wallace
Head of Environment & Planning
[redacted]
[redacted]
/WinstoneAggregatesNZ
Winstoneaggregates.co.nz

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From: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates)
Sent: Thursday, 2 May 2024 10:32 am
To: [redacted]
Subject: RE: Hunua Quarry

[redacted]

Yes, yesterday's hui was resourced. Please flick your invoice to me directly and I'll sort payment at this end.

Ming and Phil will be in touch directly, if they haven't already.

Nga mihi

Ian

[redacted]
Sent: Thursday, 2 May 2024 9:55 am
To: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Cc: Philip Heffernan (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted] Ming Lee (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted] Zaelene Maxwell-Butler [redacted]
Subject: Re: Hunua Quarry

Kia ora Ian,

Appreciate the engagement yesterday and the opportunity to get up to speed with the Hunua operations and bio-diversity programme.

[redacted]

[redacted]

I did forget to ask if the hui was resourced and ask for a p.o number

Mauri ora,

Rev Butler

Aukaha Tōmau - Taiaomaurikura (RMA Team)

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

NGĀI TAI KI TĀMAKI

Tapuwae o Nuku · Tapuwae Atiki · Tapuwae o Tai

[redacted] views expressed in this email may be those of the individual sender and may not necessarily reflect the views of Ngāi Tai ki Tamaki.

From: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, 1 May 2024 3:58 pm
[redacted]
Cc: Philip Heffernan (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted] Lee (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: RE: Hunua Quarry

[redacted]

Thank you again for popping out to site this morning, it was great to meet you.

Phil will be in touch shortly regarding our request for a cultural values assessment and Ming will be in touch to coordinate further discussion around our positive biodiversity strategy.

Don’t hesitate in giving me a shout if there is anything else in the meantime.

I look forward to catching up again soon.

[redacted]

Nga mihi

From: [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, 24 April 2024 4:34 pm
To: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: Re: Hunua Quarry

Kia ora Ian

I've accepted the invite and will see you next wedk

Mauri ora,

[redacted]

[redacted]

From: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, 23 April 2024 7:39 pm

To: [redacted]
Subject: RE: Hunua Quarry

Kia ora Revell,

I've sent through a meeting invite for next week with details.

We'll take you on a tour of the site after our meeting.

Our Quarry Manager (Mitch O'Kane), Project Manager (Phill Heffernan) and myself will meet you on arrival.

Don't hesitate in giving me a shout prior with any questions you may have or background information.

Look forward to meeting you next week.

Nga mihi

Ian

From: Revell Butler [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, 23 April 2024 3:02 pm
To: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: Re: Hunua Quarry

Kia ora Ian

Can we meet at the Hunua site 9am Wednesday 1st May? If you can send an invite, be much appreciated, PPE requirements, and address (I have never been to site before).

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

From: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, 23 April 2024 2:56 pm
To: [redacted]
Subject: Re: Hunua Quarry

[redacted]

I know the feeling of being time poor and sympathize with you.

Yes, anytime Wednesday next week works for me and more than happy to come to you if that's easiest / suits you or happy to host at either Penrose or Hunua?

Nga mihi and look forward to meeting soon.

Ian

Get Outlook for Android

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, April 23, 2024 2:38:29 PM
To: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: Re: Hunua Quarry

Kia ora Ian,

thanks for reaching out and apologies I am stretched across a few projects and a bit time poor, but I definitely need to catch up.

For in person: my next availability would be Wednesday 1st May (my preferred option)

For online: 9am Monday 29th April

Mauri ora,

[redacted]

[redacted]

From: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, 23 April 2024 1:10 pm
To: [redacted]
Subject: Hunua Quarry

[redacted]

I'm keen to catch-up with you on a few matters relating to Hunua Quarry.

Just wondering if you'd have time for a quick hui, either online or in person ?

I'm keen to bring you across:

- Our regular Kaitiaki (held at site);
- Our positive biodiversity strategy & target;
- Proposed long term development at Hunua Quarry;
- The government's proposed fast track bill and what this might mean for Hunua Quarry.

Nga mihi

16

Jade Wikaira

From: Shalini Sanjeshni (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Sent: Mane, 01 Tihema, 2025 2:23 p.m.
To: Jade Wikaira
Subject: Fw: Ngati Tamoho Hui

Shalini Sanjeshni
Project Coordinator
[redacted]
[redacted]
/WinstoneAggregatesNZ
Winstoneaggregates.co.nz

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From: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, November 27, 2025 4:23 PM
To: Shalini Sanjeshni (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: Ngati Tamoho Hui

Lunch Hui with Tori Ngataki, Karleen Puriri, Amanda Croft and Ian Wallace

[redacted]

Actions

- Lock in site visit & next Hui (before xmass – Ian via Tori)
- Prepare draft RA template & share before we meet next
- Use correct maori names on all plans

- Thinking about resourcing options to support them
- Next kotuia.. work with them on this / invite in

Ian Wallace

Head of Environment & Planning

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Winstoneaggregates.co.nz

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17

Jade Wikaira

Subject:	Hunua Quarry - Ngati Te Ata
Location:	Microsoft Teams Meeting
Start:	Wene 11/02/2026 10:00 a.m.
End:	Wene 11/02/2026 4:00 p.m.
Show Time As:	Tentative
Recurrence:	(none)
Organizer:	Cam Russell (Winstone Aggregates)

Kia ora Karl,

Thanks very much for your time on the phone this morning.

As discussed, this is a placeholder to go through further details of the proposed Hunua Quarry Expansion.

Please let me know if you have any questions beforehand, and feel free to get in contact if you need anything.

Ngā mihi,
Cam

Microsoft Teams meeting

Join:

[redacted]

Meeting ID: 497 167 226 356 25

Passcode: PS7rB9r7

Need help? | System reference

Dial in by phone

+64 9 884 5845,,368324290# New Zealand, Auckland

Find a local number

Phone conference ID: 368 324 290#

For organizers: Meeting options | Reset dial-in PIN

18

Jade Wikaira

From: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Sent: Tāite, 19 Pēpuere, 2026 4:54 p.m.
To: Jade Wikaira
Subject: FW: Hunua Quarry

Kai ora Jade,

FYI – full email chain with [redacted] for your consultation report.

Nga mihi

Ian Wallace
Head of Environment & Planning
[redacted]
/winstone-aggregates
/WinstoneAggregatesNZ
Winstoneaggregates.co.nz

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From: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates)
Sent: Thursday, 19 February 2026 4:53 pm
To: [redacted]
Cc: Philip Heffernan (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: RE: Hunua Quarry

Kia ora Rev,

I am following up again. As previously mentioned, Winstone will be lodging our Fast Track Application for the Hunua Quarry Development in March. Our team remains keen to discuss this with you and has availability to meet with Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki prior to lodging our application. Please can you let me know what dates in the next two weeks would suit you?

Regardless of whether we are able to go ahead with a hui prior to lodgement, Winstone will be happy to engage further once the application has been lodged. Winstone also understands Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki will be formally invited to provide comments as part of the fast-track panel process.

Winstone will be happy to continue to resource [redacted] feedback and to participate in the process post-lodgement. Please don't hesitate in contacting me about this.

Nga mihi,

Ian Wallace

Head of Environment & Planning
[redacted]
/winstone-aggregates
/WinstoneAggregatesNZ
Winstoneaggregates.co.nz

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From: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates)
Sent: Monday, 9 February 2026 4:06 pm
To: [redacted]
Cc: Philip Heffernan (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: RE: Hunua Quarry

[redacted]

Sorry to follow up, but I'm conscious that the year racing along and we're entering the final preparation stages of our fast-track application.

We are keen to meet with you and are more than happy to facilitate this in which ever way is most convenient for you (in person or online)?

I look forward to catching up with you soon.

Nga mihi

Ian Wallace
Head of Environment & Planning
[redacted]
/WinstoneAggregatesNZ
Winstoneaggregates.co.nz

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From: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, 20 January 2026 3:18 pm
To: [redacted]
[redacted] Philip Heffernan (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: RE: Hunua Quarry

[redacted] that would be great. Can you flick through a couple of dates and times that would suit please?

FYI – we're planning to lodge our application in early March and are keen to meet with you at your earliest convenience.

Nga mihi

Ian Wallace
Head of Environment & Planning
[redacted]
[redacted]
/WinstoneAggregatesNZ
Winstoneaggregates.co.nz

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From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, 20 January 2026 3:12 pm
To: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Cc: Philip Heffernan (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: Re: Hunua Quarry

Kia ora Ian
Looks like Ill have availability late Feb

Mauri ora,

[redacted]
Pou Taiao

NGĀI TAI KI TĀMAKI

[redacted]

From: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Sent: Monday, 19 January 2026 09:40
To: [redacted]

Cc: Philip Heffernan (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: RE: Hunua Quarry

Kia ora and happy new year [redacted]

Unfortunately, we're all fully committed on Jan 30th for a full day workshop.

How about the first or second week of Feb ?

Nga mihi

Ian Wallace
Head of Environment & Planning
[redacted]
/WinstoneAggregatesNZ
Winstoneaggregates.co.nz

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From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, 19 January 2026 9:16 am
To: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Cc: Philip Heffernan (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: Re: Hunua Quarry

Kia ora Ian,
At this stage I am not available on those days, but have availability midday-ish Friday 30th Jan at our office?

Mauri ora,

[redacted]

NGĀI TAI KI TĀMAKI

[redacted]

From: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, 17 December 2025 08:27
To: [redacted]
[redacted] Philip Heffernan (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: RE: Hunua Quarry

[redacted]

Would any of the following dates or time suit ?

- 8am 22nd Jan
- Afternoon (anytime) 23rd Jan
- Afternoon (anytime) 20th Jan
- Early afternoon 28th Jan

We're happy to pop out to your office unless you'd like a site visit to Hunua ?

Nga mihi

Ian Wallace
Head of Environment & Planning
[redacted]
[redacted]
/WinstoneAggregatesNZ
Winstoneaggregates.co.nz

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From: [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, 17 December 2025 7:03 am
To: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Cc: Philip Heffernan (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: Re: Hunua Quarry

Kia ora Ian
Apologies for the short notice, I have to cancel our hui tomorrow and I will unavailable to meet again until after Mon Jan 19 2026

Mauri ora,

[redacted]

NGĀI TAI KI TĀMAKI

[redacted]

From: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Sent: Monday, 8 December 2025 08:35
To: [redacted]
Cc: Philip Heffernan (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: RE: Hunua Quarry

[redacted]

Absolutely understand, it's a very busy time of the year.

Yes, that works for us, we'll pop out to your office 1pm Thursday 18th . Just confirming your a[redacted]

No problem at all regarding resourcing, please send any invoices to either Phil or I directly.

We look forward to catching up next week.

Nga mihi

Ian Wallace
Head of Environment & Planning
[redacted]
/WinstoneAggregatesNZ
Winstoneaggregates.co.nz

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From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, 8 December 2025 8:24 am
To: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
[redacted] Philip Heffernan (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: Re: Hunua Quarry

[redacted]

Kia ora Ian
If you wanted to meet this year my availability is slim and I would want to meet at our office in Clevedon. My last available date for 2025 is Thursday 18th Dec from 1pm and as previous my time is resourced and I can provide an estimate

Mauri ora,

[redacted]

NGĀI TAI KI TĀMAKI

[redacted]

From: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Sent: Monday, 1 December 2025 15:42
To: [redacted]
[redacted] Philip Heffernan (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: RE: Hunua Quarry

Kia ora [redacted]

Just following up to check whether you've had a chance to look at this one ? or have any questions ?

Thanks

WINSTONE AGGREGATES
QUARRIES LABS TRANSPORT RECYCLING

Ian Wallace
Head of Environment & Planning
[redacted]
/winstone-aggregates
/WinstoneAggregatesNZ
Winstoneaggregates.co.nz

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From: [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, 26 November 2025 8:26 am
To: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Cc: Philip Heffernan (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: Re: Hunua Quarry

Kia ora Ian
Im working on [redacted] week, and mobile connection is poor. Ill check my my availability and respond, along with my estimate to hui

Sent via mobile device

[redacted]

[redacted]

From: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, November 18, 2025 4:27:21 PM
[redacted]
Cc: Philip Heffernan (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: RE: Hunua Quarry

[redacted]

It's a little while since we meet on site at Hunua Quarry to discuss our proposal for the Quarry to be included on the Government's fast-track list.

We have recently been working through a project scoping phase and are in the process of engaging and onboarding technical experts.

In summary, the scope of our Hunua fast-track project is to access long term resource within our current landholdings (the on-going development of Symonds Pit). This will provide access to circa 50 years resource and involves a proposal to realign a tributary of the Symonds stream, vegetation removal, balanced by a mitigation package.

We are working through the design phases of this project but are keen to work through this with you early. We appreciate that this is an extremely busy time of the year, but are you in a position to meet with us again so that we can talk through our plans and timing ?

We're flexible on location, Hunua, our Penrose office or we could come to you, just let us know a couple of suitable dates and times?

I trust all is going well at your end.

Ngā mihi

Ian Wallace
Head of Environment & Planning
[redacted]
/winstone-aggregates
/WinstoneAggregatesNZ
Winstoneaggregates.co.nz

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From: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates)
Sent: Thursday, 2 May 2024 10:32 am
To: [redacted]
Subject: RE: Hunua Quarry

[redacted]

Yes, yesterday's hui was resourced. Please flick your invoice to me directly and I'll sort payment at this end.

Ming and Phil will be in touch directly, if they haven't already.

Nga mihi

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

NGĀI TAI KI TĀMAKI

[redacted]

From: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, 1 May 2024 3:58 pm
To: [redacted]
Cc: Philip Heffernan (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: RE: Hunua Quarry

[redacted]

Thank you again for popping out to site this morning, it was great to meet you.

Phil will be in touch shortly regarding our request for a cultural values assessment and Ming will be in touch to coordinate further discussion around our positive biodiversity strategy.

Don’t hesitate in giving me a shout if there is anything else in the meantime.

I look forward to catching up again soon.

[redacted]

Nga mihi

[redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, 24 April 2024 4:34 pm
To: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates)[redacted]
Subject: Re: Hunua Quarry

Kia ora Ian

I've accepted the invite and will see you next wedk

Mauri ora,

[redacted]

From: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates)[redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, 23 April 2024 7:39 pm

To: [redacted]
Subject: RE: Hunua Quarry

[redacted]

I've sent through a meeting invite for next week with details.

We'll take you on a tour of the site after our meeting.

Our Quarry Manager (Mitch O'Kane), Project Manager (Phill Heffernan) and myself will meet you on arrival.

Don't hesitate in giving me a shout prior with any questions you may have or background information.

Look forward to meeting you next week.

Nga mihi

Ian

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, 23 April 2024 3:02 pm
To: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: Re: Hunua Quarry

Kia ora Ian

Can we meet at the Hunua site 9am Wednesday 1st May? If you can send an invite, be much appreciated, PPE requirements, and address (I have never been to site before).

Mauri ora,

[redacted]

[redacted]

From: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, 23 April 2024 2:56 pm
To: [redacted]
Subject: Re: Hunua Quarry

[redacted]

I know the feeling of being time poor and sympathize with you.

Yes, anytime Wednesday next week works for me and more than happy to come to you if that's easiest / suits you or happy to host at either Penrose or Hunua?

Nga mihi and look forward to meeting soon.

Ian

Get Outlook for Android

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, April 23, 2024 2:38:29 PM
To: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: Re: Hunua Quarry

Kia ora Ian,

thanks for reaching out and apologies I am stretched across a few projects and a bit time poor, but I definitely need to catch up.

For in person: my next availability would be Wednesday 1st May (my preferred option)

For online: 9am Monday 29th April

Mauri ora,

[redacted]

[redacted]

From: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, 23 April 2024 1:10 pm
To: [redacted]
Subject: Hunua Quarry

[redacted]

I'm keen to catch-up with you on a few matters relating to Hunua Quarry.

Just wondering if you'd have time for a quick hui, either online or in person ?

I'm keen to bring you across:

- Our regular Kaitiaki (held at site);
- Our positive biodiversity strategy & target;
- Proposed long term development at Hunua Quarry;
- The government's proposed fast track bill and what this might mean for Hunua Quarry.

Nga mihi

19

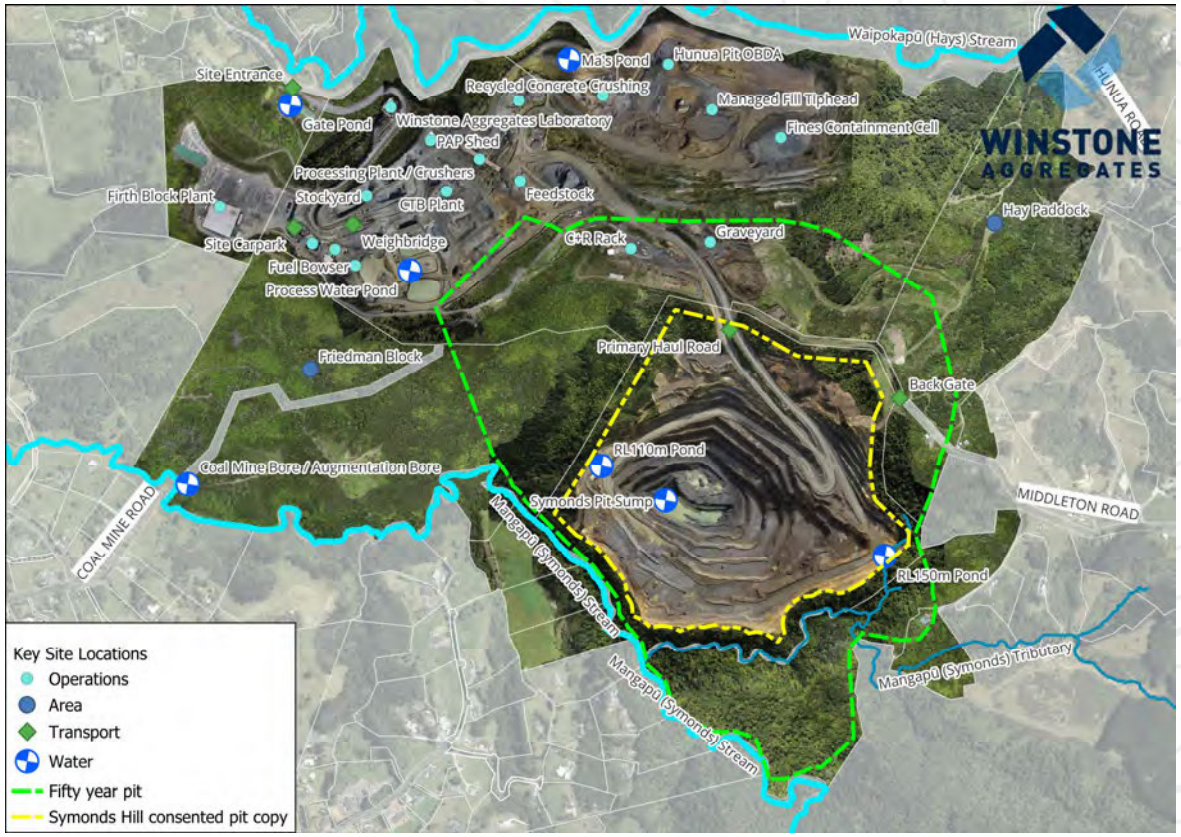
Hunua Quarry Development Workshop

WINSTONE AGGREGATES

Agenda

Key focus of this workshop:

1. **Scope of Project and Proposal**
2. **Mangapū Tributary Diversion**
   - Hydrology
   - Landscape
   - Ecology
   - Methodologies
3. **Terrestrial Ecology and Landscape**
   - Current Environment
   - Proposed Mitigations
   - Management Mechanisms
4. **Archaeological Discussion**
   - Findings from Investigations
   - Proposed Discovery Protocols
5. **General Discussions**
   - Findings
   - Next Steps
   - Timing/ mechanism for review

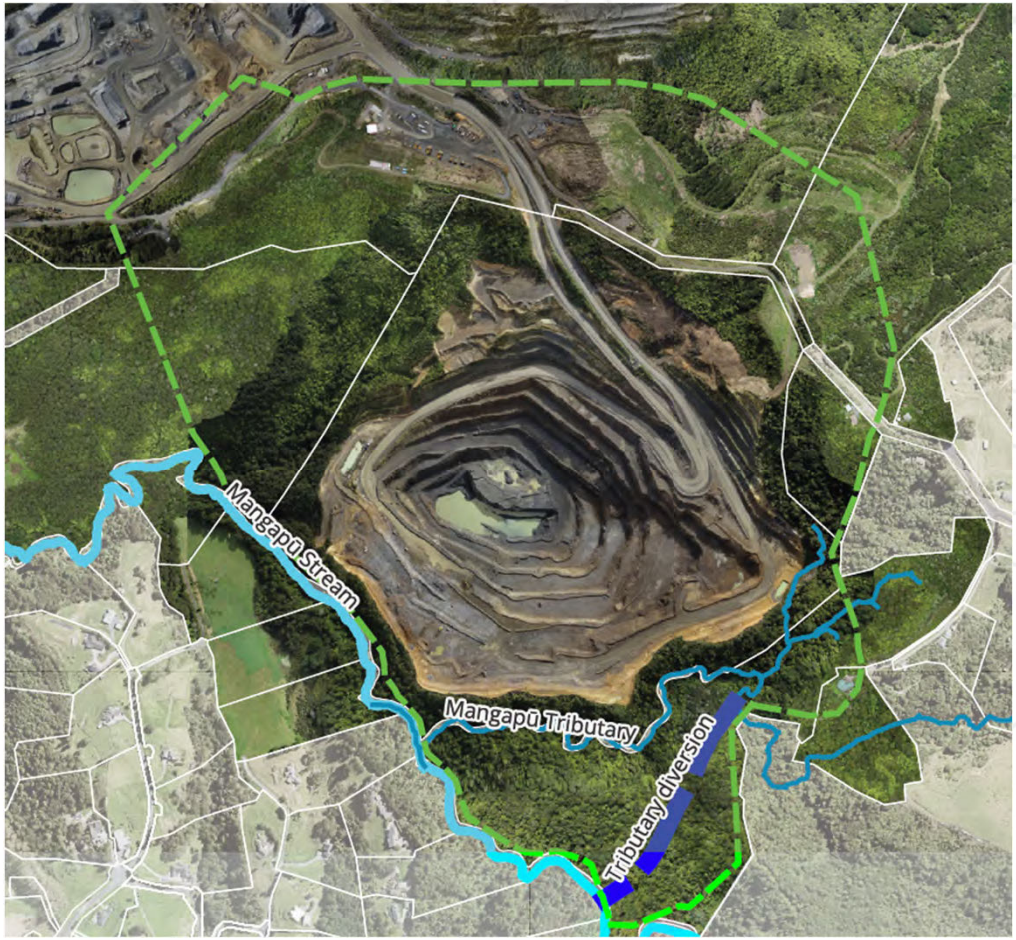


Scope of Project and Proposal

- Auckland faces a major aggregate shortage — around 4.5 million tonnes per year.
- Hunua Quarry is one of the region's three major quarries, supplying about 30% of Auckland's aggregate demand.
- Symonds Hill Pit has an estimated remaining lifespan of around 10 years, potentially shorter if major infrastructure projects accelerate demand.
- Fast-Track consenting allows all required approvals to be processed together and significantly reduces the overall time compared to standard consenting pathways.

Scope of Project and Proposal

- Expand and deepen Symonds Hill Pit to extend quarry life to ~50 years.
- Produce 4M tonnes/year on average (up to 5.4M tonnes peak).
- 8 development stages planned.
- Stage 1: realign ~500m of a Mangapū Stream tributary.



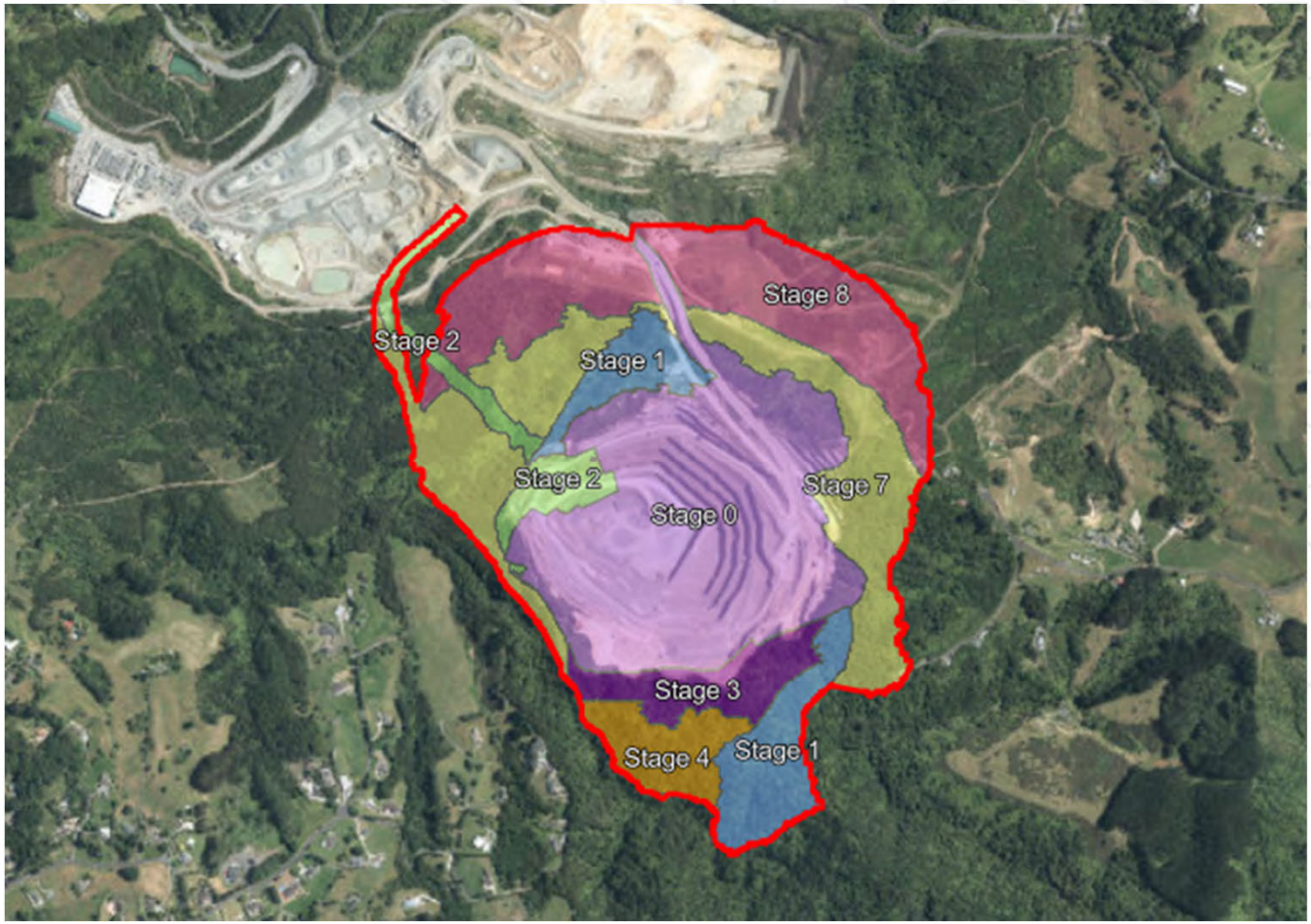
Stages of work

Enabling works:

- Stage 1 - Tributary realignment
- Stage 2 - Construction of western haul road
- Stage 7 - Realignment of western haul road

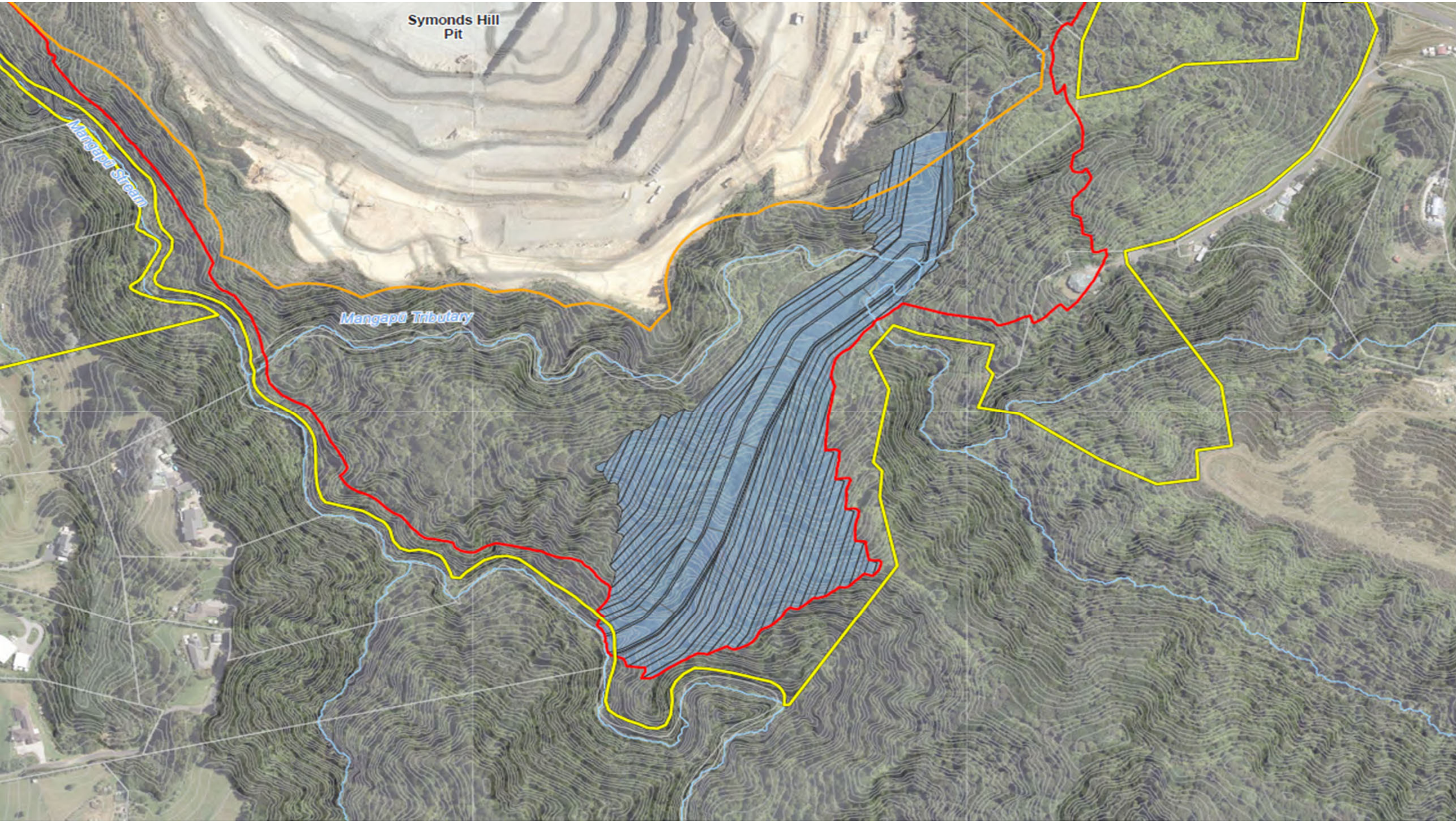
Incremental striping campaigns and vegetation clearance Stages 1,3-8

Stages 1-3 occur concurrently



Mangapū Tributary Diversion

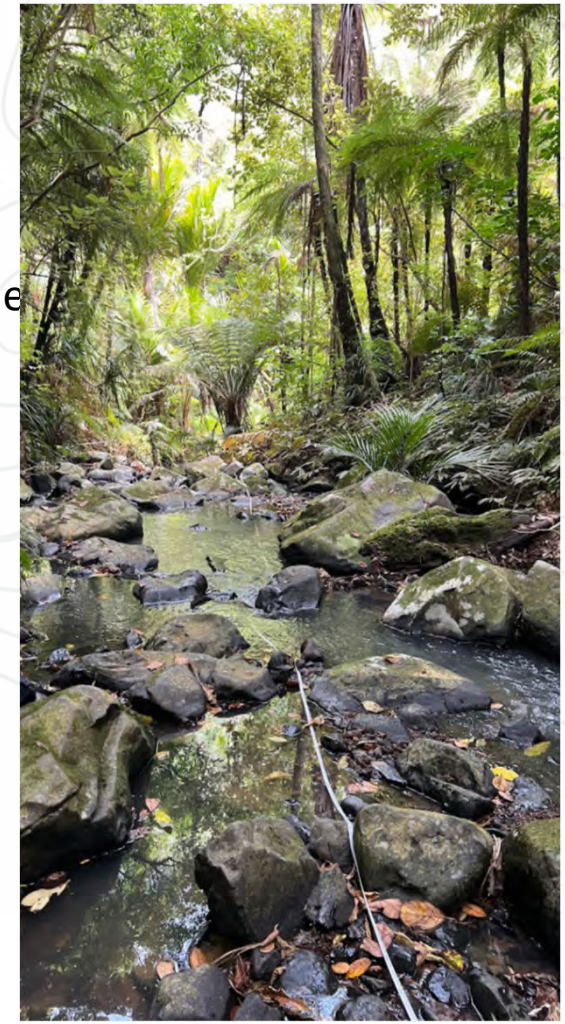
WINSTONE AGGREGATES


Symonds Hill
Pit
Mangapū Stream
Mangapū Tributary

Stream Design Principles

Ensure long-term stream health and maintain a functioning ecosystem.

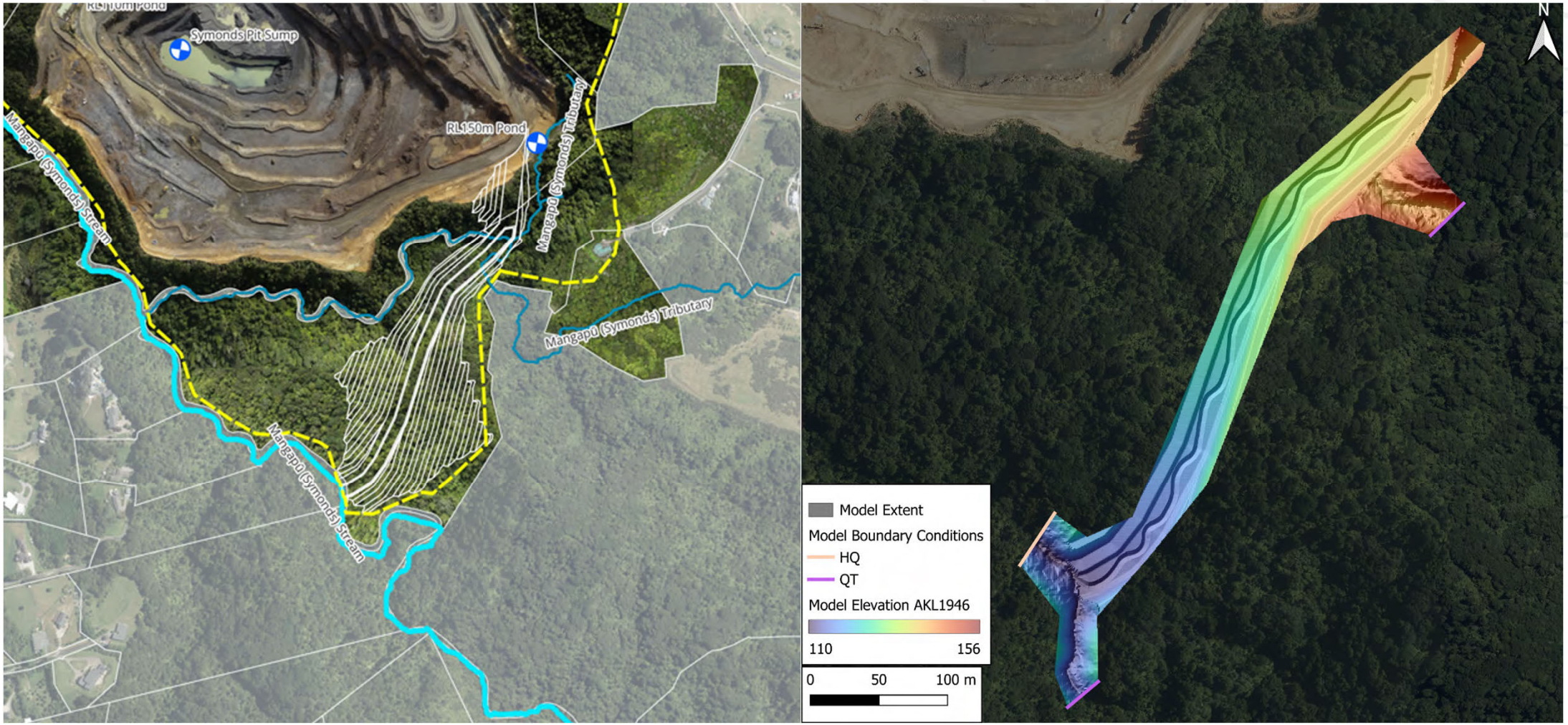
- Integrate mātauranga Māori in stream management practices.
- Create an ecologically resilient and self-sustaining system.
- Establish indigenous vegetation to encourage natural regeneration and provide habitat along the stream corridor .
- Account for variations in groundwater flows.
- Adopt a natural form with organic features such as meanders, variability, and rock placements.
- Maintain the carrying capacity of existing flows.
- Ensure structural stability and prevent leakage.
- Incorporate natural sinuosity for a dynamic, lifelike stream pattern.
- Design to accommodate storm events up to the 1-in-100-year ARI level.



Stream Ecology

- eDNA Results
  - Longfin Tuna (eel)
  - Shortfin Tuna (eel)
  - Banded Kokopu
- Frogs
  - No native frog DNA in eDNA
- Invertebrates
  - Koura
  - Kakahi
  - Diverse range of aquatic insects

Hydrology


Symonds Pit Sump
RL150m Pond
Mangapū (Symonds) Tributary
Mangapū (Symonds) Stream
Mangapū (Symonds) Tributary
Mangapū (Symonds) Stream
N
Model Extent
Model Boundary Conditions
HQ
QT
Model Elevation AKL1946
110
156
0
50
100 m

Hydrology

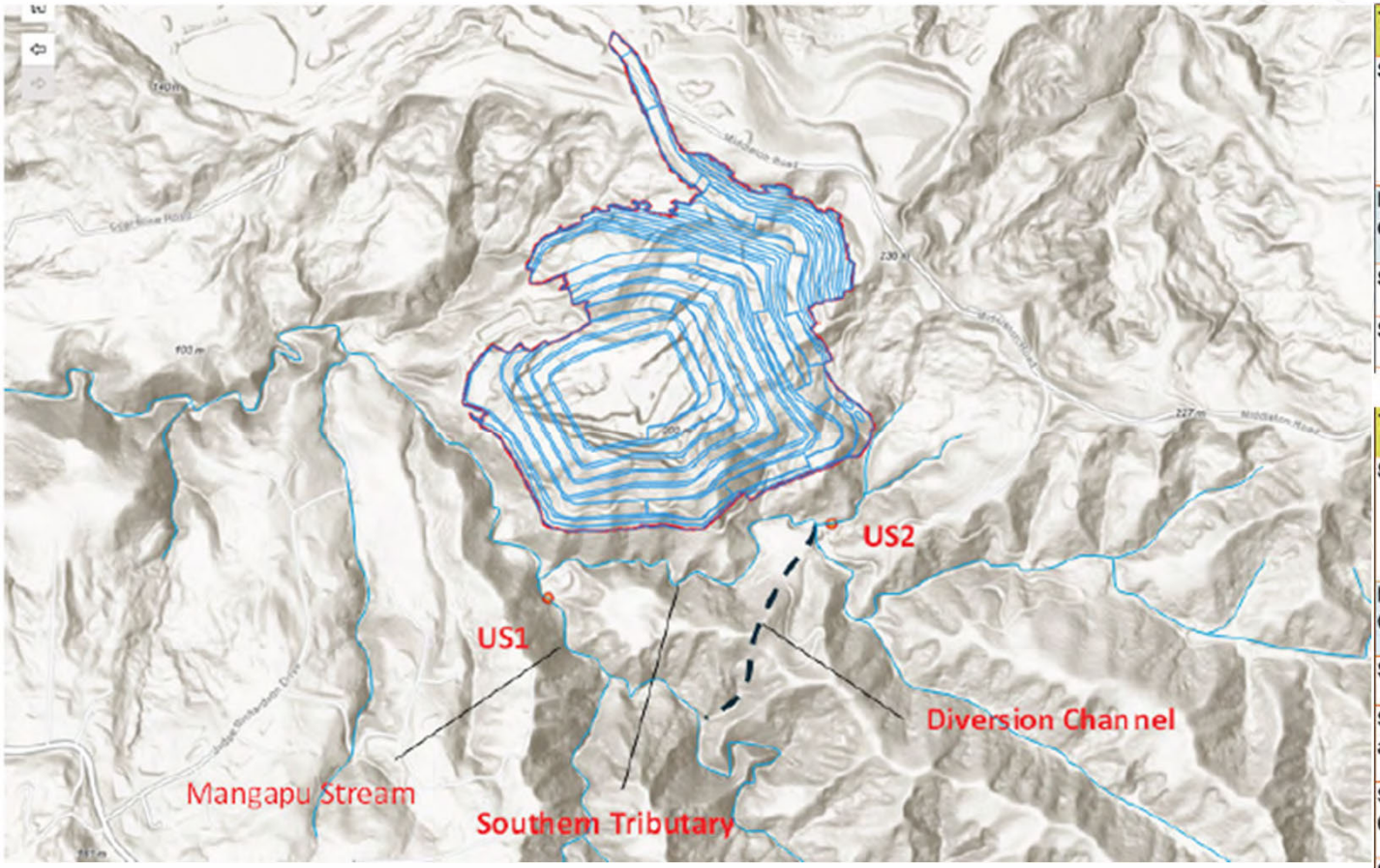
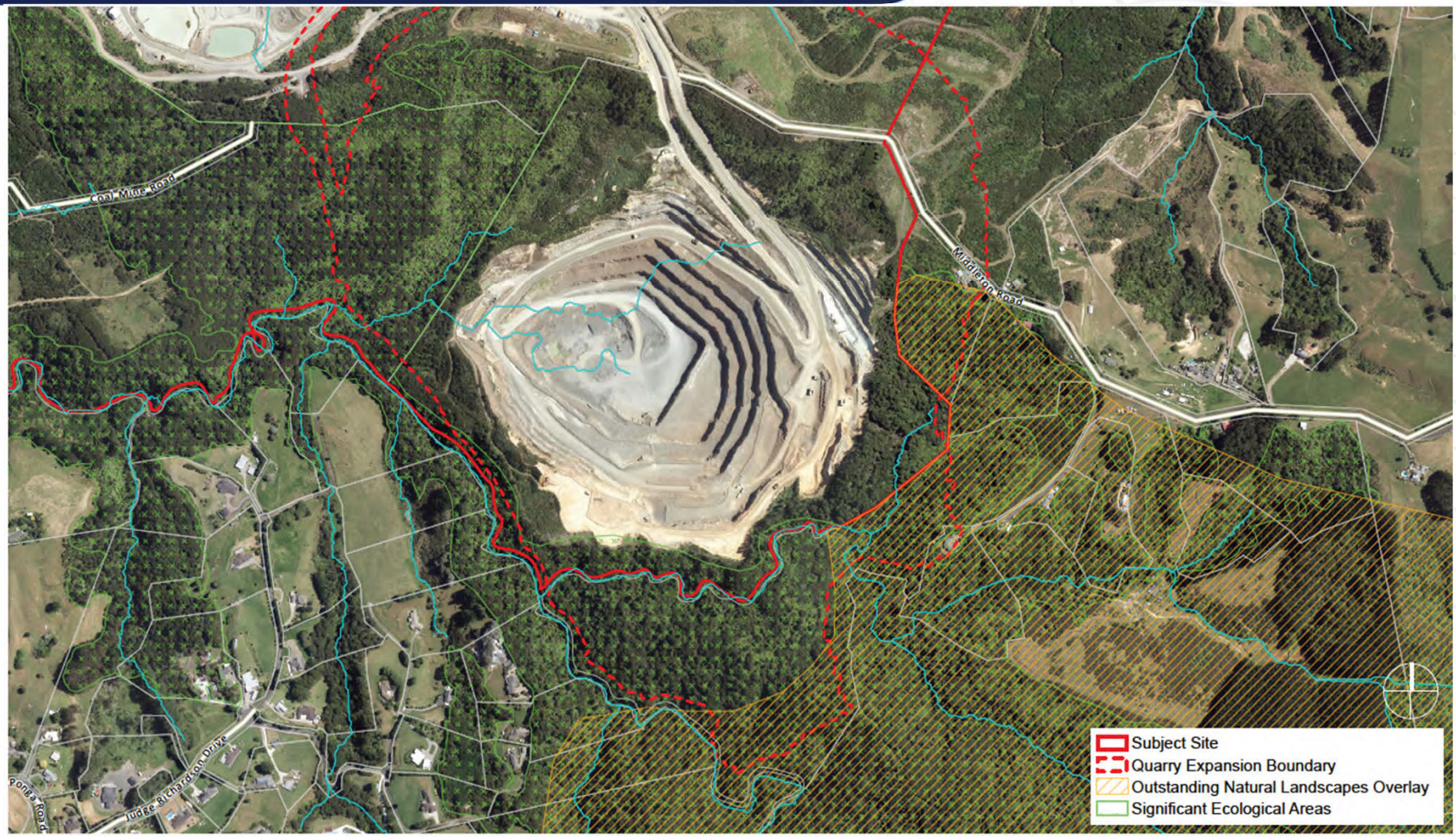


Table 1: Mangapū Stream at US1				
Stage	Existing MALF (L/s)	Remaining Low Flow (L/s)	Flow Reduction (L/s)	Reduction %
Existing Conditions	9.77	-	-	-
Stages 0 to 3		9.77	0	0
Stages 4 to 8		9.66	0.11	1

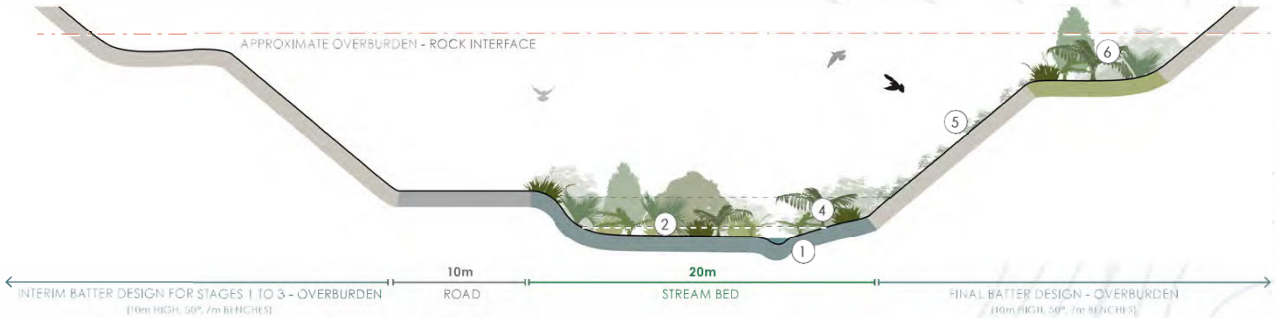
Table 2: Southern Tributary of Mangapū at US2				
Stage	Existing MALF (L/s)	Remaining Low Flow (L/s)	Flow Reduction (L/s)	Reduction %
Existing Conditions	3.37	-	-	-
Stage 0		3.37	0	0
Stages 1 and 2		3.33	0.04	1
Stages 3 to 6		3.19	0.18	5
Stages 7 to 8		3.05	0.32	10

Landscape

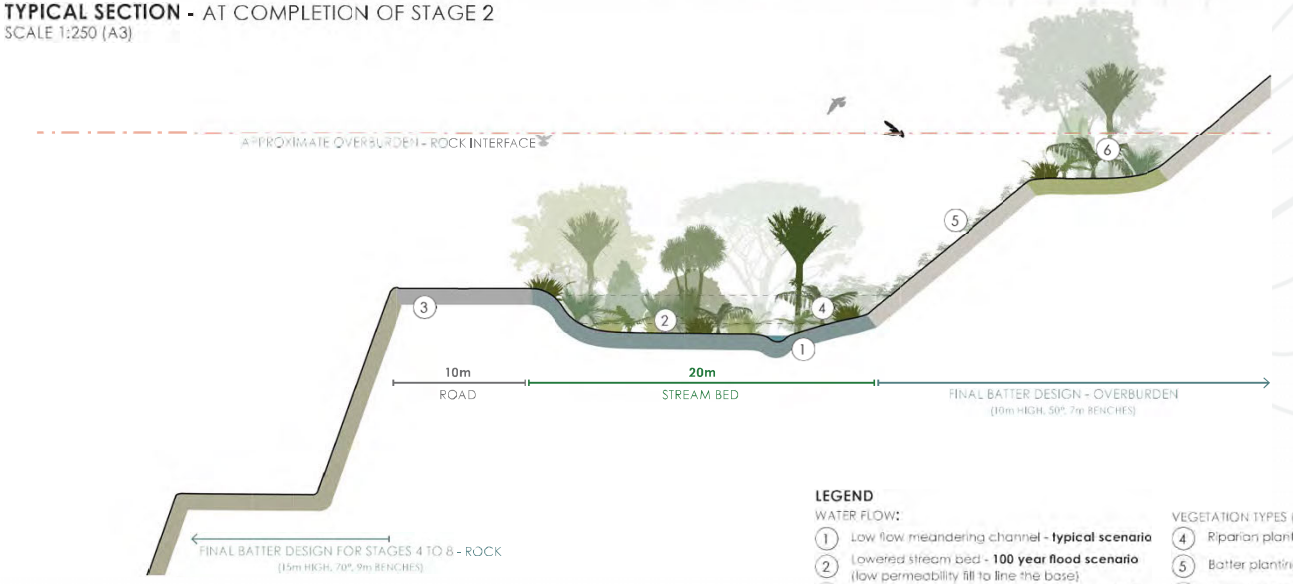
- Tributary and Mangapū Stream partly located within an ONL
- Works confined to lower reach of Mangapū Tributary
- Potential opportunities to enhance the vegetated backdrop along the western extent of the quarry



TYPICAL SECTION OF THE STREAM DIVERSION



TYPICAL SECTION - AT COMPLETION OF STAGE 2
SCALE 1:250 (A3)



TYPICAL SECTION - AT COMPLETION OF STAGE 8
SCALE 1:250 (A3)

LEGEND

WATER FLOW:

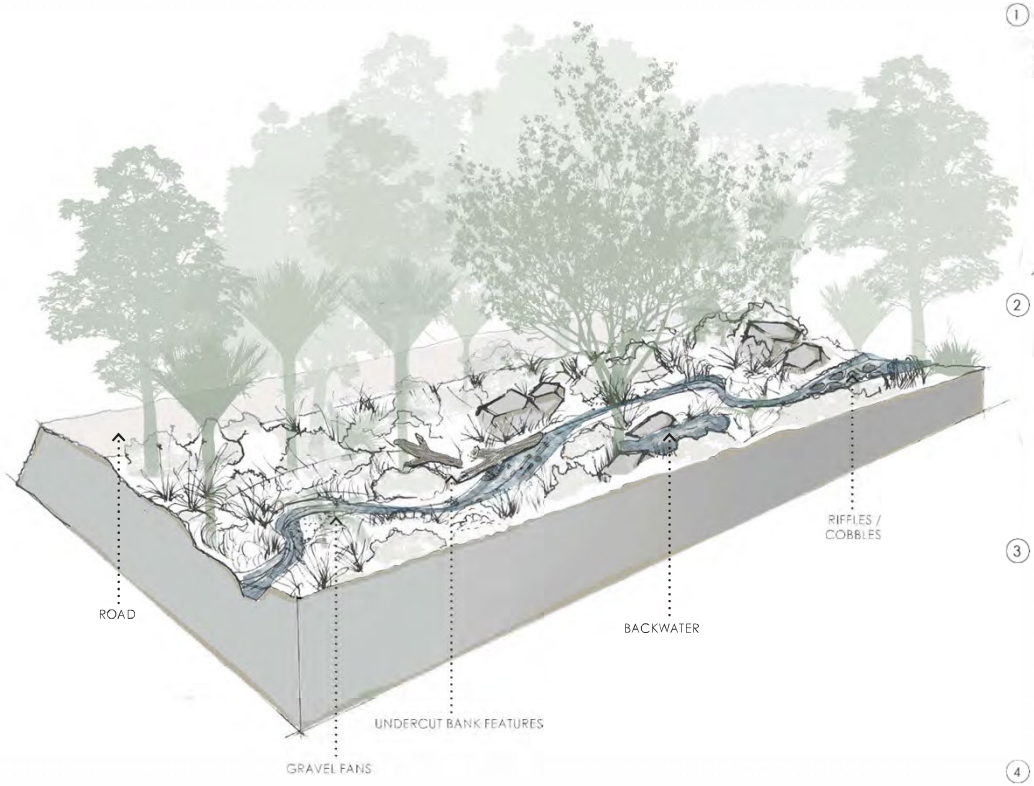
1. Low flow meandering channel - **typical scenario**
2. Lowered stream bed - **100 year flood scenario** (low permeability fill to line the base)
3. Bund above quarry cuts - **major storm scenario**

VEGETATION TYPES (refer planting palette):

4. Riparian planting
5. Batter planting
6. Amenity planting

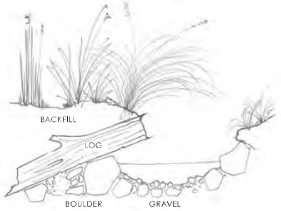
STREAM DIVERSION FEATURES FOR DISCUSSION

COBBLE DOMINATED TYPOLOGY



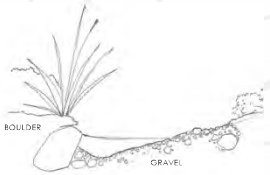
1 RIFFLES / COBBLES

Medium sized substrate mobilised in moderate to high flows. Habitat on surface and below the cobbles create habitat for different algae and invertebrates.



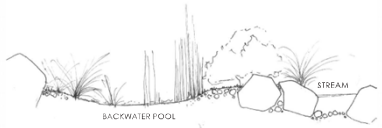
2 UNDERCUT BANK FEATURES

To create refuge for fish during daytime and periods of high flow.



3 GRAVEL FANS

Potential habitat for Hochstetter's frogs, and additional refuge for fish in higher flows.

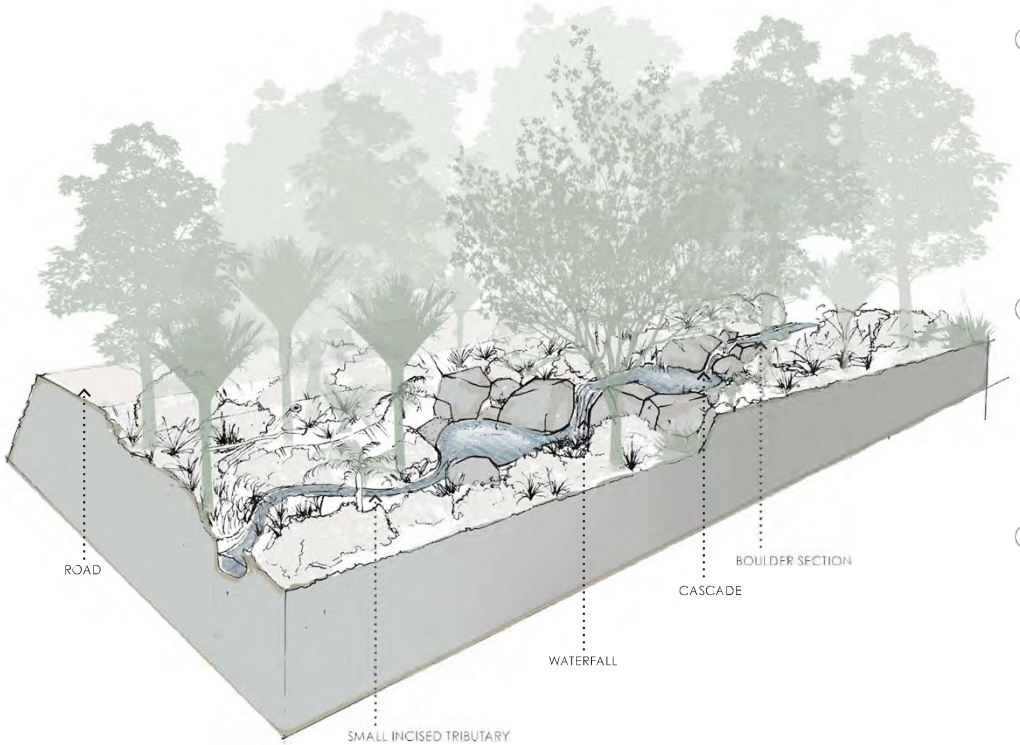


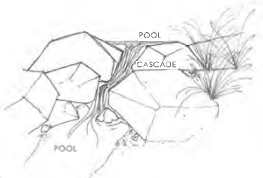
4 BACKWATER

Refuge for fish in times of high flow and source of colonisers as flood waters recede.

STREAM DIVERSION FEATURES FOR DISCUSSION

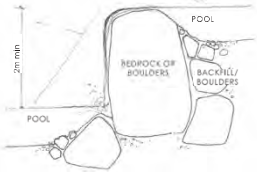
BOULDER DOMINATED TYPOLOGY





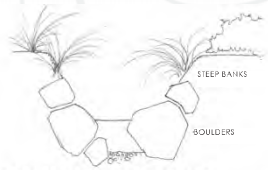
1 CASCADE

Series of rapid falls and small pools with variety of habitats and refuge for aquatic organisms in steeper channel gradients.



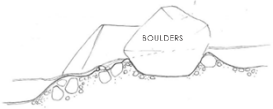
2 WATERFALL

Steep fall and plunge pool but available for passage of fish with ability to climb.



3 SMALL INCISED TRIBUTARY

Swift and shallow run section with steeper banks that help create shade.

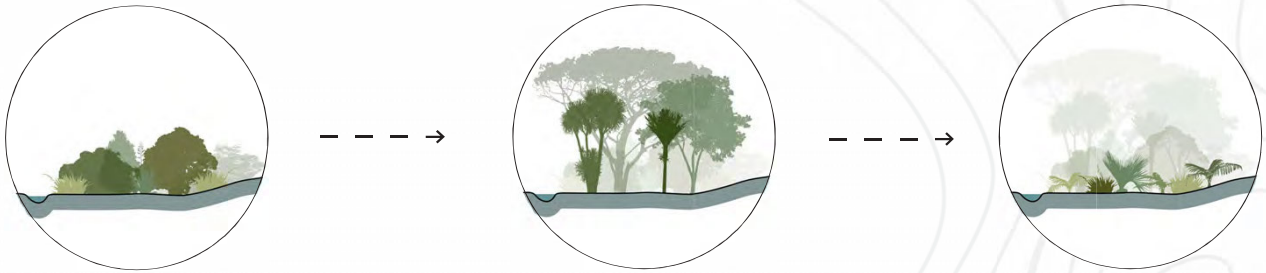


4 BOULDER SECTION

Large permanent substrate features creating stable microhabitats for algal films and micro-flow variation for habitat.

STREAM DIVERSION FEATURES FOR DISCUSSION

STAGES OF PLANTING



STAGE 1

IMPLEMENTATION PLANTING

The first stage will occur within the next planting season following the construction of the stream diversion. The primary objective is to establish groundcover for soil stabilisation and introduce shrub cover to support early ecological development. Restoration tree planting will also be incorporated as part of the overall planting scheme to ensure long-term structural integrity and habitat creation.

STAGE 2

CANOPY ESTABLISHMENT

Second stage selective tree planting to create a canopy layer that provides shade and improves microclimatic conditions. This canopy development is essential for preparing the site for the eventual removal of the quarry batter, ensuring stability and ecological resilience during the transition.

STAGE 3

SUPPLEMENTARY PLANTING

Supplementary ecological planting on establishment of canopy cover to enhance species diversity and habitat complexity. This stage aims to enable succession planting, improve biodiversity, and support the long-term ecological health of the site.

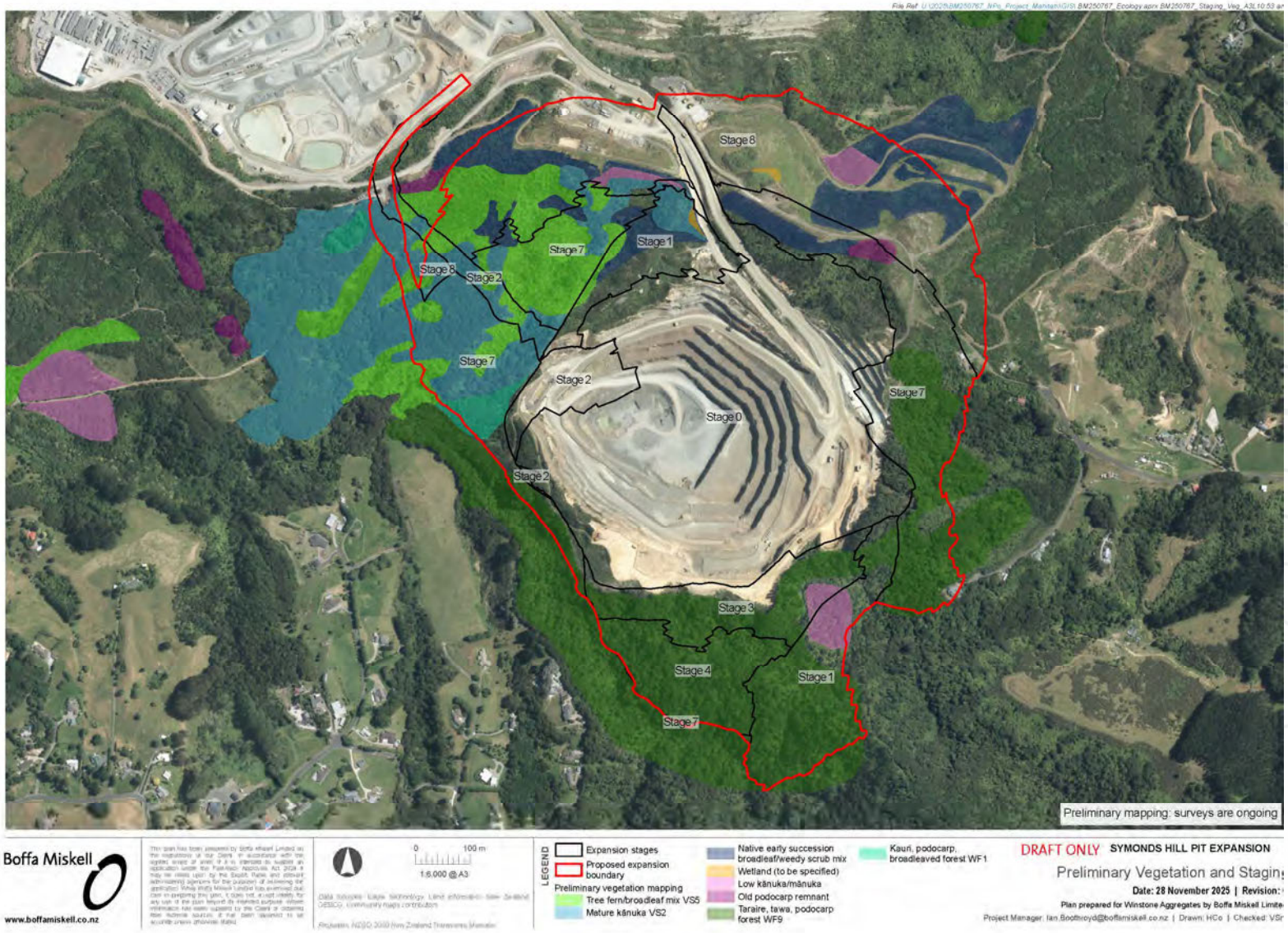
Terrestrial Ecology

WINSTONE AGGREGATES

Terrestrial Vegetation

Vegetation type	Area (ha)
Tree fern/broadleaf mix (VS5)	6.8
Mature kānuka (VS2)	6.5
Native early succession broadleaf / weedy scrub mix	5.8
Low kānuka/mānuka	1.5
Old podocarp remnant	0.3
Taraire, tawa, podocarp forest (WF9)	16.5
Kauri, podocarp, broadleaf forest (WF11)	0.7
TOTAL	**38.2**

Stage	TOTAL (ha)
Stage 1	**6.42**
Stage 2	**1.51**
Stage 3	**3.29**
Stage 4	**4.25**
Stage 5	**0.00**
Stage 6	**0.00**
Stage 7	**15.14**
Stage 8	**7.83**
Total (ha)	**38.44**



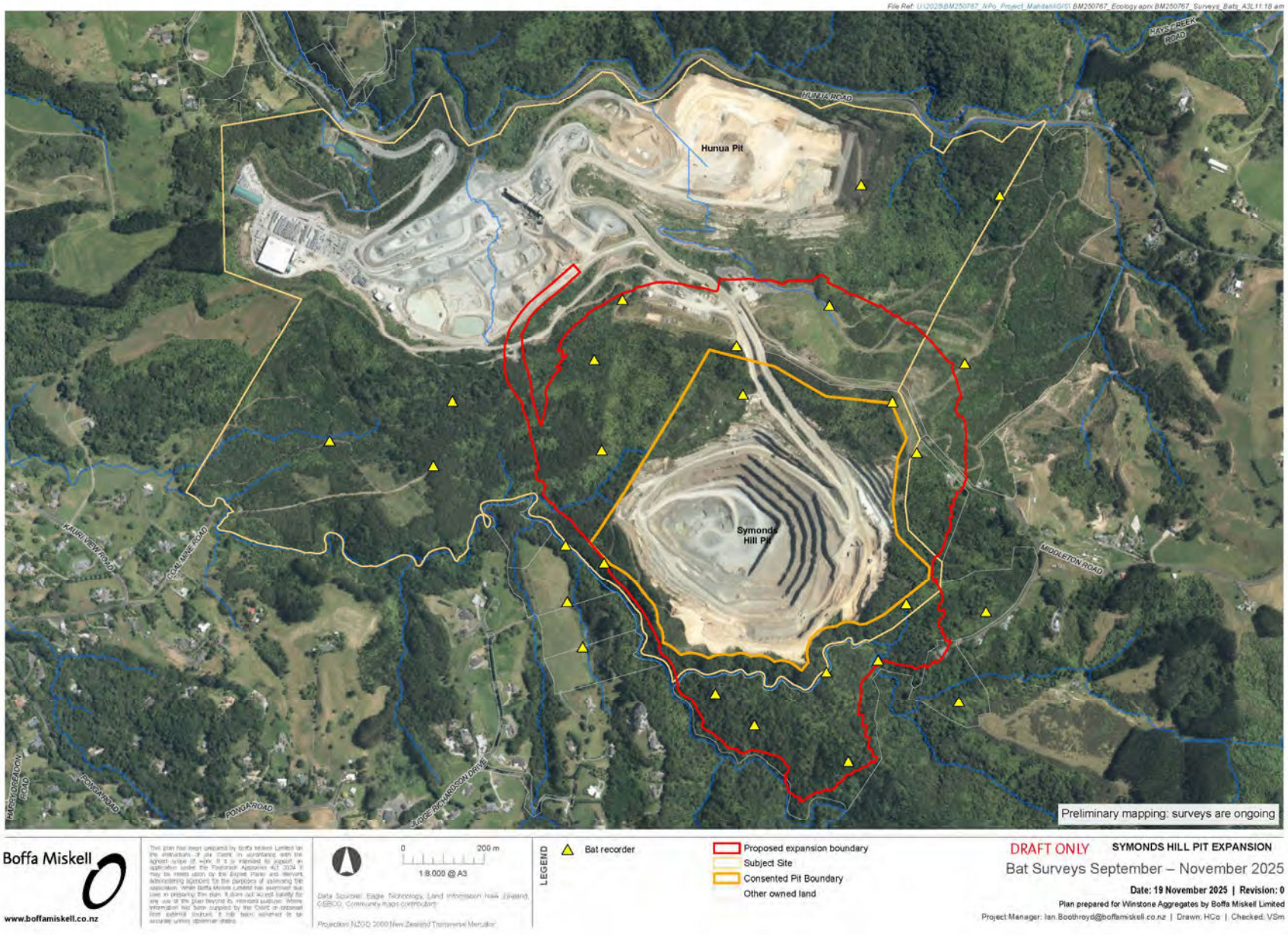
Terrestrial Fauna

Bats

- Surveys from 2021
- 2x in 2025 plus one to occur in 2026
- No bats recorded

Birds

- Surveys from 2011
- Bird recorders plus 5MBCs in 2025 (to be continued in 2026)
- Common forest birds



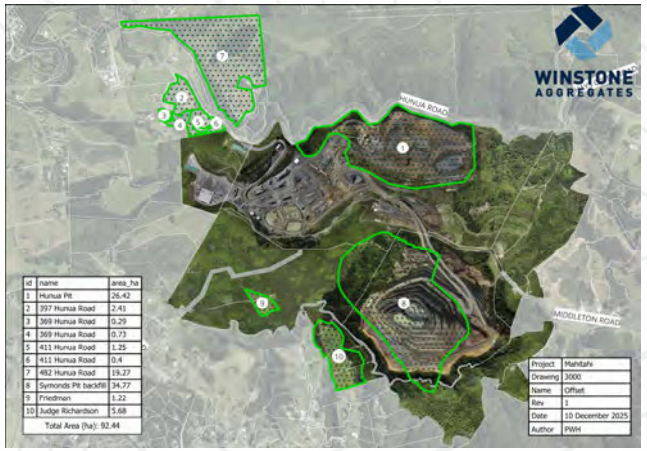
Terrestrial Fauna

- Mokomoko (Lizards) – Elegant gecko (Auckland green gecko). Tall Kānuka vegetation
- Lizard Salvage Plan since 2011
- 121 elegant geckos salvaged and relocated (Tiritiri Matangi)
- Additional surveys for lizards and geckos currently underway – protocols for salvage and relocation would be similar to existing plan.
- Relocation site to be determined.

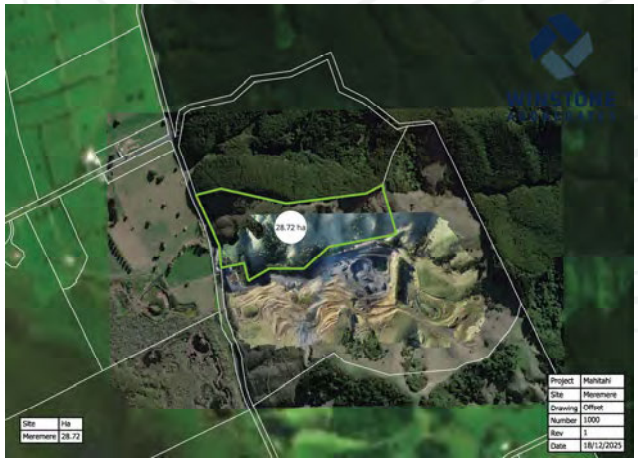
Proposed Mitigations

Currently working through several potential offset locations:

- **Southern Parks - Hunua Ranges**
  - In partnership with Auckland Council
- **Planting of surrounding properties**
  - Hunua Quarry and surrounding sites
  - Other FCIL owned properties
- Any other potential planting areas that are identified through engagement process



Potential ecology offset sites around Hunua



Potential ecology offsets site at Meremere

Archaeology

WINSTONE AGGREGATES

Archaeology

Archaeological surveys undertaken by Clough and Associates

- No recorded sites within proposed expansion area
- No sites identified during survey
- Potential for unrecorded sites is considered low

Applying for Heritage Authority as a risk mitigation purposes

Cultural protocols to be agreed as part of ongoing engagement

Next Steps

WINSTONE AGGREGATES

Next steps

- Feedback and questions?
- Reviews of technical assessment / timing. Working towards March 2026 lodgement of substantive application.
- Continuation of collaboration pre and post-lodgement
- CVA/CIA

Meeting Notes

Workshop with Ngāti Tamaoho – 21 January 2026

VENUE	Te Māra o te Kotuku, Ngāti Tamaoho Nursery 377 Fitzgerald Drive, Drury
DATE	Wednesday 21 January 2026
TIME	2:00 – 5:00pm
ATTENDEES	**Ngāti Tamaoho:** [redacted] **Winstone Aggregates**: [redacted]

Item	Summary	Responsible
	Ngāti Tamaoho provided a warm welcome to Winstone Aggregates and the workshop opened with karakia.	
1.1	**SCOPE OF PROJECT AND PROPOSAL** **Introduction** PH and IW provided a comprehensive overview of the quarry's current operations, future expansion plans, and the rationale for the chosen southern expansion. Further discussion included overburden management, clean and managed fill and the long-term resource outlook with input from various specialists. **Current Operations and Overburden** PH explained that the quarry is currently importing about 100,000 cubic metres of managed fill per year and placing approximately 800,000 cubic metres of overburden, resulting in an 8:1 ratio. The site has about 8.5 million cubic metres of available space for overburden and managed fill, with a focus on optimising space for ongoing operations. **Expansion Rationale and Staging** The Winstone's team discussed the decision to expand southward due to lower overburden depths (5–10 metres) compared to the north (up to 100 metres), which allows for a longer quarry life and more efficient resource extraction. The expansion is planned in eight stages, with the initial focus on stream relocation and subsequent stages addressing areas of varying ecological value. Stage 2 includes the establishment of an internal haul road. **Managed Fill and Business Logistics** PH highlighted the business advantages of having managed fill on site, enabling trucks to deliver and backload in a single trip, which improves logistics and reduces transport costs. The Winstone's team also noted the importance of balancing managed fill intake to avoid prematurely using up valuable quarry space. **Land Ownership and Future Options** The discussion clarified that the land within the expansion area is owned by Winstone or its associated entities, with some additional lots acquired for potential offset or restoration purposes. The Winstone's team confirmed that certain green areas are not viable for quarrying due to geological constraints.	

2.1	**MANGAPŪ TRIBUTARY DIVERSION** **Introduction** IW, VK and PN led a detailed discussion on the engineering and ecological design of the proposed stream diversion, including modelling, groundwater interactions and the proposed staged approach to ensure ecological and operational success. **Hydrology** • **Diversion Channel Engineering:** The Winstone's team described the design of a 30-metre-wide diversion channel, which will be excavated over four years to accommodate both flood events and low-flow ecological requirements. The channel will include a haul road and a meandering stream to replicate natural features. • **Hydraulic and Groundwater Modelling:** Hydraulic modelling was conducted using local flow data and Auckland Council gauges to ensure the diversion can handle 1-in-100-year flood events. The Winstone's team also analysed groundwater contributions, identifying a separation between shallow and regional groundwater systems and predicting a maximum 10% reduction in base flow, with options for augmentation or offsetting under consideration. • **Staged Implementation and Risk Management:** The diversion will be implemented in stages, with the possibility of temporarily running both the old and new channels to facilitate ecological colonisation and allow for adaptive management. Geotechnical investigations were undertaken to ensure the stability of the diversion and to inform the development of a dedicated management plan. **Landscape** It was noted that the Mangapū tributary sits within an outstanding natural landscape and that works within the tributary will have effects on landscape values. The diversion design presents opportunities for revegetation of surrounding corridors as part of the overall landscape response. A question was raised regarding the width of land proposed to be set aside along the lower reaches of the tributary. It was confirmed that approximately 15 metres either side of the stream is proposed to be set aside, reflecting the natural meander of the channel. **Ecology** IB presented on ecological considerations and noted the diversion design aims to replicate key ecological features such as waterfalls and riffles, supporting climbing fish and other native species. The Winstone's team acknowledged the cultural significance of the stream and committed to ongoing consultation to address concerns about long-term watercourse viability.	
3.1	**CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE** **Introduction** LR and ET articulated the deep cultural and historical importance of the area, particularly the mature forests and waterways used for traditional purposes. Concerns were raised that once altered or removed, these landscapes cannot be restored, reinforcing the need for genuine engagement, cultural induction, and respect for intergenerational values. **Mature native trees and forests** Ngāti Tamaoho emphasised the importance of forests and the protection of mature native trees within the project area. These forests hold significant cultural value, including as sources of materials historically used for waka building. Such taonga are	

	irreplaceable once lost and require careful consideration in the context of quarry expansion and associated works. **Whakapapa** Ngāti Tamaoho noted their whakapapa connection to the land and waterways within the project area. While parts of the land may be quarried or physically modified, whakapapa cannot be replaced. Mana and mauri associated with the land and water are also irreplaceable values that require recognition and respect in decision making. **Loss of landscapes and long-term effects** It was noted that many culturally significant landscapes have already been lost over time and that remaining landscapes hold heightened importance as a result. Once altered or removed, these landscapes cannot be recreated or offset in a like for like manner. This reinforces the need for careful consideration of long term and cumulative effects. **Wetlands** Wetlands were identified as particularly important cultural and ecological features. These environments support a range of endemic species of significance to Ngāti Tamaoho and contribute to the overall health and functioning of the wider landscape. **Cultural Landscapes and need for integration** Ngāti Tamaoho outlined that they view the project area and its surroundings as an interconnected cultural landscape shaped by history, use, and relationships over time. These values cannot be easily compartmentalised into separate disciplines or project components. Concerns were raised that technical assessments and areas of specialist expertise do not always align or communicate effectively, and that a more integrated understanding is needed to reflect the cultural landscape as a whole. **Ngāti Tamaoho – Minimum standards "floor not ceiling"** Ngāti Tamaoho referred to minimum standards that underpin their expectations for the treatment of cultural values within the project area. These standards represent a baseline or floor, not a ceiling, against which proposed works and mitigation measures are assessed.	
4.1	**TERRESTRIAL ECOLOGY AND LANDSCAPE** **Introduction** IB, LR, and ET, and discussed ecological surveys, cultural values, and the challenges of balancing quarry expansion with the preservation of significant habitats, mature forests, and cultural heritage, emphasising the need for meaningful offsetting and cultural engagement. Ngāti Tamaoho are keen to understand more about the ecological impact assessment and approaches. **Surveys** The Winstone's team conducted extensive surveys of the stream and surrounding habitats, including eDNA sampling, fish and invertebrate assessments, and vegetation mapping. Key findings included the presence of climbing fish, absence of certain species like mussels, and a diverse range of aquatic insects. Bat and bird surveys were also performed, with no bats detected despite proximity to regional parks. **Proposed mitigation and offsetting** The Winstone's team outlined plans for offsetting the loss of approximately 40 hectares of vegetation, aiming for a 2.5:1 ratio through partnerships with Auckland Council and on-site restoration. Strategies include staged revegetation, use of culturally significant plant species, and long-term management to achieve mature forest succession.	

	Fauna Relocation A lizard salvage plan has been implemented, with over 120 geckos relocated to pest-free islands. The Winstone's team discussed the importance of close-to-home relocations, ongoing monitoring, and adaptive management to maximise success rates and minimise ecological disruption. **Management Mechanisms** PH and the Winstone's team addressed technical questions regarding stormwater management, use of culverts versus bridges, flocculation methods, and the importance of trialling environmentally friendly alternatives, with commitments to provide further information and trial results. • **Culverts and bridge selection:** The Winstone's team explained that most culverts are temporary and located in areas unsuitable for bridges due to engineering constraints. Permanent haul roads will use more robust structures, and the design is still under development, with flexibility to consider alternatives. • **Stormwater Flocculation Methods:** Questions were raised about the use of chemical flocculants versus natural alternatives. The Winstone's team committed to trialling natural organic flocculants and documenting the results in the stormwater report, ensuring transparency and environmental safety.	
5.1	**ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCUSSION** **Discussion** Archaeological investigations undertaken to date were discussed. These included surveys of the proposed expansion area, which confirmed that there are no recorded archaeological sites within the footprint and that no sites were identified during field surveys. The potential for unrecorded sites within the expansion area was assessed as low. Ngāti Tamaoho noted that they have their own archaeological expertise and emphasised that only Ngāti Tamaoho can provide the cultural perspective required to interpret archaeological matters in this context. It was noted that archaeological assessment and management should not adopt a generic or repeatable approach, but instead be informed directly by Ngāti Tamaoho involvement and site-specific knowledge.	
6.1	**GENERAL DISCUSSIONS** **Next Steps** The group discussed the status of draft reports, the need for comprehensive documentation, and agreed on the importance of conducting a cultural induction and site walk before finalising and reviewing key reports, with ongoing opportunities for feedback and collaboration. • **Draft reports:** Ngāti Tamaoho requested access to detailed reports, including the AEE, eDNA findings, and archaeological assessments. The Winstone's team confirmed that final drafts would be available by 6 February and that additional information would be provided as it becomes available. • **Cultural induction and stream site visit** It was agreed that a cultural induction and a physical walk of the stream area would be organised before reviewing the full set of reports, to ensure all parties have a shared understanding of the site's values and challenges. • **Ongoing Monitoring and Collaboration**	

	The Winstone's team discussed future opportunities for collaborative monitoring of ecological indicators, such as bats, lizards, and fish, and committed to ongoing engagement and transparent communication throughout the project.	
7.1	**FOLLOW-UP TASKS FOR ACTION**	
	Ngāti Tamaoho Cultural Induction ➢ Arrange and conduct a cultural induction, including a site walk of the stream, before reviewing and progressing with the rest of the documentation and reports. ➢ Confirmed date: 28 January 2026	PH
	Provide initial assessments and reports to date ➢ Ecology: provide findings of eDNA reports (Mangapū) ➢ Archaeology: provide draft assessment ➢ Provide draft AEE and other relevant reports once available (reports should be informed by cultural induction)	PH to coordinate
	Monitoring ➢ Provide opportunities for Ngāti Tamaoho to discuss and shape potential involvement in monitoring activities, including bat, lizard, fish, and vegetation monitoring ➢ Provide a two-page summary of the proposed mitigation strategy for review.	PH to coordinate
	Flocculant alternatives ➢ Trial natural organic flocculants before finalising the stormwater erosion report and include a paragraph in the report detailing the alternatives trialled, their results, and the rationale for the chosen method.	PH to coordinate
	Relocation information ➢ Provide additional information regarding the success rate of lizard relocation and discuss the potential for a revised relocation strategy, including the possibility of local relocation within the area. ➢ Note: Ngāti Tamaoho are developing a relocation strategy for Hunua, and this work should be included in future discussions on relocation planning and implementation.	PH to coordinate
	Culvert and bridge design information ➢ Clarify the rationale for the use of culverts versus bridges in the project, particularly in relation to the 200 and 300 metre sections and provide further information on the design and future of these structures in later stages.	PH to coordinate
	Draft conditions of consent ➢ Provide Ngāti Tamaoho with the opportunity to review and provide input into draft planning conditions as part of the substantive application process.	PH to coordinate
	Weed and pest management ➢ Note that Ngāti Tamaoho are developing a weed and pest management programme for the Hunua area. This programme should be incorporated into future discussions and considered alongside proposed mitigation and management measures for the project.	PH to coordinate
	END	

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Meeting Notes

Te Ākitai Waiohua Workshop – 22 January 2026

VENUE	Hunua Quarry, 489 Hunua Road, Auckland
DATE	Thursday 22 January 2026
TIME	10am – 1pm
ATTENDEES	**Te Ākitai:** [redacted] **Winstone Aggregates**: [redacted]

[redacted]	[redacted]	Responsible
	KARAKIA The hui opened with karakia by Te Ākitai Waiohua.	
1.1	**SCOPE OF PROJECT AND PROPOSAL** **Introduction** IW provided an introduction to the project and PH provided an overview of the proposed scope of works. The project is proposed to be delivered through a series of enabling stages. Stage 1 involves the realignment of a tributary stream, stage 2 involves the construction of the haul road, and stage 7 involves the realignment of the western haul road. These enabling works were discussed in the context of the overall project sequencing and delivery approach. JL expressed concerns at the scale of the project and timeframes to lodge by March 2026. He also raised whether there is an opportunity to work through outstanding matters collaboratively ahead of lodgement, rather than deferring their resolution through the formal lodgement process. JL asked for further information on planning zones and WA landholdings. **Actions** • Winstone to provide JL with planning zone maps for the project • Winstone to provide JL with maps showing WA landholdings	 CR CR
2.1	**MANGAPŪ TRIBUTARY DIVERSION** **Introduction** PH and VK outlined the proposed tributary stream realignment, including the design approach developed by Winstone Aggregates. Discussion clarified that the decision to divert the stream was made to enable access to higher quality rock located to the south of the existing pit. Questions were raised regarding the water sources feeding the tributaries associated with the stream. **Hydrology** VK presented an overview on stream hydrology and described the proposed diversion corridor, shown as a blue polygon on the presentation, which involves a cut through elevated land with benched profiles. The corridor is approximately 30 metres wide to allow for the incorporation of natural stream features. Construction and establishment of the diversion is anticipated to occur over a period of up to four years.	

	Landscape JG provided an overview of landscape considerations. The tributary and the Mangapū Stream are partly located within an Outstanding Natural Landscape, with proposed works confined to the lower reach of the tributary. Opportunities for revegetation were identified as part of the realignment and restoration approach. **Ecology** IB presented the ecological findings, including eDNA results which identified longfin tuna, shortfin tuna, and banded kokopu. No native frog DNA was detected through eDNA analysis. Aquatic invertebrates, including koura, were recorded. The proposed diversion reach contains two to three waterfalls within an approximately 500 metre length. **Methodologies** Further clarity was requested on the overall methodology for the southern expansion, including how resource extraction and overburden placement fit together spatially and sequentially. A succinct overview of this approach is to be prepared. Participants also expressed interest in reviewing historic and current photographs of the stream, undertaking a site walk, and viewing examples of comparable stream diversion projects to better understand timeframes and landscape change. Additional images of scouring within the main Mangapū Stream were requested by JL to support future site visits, including at the confluence of the tributary and the Mangapū Stream. **Proposed mitigations** PH provided an overview of the proposed mitigation measures, noting that Winstone Aggregates is currently working through a range of potential offset locations. These include areas within the southern parts of the Hunua Ranges, planting on surrounding properties, and other potential planting areas that may be identified through the engagement process. **Actions** • Winstone to provide JL with a succinct overview of approach to southern expansion (resource and overburden). • Winstone to provide historic and current photographs of the tributary stream. • Organise stream site visit with JL. • IB to provide images of comparable stream diversion projects to illustrate anticipated timeframes and landscape change. • Winstone to provide images of scouring within the main Mangapū Stream, to be incorporated into the proposed site visit, including the confluence of the Mangapū Stream and the tributary. • CR to organise a Teams meeting to discuss groundwater matters.	CR CR CR PH/IB PH CR
3.1	**ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCUSSION** **Discussion** Archaeological investigations undertaken to date were discussed. These included surveys of the proposed expansion area, which confirmed that there are no recorded archaeological sites within the footprint and that no sites were identified during field surveys. The potential for unrecorded sites within the expansion area was assessed as low. **Action**	

	• Winstone to provide JL with draft archaeology report.	CR
4.1	**NEXT STEPS** • Site visit / hikoi planned for 4 February 2026. • JW to contact JL to discuss consent triggers under the Auckland Unitary Plan.	
	END	

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Meeting Agenda / Minutes

Ngāti Tamaoho – Hunua Quarry Workshop Agenda

VENUE Ngāti Tamaoho Nursery – 377 Fitzgerald Drive, Drury

DATE Wednesday 21st January – 2pm till 6pm

Time	Topic / Content
2pm – 2:30pm	Karakia, Welcomes and Introductions Summary of the project
2:30pm – 3:45pm	Stream Diversion Workshop - Hydrology - Landscape - Ecology - Methodologies
3:45pm – 5:00pm	Terrestrial Ecology and Landscape - Current Environment - Proposed Mitigations - Management Mechanisms
5:00pm – 5:30pm	Archaeological Discussions - Findings from Investigation - Proposed Discovery Protocols
5:30pm – 6:00pm	General Discussion - Understanding of findings - Next steps - Timing of reports for review (if required) - Close Hui

To: Edith Tuhimata – Ngāti Tamaoho
From: Cam Russell – Winstone Aggregates
cc: Ian Wallace, Phillip Heffernan, Shalini Sanjeshni
Date: 15/10/2026
Re: Hunua Quarry Development - Project Description

Tēnā koe Edith,

Thank you for your time to engage with Winstone Aggregates regarding our proposed Fast-Track application for the expansion of Hunua Quarry. We greatly appreciate your time and the opportunity to strengthen the partnership we have built. We look forward to continuing this collaboration as we progress into the next stage of the quarry's life.

In anticipation of our workshop on the 21st of January, attached is a pre-read package. This includes:

- **Project Description** – A comprehensive overview of the proposed development, including a detailed description of the activities proposed as project and indicative timing of those.
- **Indicative List of Approvals** – The full suite of consents, wildlife approvals, and archaeological approvals being sought as part of the Fast-Track application.
- **Supporting Packs** – Detailed information on the proposed stream diversion of the Mangapū Tributary and terrestrial ecology effects associated with the development of the Symonds Hill Pit.

As part of the upcoming workshop, we hope to discuss the project as a whole, and discuss the key issues to Ngāti Tamaoho associated with the project and then go more in depth into the stream diversion and terrestrial ecology.

Your feedback as part of these sessions is important to Winstone Aggregates, and obtaining your input as part of this workshop is essential to our final designs and reports. Winstone Aggregates is proposing to lodge the Fast-Track Application for Hunua Quarry in March 2026.

If you have any questions before the workshop, please feel free to contact me.

Ngā mihi,

Cam Russell
Senior Projects and Environmental Advisor
[redacted]

MEMORANDUM

WINSTONE AGGREGATES

To: Edith Tuhimata – Ngāti Tamaoho
From: Cam Russell – Winstone Aggregates
cc: Ian Wallace, Phillip Heffernan, Shalini Sanjeshni
Date: 15/10/2026
Re: Hunua Quarry Development - Project Description

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Introduction

Winstone Aggregates Limited (a division of Fletcher Concrete and Infrastructure Limited) proposes to expand and deepen the existing Symonds Hill Pit within the Hunua Quarry to secure additional high-quality greywacke resource and extend the operational life of the quarry out to approximately 50 years. Initial investigations have identified that there is considerable resource available at the quarry: based on current rates of demand and constraints at the site, it is more than 80 years. This project is integral to the Auckland region meeting its ongoing demand for construction materials, as the Auckland region continues to grow and replace/revitalise its infrastructure.

Hunua Quarry has operated for about 100 years and is recognised as one of Auckland's three most strategically important sources of aggregate. It is located approximately 5 km east of Papakura and 35 km southeast of Auckland's CBD. The site lies within the Special Purpose – Quarry Zone (SPQZ) under the Auckland Unitary Plan (Operative in Part) and encompasses a well-established quarrying and processing complex.

The quarry produces a range of aggregate grades used in the manufacture of concrete, asphalt, and roading materials, and supports regional infrastructure projects of national importance. The proposed development will provide for operational re-configuration of key elements of the quarry (diverting a stream tributary, new haul road and alignment of existing consents) to unlock the maximum potential of an expanded Symonds Pit enabling sustainable extraction of the resource and the continuation of quarrying within Winstone's existing freehold land for 80 years, while also seeking to improve water management, stream health, and environmental performance.

The project is being advanced under the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 (FTAA) as a Listed Project, reflecting its regional and national significance. The listing for the project in the FTAA is:

Hunua Quarry Development	*Expand the existing quarry to increase annual quarry production to approximately 5.4 million tonnes of aggregate, and to enable the extraction of aggregate for a further 80 years*	*489 Hunua Road, Hunua, 5 kilometres southeast of Papakura, South Auckland*

The substantive application to be submitted to the Expert Panel for determination will represent a step toward realising the 80-years of benefits that the project will enable.

Current Operations at Huna Quarry

The purpose of the mineral extraction operations at Hunua is to extract rock from the ground and process it to produce building, construction and roading aggregates. The transformation of rock from the ground into aggregate products firstly requires the removal of any vegetation, then the stripping of overburden (soils and low-quality material) overlying the rock resource. The next step is to loosen and fragment the rock from the ground with the use of explosives and/or heavy machinery. The rock is then excavated by heavy machinery and either stockpiled or transported to the processing plant for further crushing and screening into various sizes and grades for sale.

Hunua Quarry operates as a vertically integrated aggregate facility comprising the following key components:

- **Symonds Hill Pit:** Active extraction areas producing greywacke aggregate.
- **Processing Plants:** Three-stage crushing and screening circuit feeding multiple product stockpiles via fixed and mobile plant.
- **Haul Roads and Internal Accessways:** Connecting extraction zones with the processing area, product load-out and OBDA areas.
- **Water Management Infrastructure:** Sediment retention ponds, surface water channels and water take bores.
- **Administrative and Maintenance Facilities:** Weighbridge, office buildings, workshops, and equipment service areas.
- **Power and Utilities:** 11 kV electricity supply, diesel fuel storage, and water pipelines.
- **Managed fill / Cleanfill operations**: consents[1] allow the placement of 2 million m^3 of overburden and 6 million m^3 of managed fill in Hunua Pit to RL170m. The managed fill being brought to the site is tested for acceptability prior to placement into the OBDA.

The quarry operates under a comprehensive environmental management framework and is supported by an extensive monitoring network for dust, water, and noise.

Mineral extraction activities are defined in the Auckland Unitary Plan as:

Activities carried out at a quarry and includes:

[1] The relevant resource consents are:
DIS60083577: Enabled utilising managed fill to rehabilitate the Hunua Pit.

R/LUC/2017/483: Enabled the reinstatement of the original landform of Hunua Quarry by disposing of approximately 2 million m^3 of overburden / cleanfill (existing Symonds Hill consent and approved QMP) and about 3 million m^3 of managed fill from development sites around Auckland.

BUN60356960 – DIS60326961 – LUC60356962: To continue with overburden disposal from the Symonds Hill Pit and managed fill, increasing the reinstated levels of the Hunua Pit from RL90m (consented under R/REG/2017/819) to RL170m, which includes: the placement of a further 3 million m^3 of imported managed fill and 2 million m^3 of overburden. The managed fill will continue to be imported as part of backloading of trucks already accessing the site for aggregate. This consent increases the volume of the managed fill to a total of 6 million m^3.

- *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 waste water;*
- *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.*

It excludes common marine and coastal area mineral extraction.

For the purposes of this application, this definition has been applied to mineral extraction/quarrying. Enabling works are defined as those works required to enable mineral extraction such as the realignment of the Mangapū stream tributary.

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Figure 1.2: *Existing Operations Layout*

Project Overview

The Hunua Quarry Development – Symonds Hill Expansion represents a long-term investment in Auckland's infrastructure supply chain. It secures critical construction materials for at least the next 50 years while consenting key moves required to access that resource implementing enhanced water management and environmental outcomes through the realignment of a tributary to Mangapū (Symonds) Stream, and new haul road. The project demonstrates Winstone Aggregates' commitment to sustainable quarrying, best-practice environmental management, and partnership with mana whenua and local stakeholders under the Fast-track Approvals framework.

The project will fully integrate with Hunua's existing processing, environmental, and administrative facilities. The application also seeks to realign Winstone's existing consents and management plans, for greater operational efficiency and to provide for 80 years of extraction. All management plans and monitoring frameworks will form part of the Hunua Quarry Environmental Management System which governs compliance, reporting, and adaptive management procedures.

The Hunua Quarry Development is designed to:

- Expand the Symonds Hill Pit to access additional greywacke resources.
- Deepen the pit progressively to an ultimate floor elevation of approximately RL-60 m.
- Realign approximately a 500m length of a tributary to Mangapū (Symonds) Stream to enable the safe expansion of the extraction footprint while achieving ecological and

hydrological function.

- Construct new sediment retention ponds, haul road, drainage networks, and stream tributary diversion integrated with the existing quarry systems.
- Enable production capacity of up to 5.4 million tonnes per annum (Mtpa) of processed aggregate.
- Removal of 38.44 of indigenous vegetation, associated with the striping of overburden and associated offsets.
- Implement progressive rehabilitation, ecological compensation and stream enhancement measures throughout the 50-year life of the current application. The expansion necessitating the stream tributary diversion is the first stage of the project and the ecological compensation needed for this will occur in the early phases.
- Construct the western haul road to provide a more efficient connection between the pit and the processing yard.
- Provide for some in-pit crushing to enable a greater volume, and more efficient, processing of aggregate.
- The proposed works are confined to Winstone-owned land and will use the existing processing, stockpiling, and dispatch facilities located in the main operations area. No new external access or public infrastructure is required.
- Provide for the placement of a greater volume of overburden within the site.
- Ensure that all ecological impacts are appropriately managed, offset and/or compensated for, in accordance with best practice.
- Maximise processing and operational hours, while managing effects to acceptable levels.

Figure 1.1: *Location Plan – Hunua Quarry and Symonds Hill Pit*

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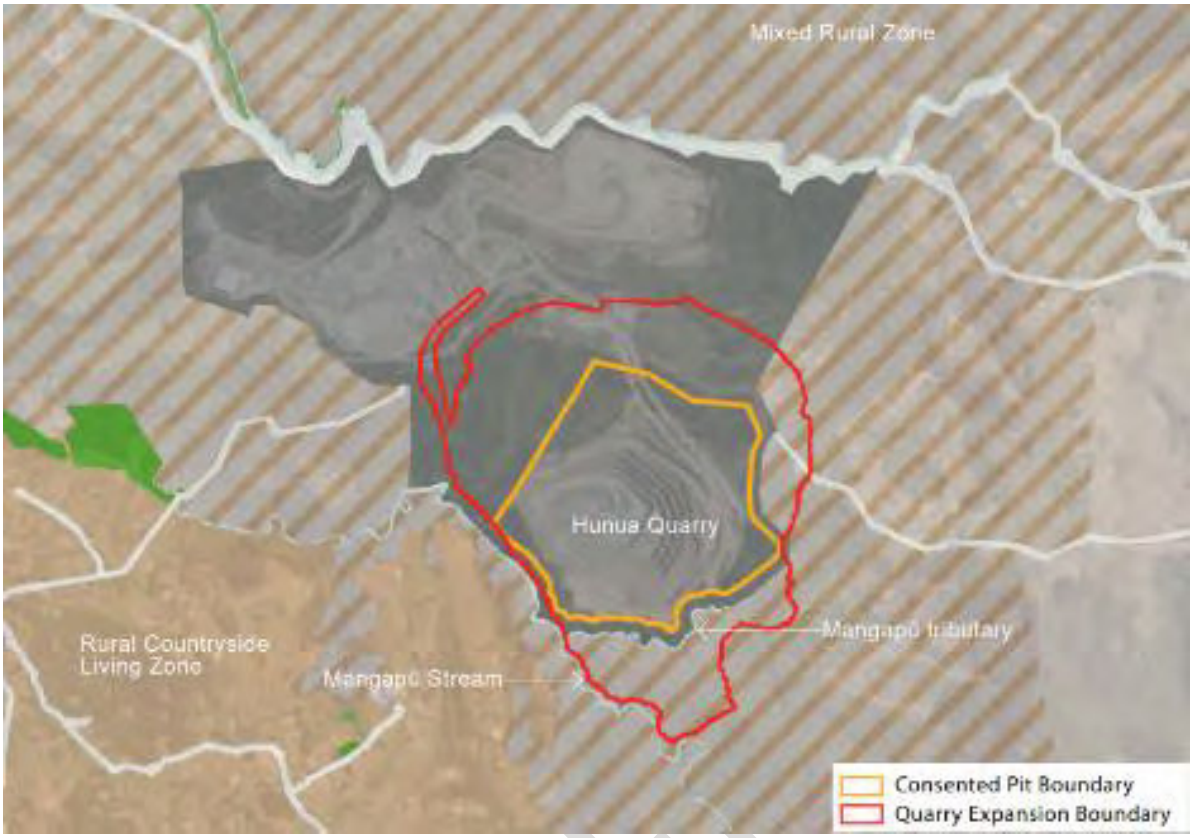

The Proposal

It is proposed to extend the **Symonds Hill Pit** to enable the continued operation of the quarry, providing critical aggregate resource to the Auckland region that will be used to construct regionally and nationally significant projects including roads and infrastructure. The proposed development initially focuses on the southern end of the quarry complex. The new extraction footprint will extend the existing Symonds pit approximately south and east first, followed by areas to the north and west, which has been subject to some historic overburden placement and native planting. Refer to Figure 2.2.

This expansion will necessitate the realignment of a tributary of Mangapū (Symonds) Stream, to allow for the pit expansion, earthworks, clearance of indigenous and exotic vegetation, ecological offsetting and compensation and the removal and disposal of overburden. The proposal will also trigger the need for additional overburden capacity within the site and changes to water takes and discharge locations, treatment and volumes.

It is also proposed to construct a new western haul road from the Symonds Hill Pit to the existing processing yard. However, the proposal will utilise the current site access, processing facilities, staff facilities and bores. Table 1 sets out an overview of the proposal:

Table 1: Overview of the proposal to extend the Symonds Hill Pit:

Design Parameter	Description
Quarry Footprint	100–110 ha
Maximum Depth	RL-60m
Bench Height	10–15 m
Bench Width	9–20 m
Resource	Waipapa Group Greywacke
Total Resource	>200 million tonnes
Overburden Volume	~15 million m³
Peak Production	4 Mtpa
Life of Quarry	~50 years
Stream Realignment	~500m of a tributary of Mangapū (Symonds) Stream

It is proposed to seek new consents for the entire quarry to align expiry dates and to enable the quarry and its facilities to operate under one comprehensive set of consents providing certainty that the benefit of the project can be fully realised. It will also provide an opportunity to align conditions and operational management of the entire quarry through a new suite of consent conditions. This will also ensure that all conditions meet best practice environmental management practices.

Staging and Programme

The Symonds Hill Pit development will occur in **eight indicative stages (**refer to Figure 2.2 below**)** to allow continuous production while progressively implementing environmental mitigation and rehabilitation. However, to enable operational flexibility and the need to respond to market conditions, the staging and programme may not be followed sequentially.

Table 2 below identifies each stage, an overview of the activities to be undertaken and whether these are part of the enabling works or '*business as usual*' quarrying activity. The time required to achieve each stage is also set out, although this is approximate and no requirements or conditions are proposed to be based upon such timeframes. Earthwork volumes, vegetation clearance and offsetting/compensation requirements will be linked to the stages set out below. The conditions are also proposed to be based on the stages, with each consent (land use including vegetation clearance and the disposal overburden, water takes and discharges etc.) containing two sets of conditions: one comprehensive set of conditions that relate to *enabling works* (that will fall away once these works are complete) and one set of conditions that relate to quarrying. The enabling works will also be subject to their own set of management plans.

Table 2: Stages of development

Stage	Activity	Nature of the works	Approximate duration (years)
1	Tributary realignment	Enabling works	4
	Stripping campaign to the northwest. Already consented, occurs concurrently with the tributary realignment.	Extraction and processing	1-3 (note: occurs simultaneously with Tributary realignment)
2	Stream realignment completed	Enabling works	1
	NW cut down to RL105m.	Extraction and processing	
	Construct the western haul road.	Enabling works	
3	Incremental stripping campaigns: south from current pit crest towards stream diversion down to RL120m	Extraction and processing	3
4	Incremental stripping campaigns: southwest of the stream diversion and adjacent to the southern site boundary	Extraction and processing	41
5	Incremental stripping campaigns: southern boundary towards the current pit	Extraction and processing	
6	Incremental stripping campaigns: in an anticlockwise direction, extending the pit to the south and northwest and deepening the pit	Extraction and processing	
7	Realign the western haul road, so that it runs, for a short distance, along the southeast extent of the pit. This will enable the pit to extend to the northwest	Enabling works	
	Incremental stripping campaigns: in an anticlockwise direction, extending the pit to the southwest and northwest and deepening the pit	Extraction and processing	

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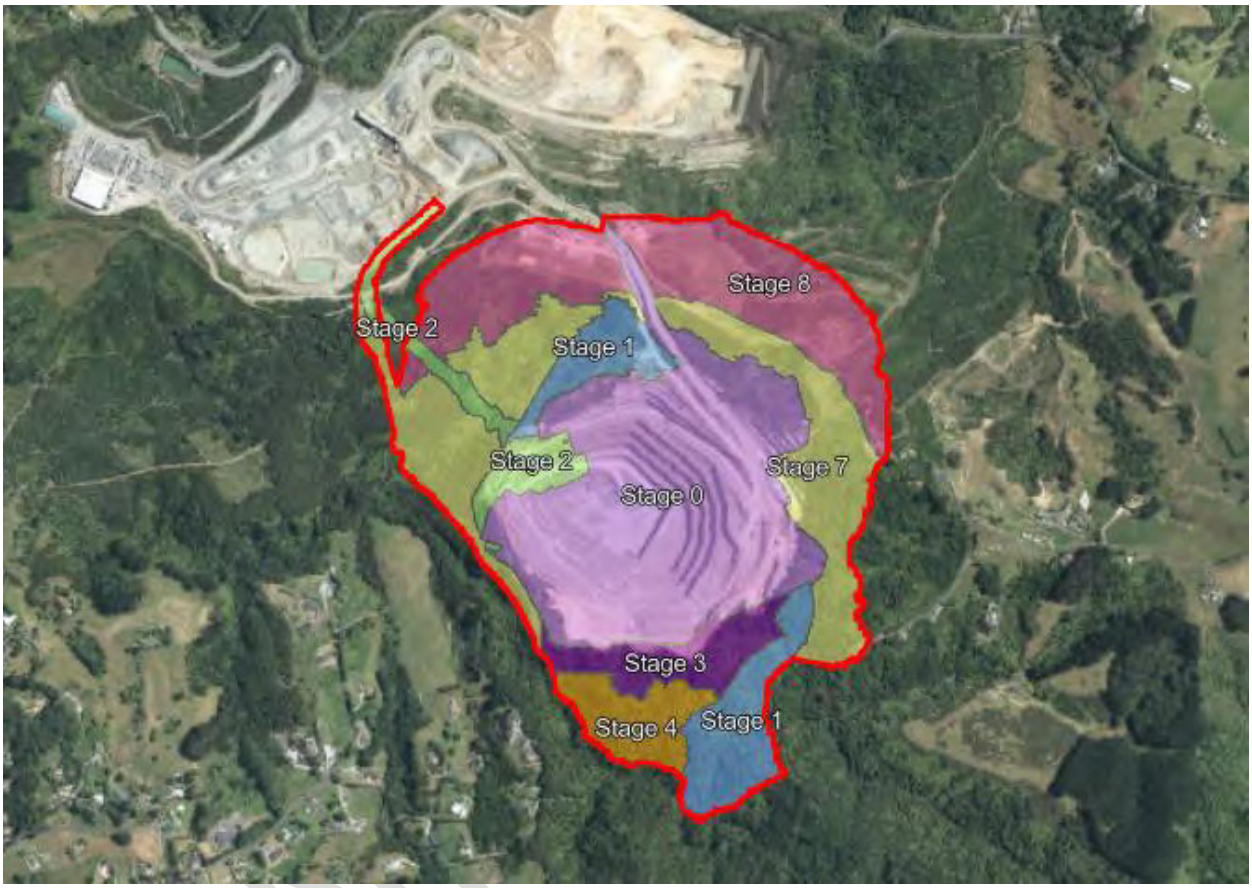
8	Incremental stripping campaigns: in an anticlockwise direction, extending the pit to the northwest and north	Extraction and processing	

Figure 2.2: *Staging Development Plan*



Consent duration

To enable the long-term planning of mineral extraction activities and to ensure certainty of aggregate supply to the Auckland market, Winstone seeks:

- Land use consents (earthworks, vegetation clearance and the disposal of overburden) in perpetuity (unlimited duration), and
- Water take and use and discharge permits with a 35-year duration.

General Activities

The following section sets out the operational parameters that apply across the site and are not specific to certain activities and/or locations.

Layout of the site

The proposed enabling works and mineral extraction activities will be located on the site within the red project line shown in Figure 2.2.

Site access

All vehicles access the site from Hunua Road, which is identified on the 'Strategic freight network map', which is administered by Auckland Transport as having a 'current network level of Level 1B'.[2] The access gate is located on the south side of the road requiring a right turn into the site. No changes are proposed to the current site access and access road as part of this project.

Hours of operation

Hunua Quarry is authorised to operate on a 24-hour basis, subject to meeting relevant performance criteria (Certificate of Compliance ref 9354, dated 6 August 2008) such as limits relating to operational noise. Operational activities associated with product dispatch will occur at Hunua Quarry during night-time hours, being prior to 7am and after 9pm.

Opening of the quarry for general sales will be restricted to the hours set out below (as per the Quarry Management Plan). Large contract jobs and cartage by Winstone's own fleet may take place at all times, subject to compliance with noise standards.

Table 3: Hours of operation as specified in the Quarry Management Plan

Hours of operation
Monday to Friday 6:00am – 5:30pm
Saturday 6:00 – 4:00pm
All other times as specified above

Traffic generation

Table 4 shows the current and proposed traffic generation

Table 4: Vehicle trips associated with existing and planned changes

Vehicle type	Average daily vehicle movements (based on 21 working days per month)	Peak vehicle movements at current production rate (month average)?	Vehicle movements at peak production (5.4 million tonnes) (month average)?
Staff/private vehicle	55	55	66

Level 1B is described by Auckland Transport (refer https://at.govt.nz/about-us/transport-plans-strategies/auckland-freight-plan) as: "*Roads of the highest strategic value to freight movement being Arterials where efficient freight movements must be actively supported to maintain Levels of Service, where competing modes and land uses require active management.*"

Contractors?	15	18	18
Truck and trailer units	531	731	739

Number of people working on the site

The site is operated by both Winstone employees and contractors as set out in the table below. The expansion will result in a 20-percent increase in the number of staff and contractors.

Table 5: On-site employees and contractors

	Average	**Anticipated increase (+/- 20%)**
Staff	55	66
Contractors	15	18
Testing facility	2-3	No change

Active Quarry Area

The active quarry area includes the following areas:

- Fixed processing plant, other mobile processing plant, other processing, stockpiling, unsealed customer loadout.
- Haul roads.
- Excavation and overburden disposal areas (excluding rehabilitated areas).

There is no limit on the active quarry area including the open area being extracted within the site. The scale of the active area is generally limited by the ability to control dust, and the need to have a stormwater sediment pond for every 5 hectares of earthworks/extraction.

Maintenance of machinery

All fixed and mobile plant will be serviced on-site in existing workshops.

No machinery will be maintained or refuelled in the pit or areas where earthworks are being undertaken.

Vegetation Clearance

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Vegetation clearance will be required to enable activities within the site and will include clearing areas of native vegetation, and an area of restoration planting. This has been mapped and evaluated for its quality to understand the appropriate levels of compensation that will be required.

The methodology for vegetation clearance is likely to be similar across the site and is set out below.

Vegetation is generally not 'removed' from the site but is mulched and chipped so as to improve the usefulness of the topsoil layer for rehabilitation activities. For this reason, vegetation removal in a given area generally takes place well in advance of scheduled overburden removal, allowing time for natural processes to break down the vegetative material. Vegetation removal activities broadly involve the use of crews of workers and machinery creating tracks into vegetated areas followed by tree felling and/or the mulching and chipping of vegetation in situ. Some cultural harvest may need to be allowed for.

In situ mulching crushes and grinds the vegetation to form a mulch compound. The mulch is either left fallow for a period to begin composting or alternatively raked up for composting at a remote site. The mulching is typically carried out by small hydraulic excavators fitted with a grinding attachment. In situ mulching is suitable for vegetation typically up to 200mm in diameter but can include large fern. Where vegetation size exceeds 200mm in diameter it is necessary to use chainsaws or hydraulically actuated shears to fell the trees prior to removal from, or processing on, site.

Areas of vegetation clearance

A band of native vegetation will be retained between the outer extent of the pit and the stream / water course that follows the zone boundary. Table 6 summarises the staged removal of vegetation in terms of its quality. There is approximately a total of 38.44 ha to be removed, which will be mitigated by the progressive planting of 97ha of native vegetation. Note that the mitigation planting would occur in advance of vegetation removal.

Table 6: Vegetation impacted by each stage.

	Vegetation Type and Loss								Offset Planting
	Veg 1	Veg 2	Veg 3	Veg 5	Veg 6	Veg 7	Veg 8		
Stage of Quarry Expansion	**Tree fern / broadleaf mix VS5#**	**Mature kanuka VS2#**	**Native early succession broadleaf / weedy scrub mix**	**Low kanuka / manuka**	**Old growth podocarp remnant**	**Taraire, tawa, podocarp forest WF9#**	**Kauri, podocarp, broadleaf forest WF11#**	**TOTAL (ha)**	
Stage 0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	**0.02**	
Stage 1	0.23	0.54	0.66	0.62	0.00	4.31	0.00	**6.40**	**15.00**
Stage 2	0.54	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	**1.51**	**4.00**
Stage 3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.00	3.06	0.00	**3.29**	**8.00**
Stage 4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.25	0.00	**4.25**	**10.00**
Stage 5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.00**	**0**
Stage 6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.00**	**0**
Stage 7	3.60	4.40	1.33	0.03	0.25	4.82	0.70	**15.14**	**45.00**

Stage 8	2.56	0.72	3.83	0.65	0.06	0.00	0.00	**7.83**	**15.00**
Total (ha)	**6.93**	**6.62**	**5.82**	**1.53**	**0.33**	**16.47**	**0.70**	**38.44**	**97.00**

Wildlife salvage

Prior to the clearance of vegetation, suitability qualified ecologists will undertake wildlife salvage, namely geckos in the area near the tributary to Mangapū (Symonds) Stream. This work will be undertaken in accordance with Wildlife Act permits, which are being sought as part of this application, and any associated management plans which are currently being drafted.

Earthworks/overburden

A large volume of material needs to be removed before the stream alignment works commence or any extraction can occur. Most soil / overburden will be removed using excavators and transported to the OBDA area using ridged axle trucks. This is estimated to be between 3649 k bank cubic metres (BCM) and 4149 kBCM for the project.

All earthworks will be subject to an archaeological authority under the Heritage NZ Pouhere Taonga Act 2014., which is being sought as part of this application.

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Table 7: Volumes of overburden and earthworks by stage

Stage	Total volume of OBDA / Earthworks (kBCM)
1	1,732
2	171
3	332
4	530
5	0
6	17
7	5,169
8	15,447
Total	**23,398**

Winter works

It is proposed to undertake earthworks and the removal of overburden during the winter months (May to October), as well as during the standard earthworks season. This is already occurring on the site subject to approval from Auckland Council and stringent erosion and sediment controls, with no adverse impacts on the environment. Winter works will be carefully monitored especially during periods of wet weather. The ability to undertake such works during the winter months reflects the changing nature of weather patterns and that many extreme weather events occur outside May to October.

Enabling Works (Pre-Extraction)

Prior to extraction occurring on the site, it is necessary to undertake a number of activities that will enable safe and efficient access to the aggregate resource, whilst also enabling the restoration of ecological values and minimising impacts on adjoining neighbours. These works are set out below.

Noise: Enabling works

All enabling works will be undertaken in accordance with long term duration limits in NZS6803:1999 Acoustics Construction Noise:

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Table 8: Construction noise levels from NZS6803:1999 Acoustics Construction Noise

Time of week	Time period	Typical duration (dBA)	Long-term duration (dBA)
Weekdays	0630-0730	60 L_{eq} / 75 L_{max}	55 L_{eq} / 75 L_{max}
	0730-1800	75 L_{eq} / 90 L_{max}	70 L_{eq} / 85 L_{max}
	1800-2000	70 L_{eq} / 85 L_{max}	65 L_{eq} / 80 L_{max}
	2000-0630	45 L_{eq} / 75 L_{max}	45 L_{eq} / 75 L_{max}
Saturdays	0630-0730	45 L_{eq} / 75 L_{max}	45 L_{eq} / 75 L_{max}
	0730-1800	75 L_{eq} / 90 L_{max}	70 L_{eq} / 85 L_{max}
	1800-2000	45 L_{eq} / 75 L_{max}	45 L_{eq} / 75 L_{max}
	2000-0630	45 L_{eq} / 75 L_{max}	45 L_{eq} / 75 L_{max}
Sundays and public holidays	0630-0730	45 L_{eq} / 75 L_{max}	45 L_{eq} / 75 L_{max}
	0730-1800	55 L_{eq} / 85 L_{max}	55 L_{eq} /85 L_{max}
	1800-200	45 L_{eq} / 75 L_{max}	45 L_{eq} /75 L_{max}
	2000-0630	45 L_{eq} / 75 L_{max}	45 L_{eq} /75 L_{max}

<u>Mangapū (Symonds) Stream Tributary Realignment</u>

A new alignment of a tributary to Mangapū (Symonds) Stream will be established along the south-eastern boundary to accommodate the pit expansion. The realignment will create a naturalised channel with riparian vegetation, in-stream habitat features, sediment control devices (if required) and separation from operational surface water controls. The new stream channel will be fully commissioned before any diversion of water occurs.

Key design outcomes include:

- Develop consistent stream characteristics as to those that are to be removed
- Improved water quality and sediment control.
- Integration of wetland plant species to enhance biodiversity
- Control of pest plants and animals over selected areas.
- Hydraulic management will be incorporated into design including low and high flow conditions.

Initially, it is proposed to install a culvert or bridge across the existing tributary bed to provide access to the works area. This may involve undertaking gecko salvage from February to April and fish salvage from the tributary (should they be found). Vegetation clearance can commence once gecko salvage has been undertaken and outside kereru nesting season (September to April). Approximately 5.5h of vegetation (including low kanuka shrubland, tall kanuka forest, and mature podocarp-broadleaved forest) will be removed during the first season of works to enable machinery to access the tributary and works area. The structure will be installed during April or May when water flows are low and once vegetation clearance and gecko salvage have concluded. The flows within the tributary will need to be diverted to enable the works to be undertaken within the tributary bed. The structure will be up to 30 metres in length and at least 15 metres wide to provide access for trucks and enable fish passage.

Once vegetation clearance has commenced, baseline and detailed topographical surveys can be undertaken to inform the design of the required earthworks. The 10 m wide access road on the western side of the future tributary alignment will be constructed, and sediment control infrastructure will be installed during the earthworks season (October-April) Runoff containing sediment will initially discharge to existing RL150m ponds. Once, the clearance of vegetation has been completed, a new sediment pond will be constructed at the same location as the RL150m ponds and have the same discharge location.

The crest/starting position of the overburden stripping will be established, ensuring a minimum 10m offset from the neighbouring property boundary. The stripping of overburden will occur from the top of the slope above the access road, working down towards the existing quarry pit. The soil and overburden that can be free-dug (i.e. no drill and blast) will be removed first using a 100t excavator and 100t ridged axel trucks. A 10m high noise bund will be retained at the southern end of the cut to provide noise and dust mitigation. This will be lowered as the earthworks progress down the slope, with the bund being removed to enable the formation of the discharge point of the diversion. A total of ~900,000 BCM of overburden material will be removed to the Hunua OBDA.

The aggregate will then be extracted by creating a series of benches as per standard quarrying practice: requiring drill and blast to then dig and cart the material to the processing facility. The batter faces will be designed to be 10m in height @ 50º with 7m benches above the diversion to the east and west. A total of ~420,000 BCM of rock will be removed which will be used as production feed and sold. The last bench of this stage will be at least 30m wide enabling sufficient space to create a naturalised tributary with riparian planting and construct an access road to the west of the new tributary channel. The 30 metre wide bench will enable:

- A 1m offset from toe of eastern slope, and
- 19m wide high flow stream channel, and
- 1m wide low flow channel that meanders within the 19m wide high flow corridor, and
- 10m wide access road on western side of diversion corridor; and
- 455m @ 1:16.6 grade from inlet to outlet (not including meanders)

The west facing batter slopes will be covered in topsoil and planted or hydroseeded to

improve visual amenity of the cut face and improve integration with backdrop of the outstanding natural landscape.

The tributary channel will be formed using a bulldozer. It will be approximately 500 m in length,. The channel will be lined with low permeability material, and incorporate features such as meanders and placed boulders to manage flow velocities and create a natural and diverse habitat. The adjoining riparian margin of 19 metres will be sufficient to contain a 1 in 100 year ARI flood. To enable planting on the riparian margins, topsoil will need to be spread and stabilised with appropriate planting. There may be a need to step the channel down to cascade consistent with the existing tributary.

Once the channel is complete, water from the existing tributary will be diverted to the new tributary and salvaged fauna reintroduced, if required/appropriate. Reintroductions will commence once the planting is re-established.

The works will take approximately 4 years, with the tributary proposed to be commissioned in June 2031 and will form part of the enabling works, reliant upon the long-term construction noise limit.

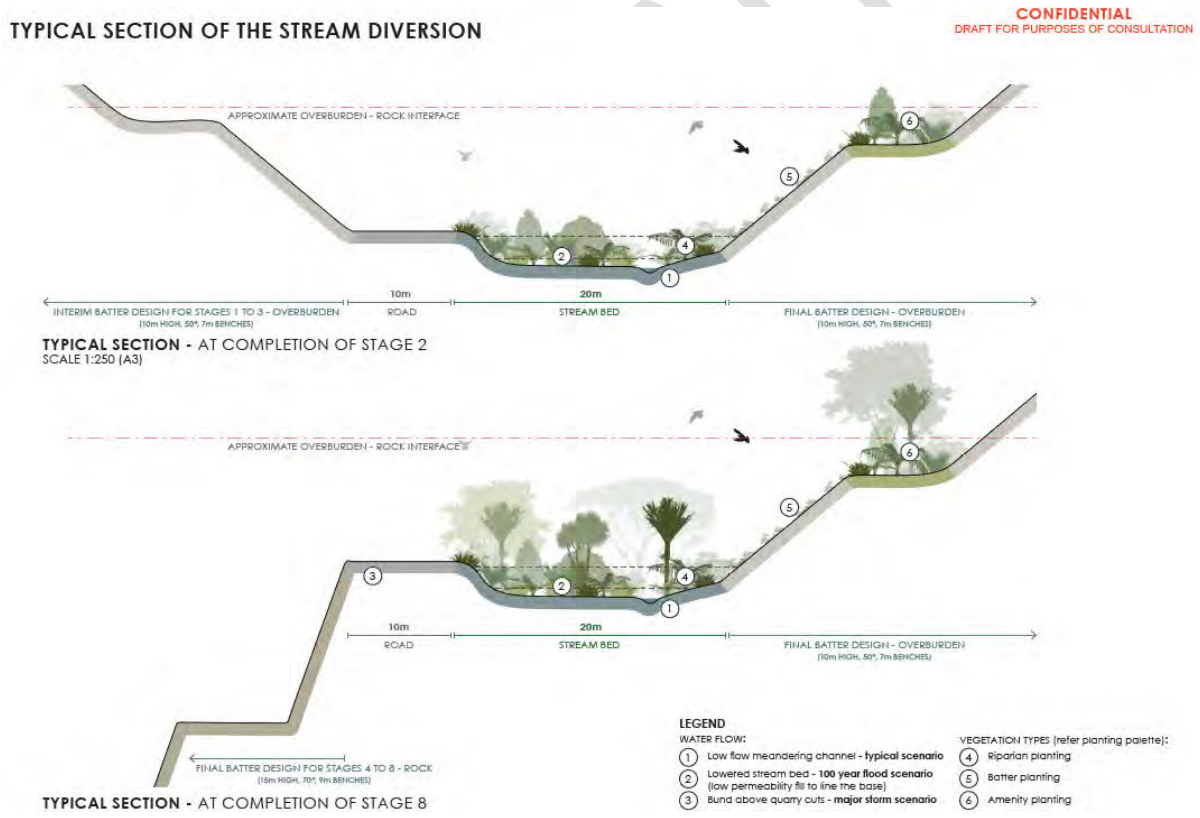


Figure 3.1: Mangapū (Symonds) Stream Realignment Concept

Construction of the Western Haul Road

It is proposed to construct a new haul road from the pit to the processing plant, reducing diesel consumption due to its length and elevation.

This will involve undertaking gecko salvage from February to April. Vegetation clearance can

commence once gecko salvage has been undertaken and outside kereru nesting season (September to April). Approximately 3.2h of vegetation (including low kanuka shrubland, tall kanuka forest, and mature podocarp-broadleaved forest) will be removed during the first season of works to enable machinery to access the tributary and works area.

Culverts will need to be constructed in three main catchments with pipe sizes up to 750mm ID and lengths up to 95m, resulting in the removal/culverting of 200m of intermittent and 300m of permanent stream. The works will be undertaken during the period February to May (when stream flows are lowest). The powerline will be replaced/relocated as required, requiring a lead-in time of up to 8 months.

The access road will require extensive earthworks including the creation of batter cuts, cut-to-waste, and cut-to-fill operations. This will necessitate the installation of erosion and sediment controls including a new sediment pond at RL110m, with additional flocculant treatment recommended.

Subsoil drains will be placed within the road and road runoff will be directed to a chemically treated collection point and sediment pond at RL110m, with additional flocculant treatment being undertaken. The fill batter slopes (approx. 0.065ha) will be replanted and hydroseeding of the cut slopes will be undertaken, with progressive replanting where feasible.

Extraction and Processing Activities (Business as usual)

While the methods used in future quarry operations on the site are likely to be generally similar to those used at present, it is expected that specific machinery and methods of extraction will vary in the future as technology develops and machinery and quarrying techniques are revised.

Operation limits

The quarry will operate within the following limits:

- An extraction rate of 2,000 tonnes per hour.
- A crushing rate of 1,000 tonnes per hour.
- A screening rate of 1,000 tonnes per hour.

Noise: Mineral extraction

The proposal will generally meet the following controlled activity noise standards, as set out in the Special Purpose Quarry Zone in the Auckland Unitary Plan:

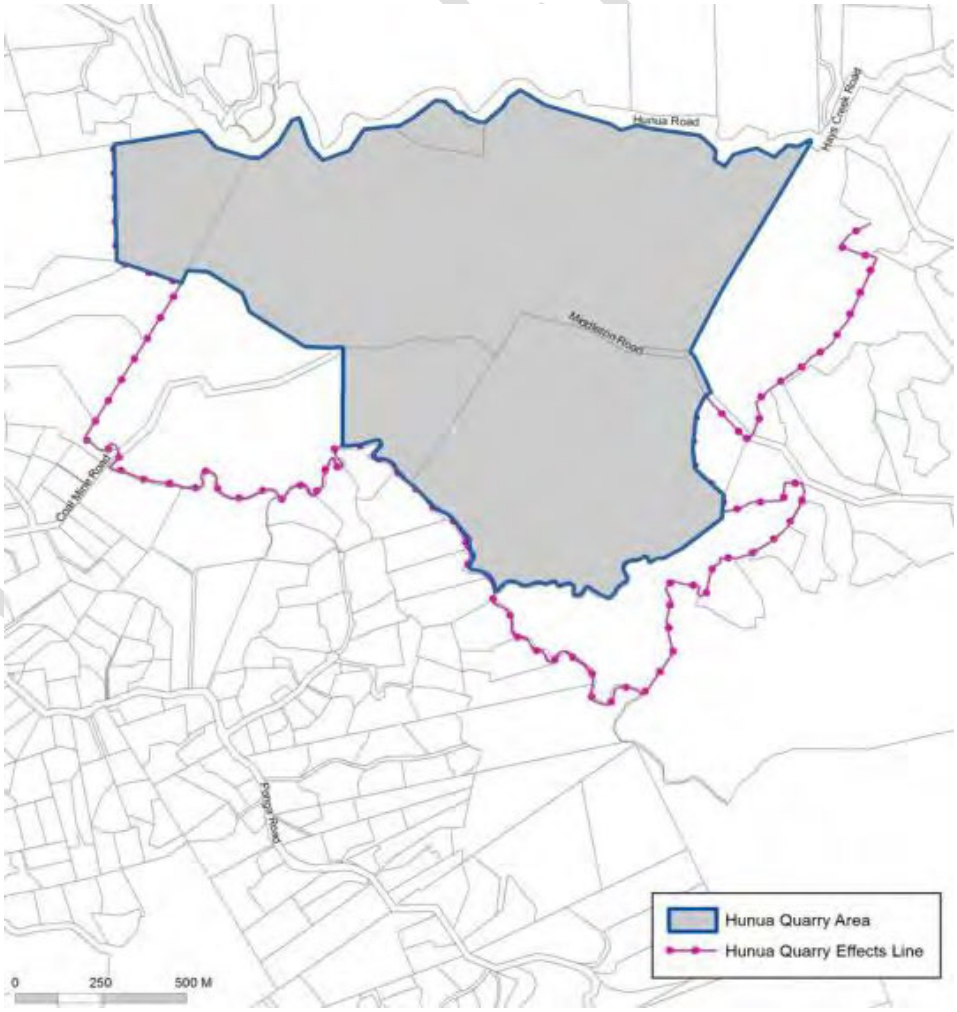
Table 9: extract from H28.6.2.1(1) Noise from mineral extraction activities (except blasting) 1 at a notional boundary[3] from any dwelling that existed at 1 January 2001 outside the Special Purpose – Quarry Zone.

[3] Notional Boundary is defined in the AUP(OP) and means: *A line 20m from any side of a building containing an activity sensitive to noise, or the legal boundary where this is closer to the building.*

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

Table 10: extract from H28.6.2.1(2) Noise from mineral extraction within the Hunua Quarry must not exceed the noise limits in Table H28.6.2.1.2 at the quarry effects line

Times	Noise levels
7am-6pm, Monday to Friday	L_{Aeq} (15min) 65dB
7am-4pm, Saturday	L_{Aeq} (15min) 65dB
All other times and on public holidays	L_{Aeq} (15 min) 45db L_{AFmax} 75dB



Vibration and blasting

Vibration and blasting will be undertaken on an average of two occasions per day over a calendar fortnight between the hours of 9am to 5pm (Monday to Saturday) unless required for safety reasons. Blasting will be proceeded by a warning siren.

The noise created from the use of explosives will not exceed a peak overall sound pressure of 128dB $_{Lzpeak}$ when measured at the notional boundary of a dwelling that existed on 1 January 2001. Ground vibration from blasting will not exceed the limits set out in German standard DIN 4150- 3 1999: Structural vibration – Part 3 Effects of vibration on structures when measured on the foundation in the horizontal axis on the highest floor of an affected building. Vibration generated by blasting will be measured within a building in accordance with Appendix J of Part 2 of Australian Standard AS 2187 2006.

Removal of overburden

Overburden will be stripped using 100t excavators and transported by rigid dump trucks to the OBDA. Materials overlying the rock typically have little commercial value but have to be removed to facilitate extraction of the aggregate rock resource. The methods and equipment employed are similar to those used for soil/subsoil excavation.

The progressive development of the quarry once the tributary is realigned, is expected to release up to 50 years of rock resource from the Symonds Hill pit. It is intended that the overburden removed from the future expanded Symonds Hill Pit, will be placed progressively back into the Hunua Pit. From time to time overburden may be required for infrastructure and building projects and will be exported off site.

The on-site effects of overburden removal include effects on water and soil resources and air quality, all of which are addressed in the context of the consents and permits required from the Auckland Council. The management of these effects is more specifically described below.

Placement of Overburden

The consented OBDA capacity at the Hunua Pit will need to be increased to provide for over burden placement for the 50-year life of the initial consent sought under the FTAA. Currently, the OBDA is consented to take 2 million m^3 of cleanfill, and 6 million m^3 of managed fill to a level of RL170m. Given the large volume of cleanfill / overburden required to be disposed of during the quarry expansion, it is proposed to enable a mix of cleanfill and managed fill to be disposed of in the OBDA.

Extraction

To extract rock in Symonds Hill Pit, drilling and blasting practices are used: typical of operations of similar scale in New Zealand. All blasts are designed, managed and executed by trained and qualified personnel taking into account a variety of factors. Typical current practice at Symonds Hill uses drilled 20m deep blasting holes utilising electronic detonation systems for control.

Once blasted, the rock will be scooped by front-end loaders and transported to the

processing plant by 70 t excavator rigid dump trucks via the existing dual-way haul road, and eventually by the western haul road.

The current pit design adopts 10–15 m bench heights, with inter-bench slopes of 45–70°, with the minimum bench width of greater 9m and overall slope angles ranging from 34–43° based on geotechnical assessments. Development design will use similar criteria pending further ground investigations. Quarry deepening will occur through staged bench development, with each stage followed by progressive rehabilitation of inactive areas.

It is proposed to extract and process up to a maximum of 5.4 million tonnes per annum and 200 million tonnes over the life of the quarry.

Processing

Rock is processed into aggregate products by crushing, screening, washing, blending and conveying machinery. The products are moved by trucks, loaders or conveyor to storage bins or stockpiles.

The location of the processing plant is to the west of the Hunua Pit. While operationally it is desirable that the current plant process all the rock from both the Symonds Hill Pit, from time to time mobile aggregate processing plant may be used to supplement, or substitute for, the fixed plant operation as it is now. The need to use mobile crushing equipment is either output related, for product/market reasons, or required because of major maintenance on the fixed plant. From an environmental effects perspective, all plant and site operations will continue to be subject to the same set of environmental controls.

The current plant is a modern aggregate processing plant capable of producing a full range of aggregate products. It is capable of washing semi-processed and finished aggregate products using a water control and treatment system which is also used to suppress dust. Usually this is a closed circuit system with only makeup water added to compensate for water lost through evaporation or taken up by the aggregate products themselves. On occasion, after high intensity rainfall, process water may mix with stormwater in the water treatment system.

The plant will also incorporate a blending system which will allow for aggregates that would otherwise be considered low grade material to be modified by using either clean rock by-products or small amounts of additives such as cement, lime, fly-ash and steel mill and concrete manufacturing by-products to improve or upgrade the material properties. This system ensures that the resource at Hunua will be further optimised and waste mimimised. For example, marginal materials enhanced this way are able to be used as engineered roading products.

In summary, the plant has been specifically designed to maximise the use of the Hunua rock resource while at the same time minimising the potential for adverse environmental effects. Winstone considers that the current crushing/screening rate limits in ARC consent 25026 of 1,000 tonnes/hour remains appropriate.

Water management

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Water management is the term used to describe all activities carried out on site to control and utilise surface water runoff, process water and groundwater resources in a manner which avoids adverse effects on the environment. It includes a range of activities such as the construction and maintenance of structures such as drains, ponds, diversion channels and sumps through to the installation of equipment and pumps e.g. for dust suppression, and the implementation of monitoring systems.

Discharges to water

Winstone currently holds the following discharge permits issued by ARC to:

- discharge from managed fills requires resource consent as a controlled activity.
- discharge groundwater at two points along Hays Creek from Ma's Pond (in Hunua Pit) – pumped through a culvert beneath Hunua Road.
- discharge of groundwater and surface water from a quarry pit (a quarry pit dewatering pond approximately 500m south of Middleton Road, Drury) to the Mangapū (Symonds) Stream.
- discharge of groundwater and surface water from the quarry pit to the Symonds Stream.

It is proposed to manage runoff from the OBPA, haul roads and earthwork areas by discharging to sediment ponds. The maximum area of discharge to each sediment pond will be 5 hectares in accordance with GD05. All dewatering from the pit will also be discharged to settling ponds before discharge to stream network. On occasion, chemical flocculation may need to be undertaken.

Water takes

Winstone currently hold the following water permits for Hunua Quarry (Symonds Hill Pit, the processing plant and undertake all dust management):

- Permit 30268 authorising up to 2,000m^3/day of groundwater from the Coal Mine Augmentation Bore and the Symonds Hill pit.
- Permit 34129 authorising up to 240m^3/day of groundwater from the Symonds Hill pit.
- Permit 43407 authorising up to 3,000m^3/day of groundwater from the Symonds Hill pit.

This means the combined total daily regional and shallow groundwater abstraction limit of 5,240m^3/day refer Condition 7(e) WAT60152106-A (43407).

The 2,000m^3 of washwater taken from the Coal Mine Augmentation Bore is piped to the processing plant to use as washwater. The 240m^3 is essentially rainwater collected and used by the watercart.

The 3,000m^3 is dewatering water that is pumped to Mangapū (Symonds) Stream and the Waipokapū (Hays) Stream to augment stream flows. It is not currently in use due to the depth of the quarry but will be needed in future.

As part of the proposed quarry expansion, the volume of groundwater that is required to be pumped out of the pit sump will likely increase. Groundwater investigations are currently

confirming the proposed volume of groundwater that is required to be pumped from the Symonds Hill Pit.

Discharges to air

The extraction and processing of aggregate and the movement of vehicles within the quarry site will generate dust. This aspect of the proposal is described in detail in the Air Quality Assessment. In summary, the most significant source of dust will be from the movement of vehicles along unpaved roads, while undertaking earthworks and the stripping and placement of overburden.

Dust within the site will be managed in accordance with a Air Quality Management Plan. Management measures include:

- all air displaced from silos associated with the blending plant shall be vented to atmosphere via filter system(s) prior to discharge to atmosphere. The filter systems shall comply with the relevant design, operating and monitoring criteria/requirements of that version of TP152 that is current three months prior to installation of that system, or better.
- Use water and/or chemical suppressants on stockpiles and haul roads.
- A wheel washing facility at the exit of the premises to be used by all vehicles that have dirt on the tyres which is, or is likely to be, transferred off the tyres on to the roadways to ensure no tracking onto public roads.

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HUNUA QUARRY

MANGAPŪ TRIBUTARY DIVERSION

12 JANUARY 2026

WINSTONE AGGREGATES

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PROPOSED HUNUA QUARRY DEVELOPMENT

AGGREGATE SUPPLY ISSUE

Auckland's increasing demand for aggregate is creating potential supply and capacity issues at Hunua Quarry. In 2022, Auckland imported 4.5 million tonnes of aggregate, and this figure is expected to rise over the next 20 to 30 years due to the lack of new quarries in the region. With an influx of infrastructure projects, including some via Fast Track, Hunua is poised to reach capacity within 2 to 5 years.

WHY FAST-TRACK

Using traditional consenting pathways to secure the ability to increase capacity could take up to 5 or more years, delaying the ability to meet anticipated demand.

PROPOSAL

- Expand and deepen the existing Symonds Hill Pit within the Hunua Quarry to secure additional high-quality greywacke resource and extend the operational life of the quarry out to approximately 50 years.
- Supply approximately 5.4m tonnes of aggregate per year.
- 8 Stages to achieve a 50-year design.
- Stage 1 requires realignment of approximately 500m of a tributary of the Mangapū Stream.

ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS / LOCATIONS

Due to the location of the rock resource, there are limited other options to avoid the realignment of the tributary.

One other option would be to find a new site for a new quarry. This is anticipated to cost in excess of $300 million to purchase and make operational a new quarry (including obtaining relevant approvals). Additionally, it is considered likely that there would be a much greater range of significant residual adverse environmental effects as a result of a greenfield quarry, which would be difficult to effectively offset and compensate.

BENEFITS

- **Reduction in Imported Aggregates**: By increasing local production, the project will decrease Auckland's reliance on costly imported aggregates. This shift will not only stabilise prices by reducing the economic costs associated with transportation but also align with environmental sustainability goals by minimising carbon emissions from transport activities.
- **Cost Savings from Reduced Transportation**: The expansion is projected to substantially reduce transportation distances for aggregate delivery within the region, thereby decreasing the associated costs and environmental impacts.
- **Direct Economic Output:** The expansion involves an estimated capital investment of over $680 million into the local economy over the quarry's operational life. This investment is expected to create direct employment opportunities at the quarry and stimulate further economic activity across related sectors such as logistics, machinery maintenance, and construction services.

OPPORTUNITIES

- The proposal provides the opportunity for Mana Whenua involvement in the project design and in the implementation, management and on-going monitoring of mitigation, offset and compensation measures.

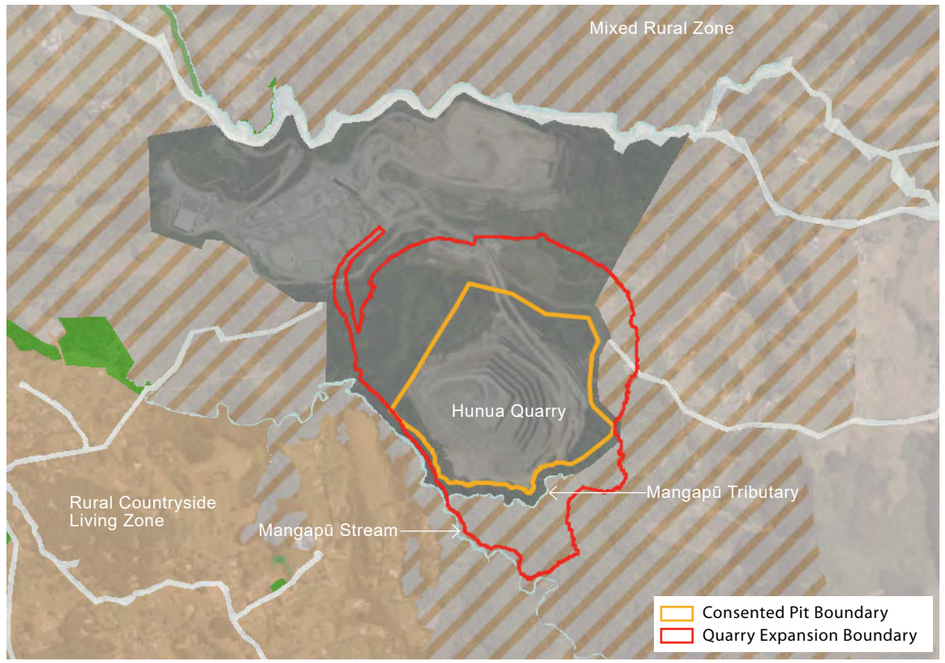

Figure 1: Zoning and proposed project area

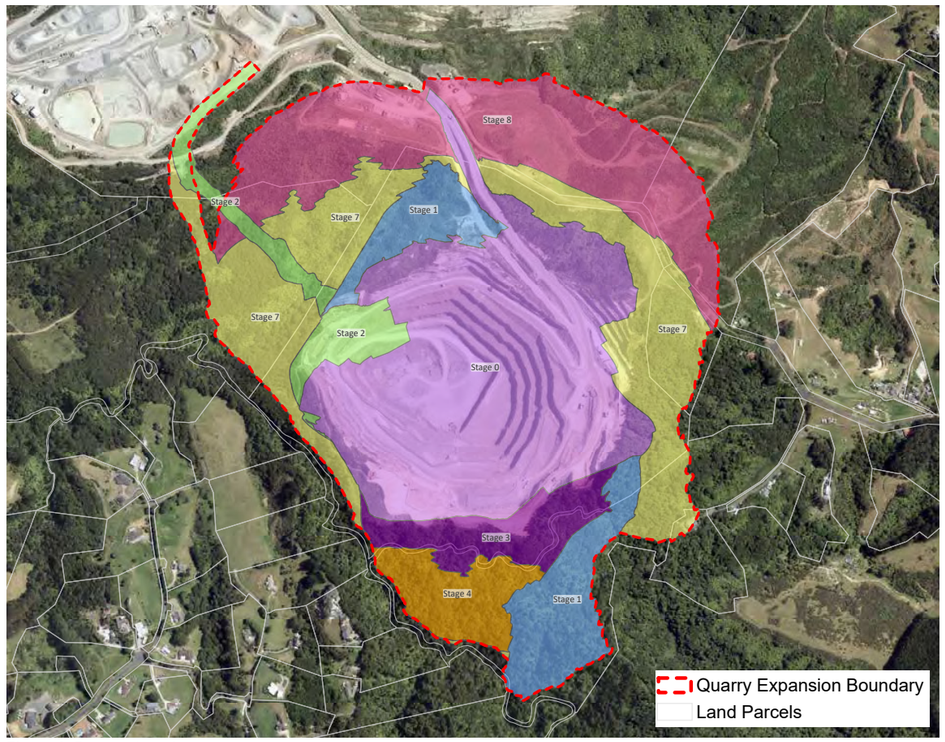

Figure 2: Proposed staging

EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

- Wai is central to identity and connection in this area. The Mangapū stream and its tributaries form an important system that carries whakapapa, history, tradition and cultural association. Understanding this connection and relationship requires early and ongoing collaboration as the project progresses.
- Recognised statutory acknowledgement: Otūwairoa Stream and its tributaries (includes Waipokapū Stream, Mangapū Stream and Waihoehoe Stream).

OUTSTANDING NATURAL LANDSCAPE OVERLAY

Underlying values (ID60, Ponga Road) relate to the following:

- Extensive sequence of mature and regenerating native forest, combined with strongly articulated stream corridors that reinforce the natural qualities of this rolling to dissected hill country landscape
- Interplay of indigenous forest remnants and pasture, reinforcing topography
- Strong elevated relief as part of the wider hill sequence
- Extensive areas of native forest, native shrubland and stream corridors
- Very marked naturalness values and strong interplay of underlying topography with areas of bush and more peripheral pockets of pasture
- Strong sense of naturalness evident in the forest and shrubland areas, together with the terrain
- Very apparent greywacke hill landform overlain with shrubland/ forest/stream corridor sequence

SIGNIFICANT ECOLOGICAL AREAS

- The stream diversion area has a Significant Ecological Area Overlay (SEA_T_5323 – Terrestrial).
- The area is predominantly characterised by broadleaf/podocarp vegetation.
- Ecological surveys and data analysis are currently underway to confirm and refine the key ecological values present.

It is recognised that the contiguous vegetation adjacent to the

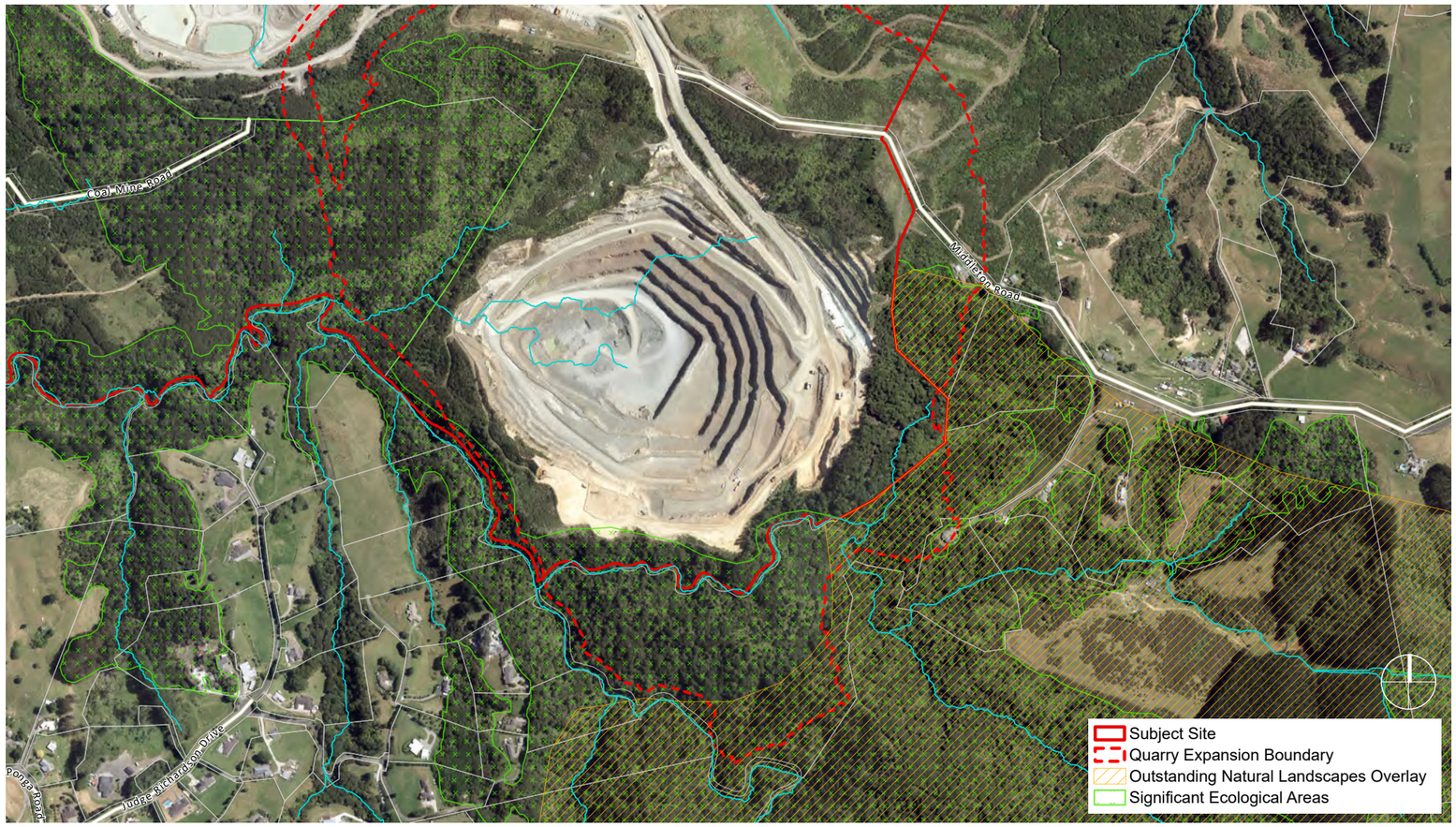

Figure 3: Significant Ecological Areas and Outstanding Natural Landscape overlay

Otūwairoa Stream and its tributaries (as described above) are also within the statutory acknowledgment area and will hold particular importance and significance to Iwi/Mana Whenua.

EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

GROUND CONDITIONS AND MORPHOLOGY

- Investigations are currently underway to confirm shallow surface geology. Site walkovers have confirmed mapping undertaken to date.
- The site is underlain by weathered greywacke rock, exposed in outcrops along the flanks of the hillsides, and as slightly weathered rock in stream inverts.
- The stream diversion alignment crosses a 60 to 80m high east-west ridgeline separating the Mangapū Tributary from the main Mangapū Stream to the south. The main ridge has many side gullies up to 20m deep, which on the north face drain surface water to the Mangapū Tributary and on the south to Mangapū Stream proper. Slopes typically across the ridge line are between 15 and 45 degrees with many slopes in the range of 25 and 35 degrees. Small seepages are noted in some of the gullies but for the most part the gullies along the flanks of the ridge have ephemeral flow.

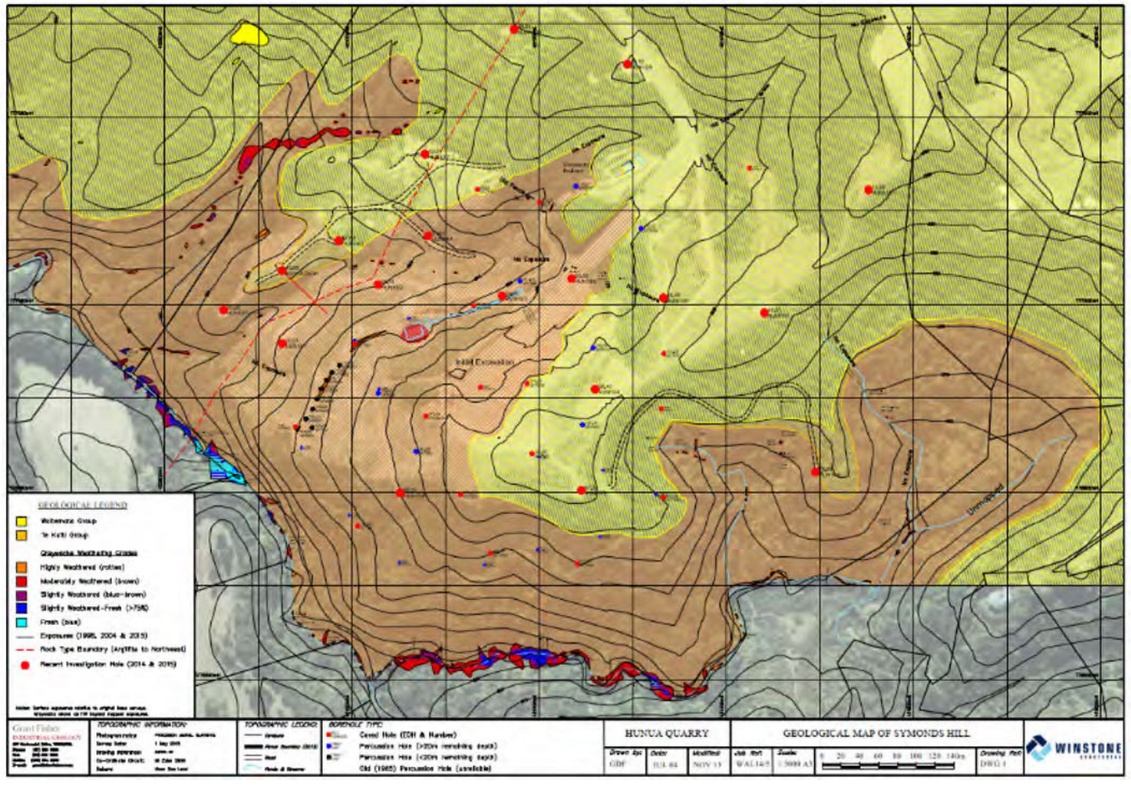

Figure 4: Existing geological mapping

SOURCE OF MANGAPŪ TRIBUTARY BASE FLOW

- The elevation of Mangapū Stream in the vicinity of the Symonds Hill Pit ranges from RL 80m to RL 150m.
- Prior to quarrying at the Hunua Pit, regional groundwater levels at Symonds Hill were approximately RL 75m. More broadly and away from the Symonds Hill pit, monitoring data indicates that shallow groundwater across the Hunua greywacke block is generally encountered at elevations above RL 60m. The above pre-quarry head difference may have been caused by a low flow barrier fault between the Hunua and Symonds Hill pits.
- The head difference between these streams and the regional groundwater confirms that Mangapū Stream is perched in the pit vicinity. This head difference decreases downstream due to the stream bed's steeper gradient relative to the regional groundwater level. The stream is not likely to intersect the regional water table above RL60m to RL75m.
- Therefore, the Mangapū Tributary and the Mangapū Stream (above RL75m) are positioned above the regional groundwater table and are fed by discharge from the shallow groundwater system.

WATER QUALITY / QUANTITY

- Mangapū Tributary catchment = 152 hectares (152,000 m^2)

Mangapū Tributary Flows		
Annual Exceedance Probability	Return Period 1 in yr	Flow (m3/s)
7-day Low Flow		0.4
Mean Annual Flood		1.8
20%	5	2.5
10%	10	3.2
2%	50	5.6
1%	100	7.0

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DESIGN PRINCIPLES

- Ensure long-term stream health and maintain a functioning ecosystem.
- Integrate mātauranga Māori in stream management practices.
- Create an ecologically resilient and self-sustaining system.
- Establish indigenous vegetation to encourage natural regeneration and provide habitat along the stream corridor.
- Account for variations in groundwater flows.
- Adopt a natural form with organic features such as meanders, variability, and rock placements.
- Maintain the carrying capacity of existing flows.
- Ensure structural stability and prevent leakage.
- Incorporate natural sinuosity for a dynamic, lifelike stream pattern.
- Design to accommodate storm events up to the 1-in-100-year ARI level.

Figure 5: Photo of upper Mangapū Tributary, large meander, slow flow pool

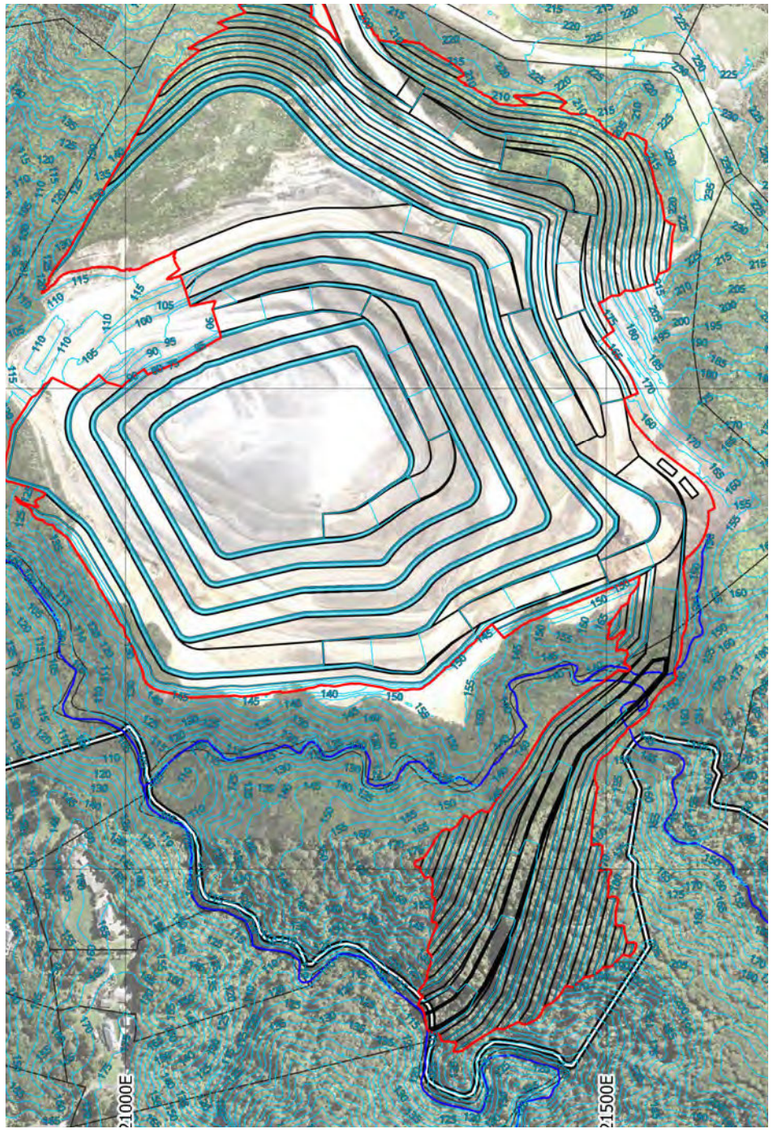


Figure 6: Proposed stream diversion design (indicative)

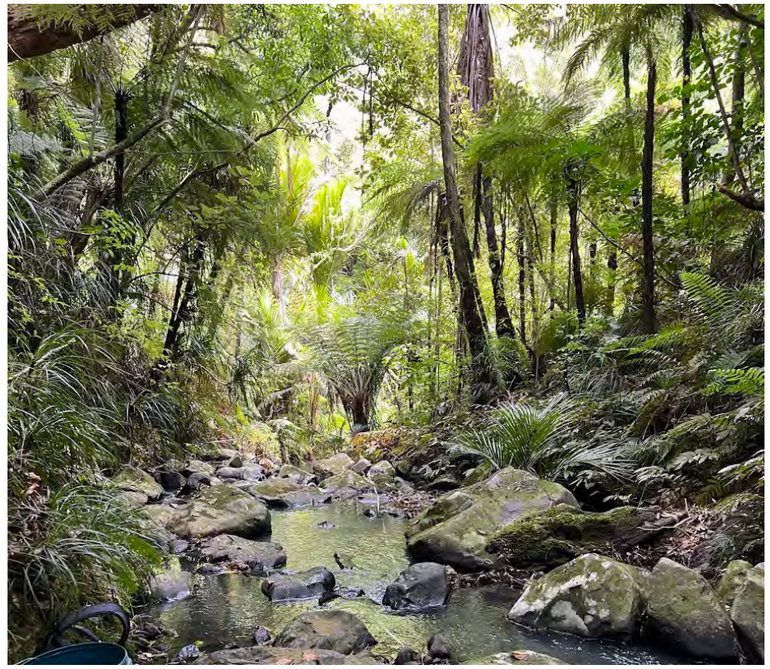


Figure 7: Mangapū Tributary

Figure 8: Waterfall within the Mangapū Tributary

PREDICTED BASE FLOW LOSS FOR PROPOSED QUARRY STAGES

The effects of the proposed quarry expansion on the Mangapū Tributary (Southern Tributary) and the Mangapū Stream (above RL75m) are assessed using the correlated Mean Annual Low Flow (MALF) and the calculated reductions in the contributing catchment area for each quarry stage. The results are summarised in Table 1 and 2 below.

Based on the results, the effects on the Mangapū Stream (above RL75m) are negligible (0 to 1%; Table 1). Flow loss in the Mangapū Tributary is considered negligible (0 to 1%) for Stages 0 to 2 but increases to 5% for Stages 3 to 6 and 10% for Stages 7 to 8. This is caused by diversion of the shallow groundwater especially within the Mangapū Tributary catchment area to the future pit.

If the ecological effects of a 5 to 10% flow reduction in the Mangapū Tributary are assessed as more than minor, flow augmentation (via the quarry sump) for Stages 3 to 8 may be required, subject to confirmation of the predicted losses through stream flow monitoring which will be proposed as part of the consent conditions.

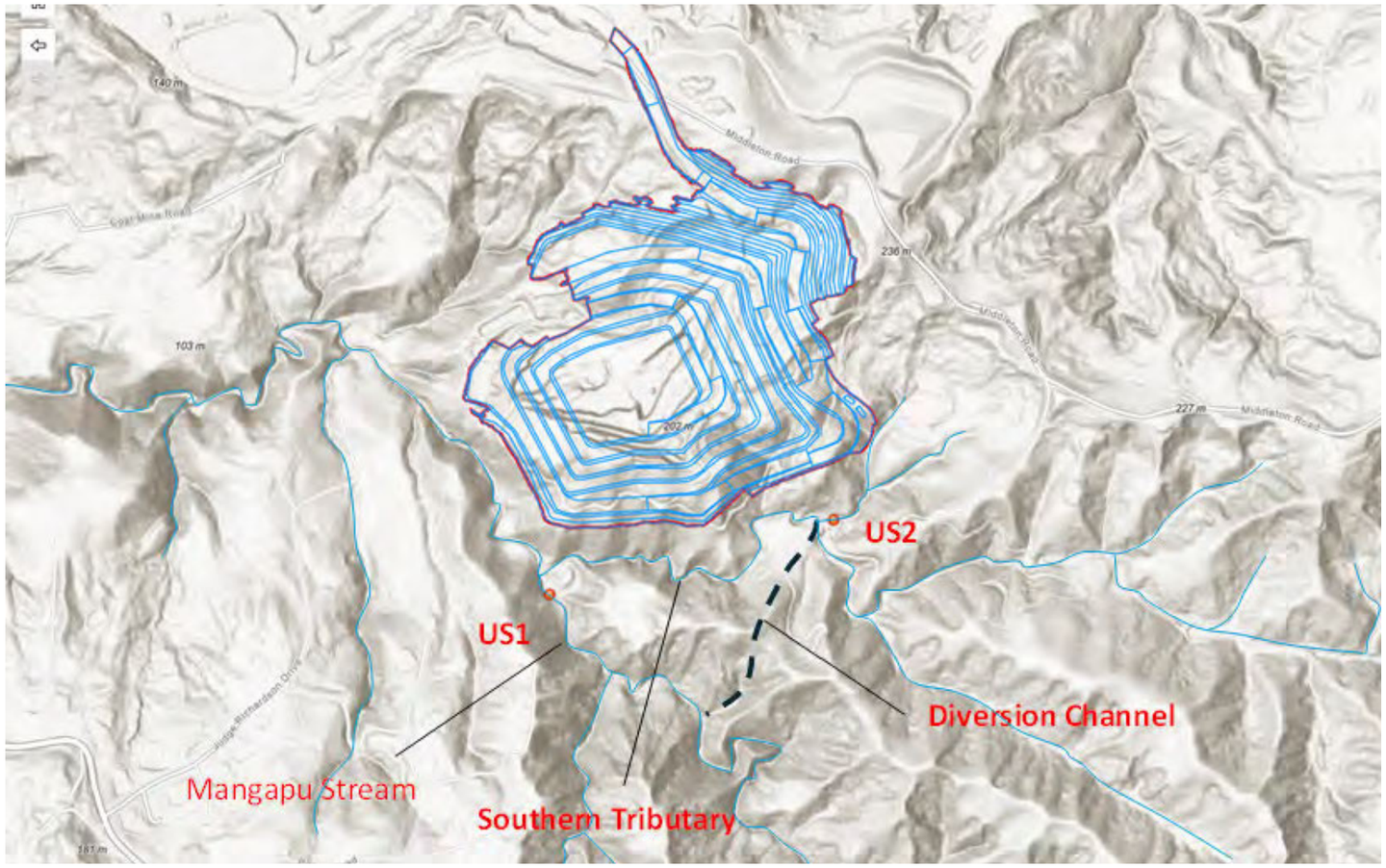


Figure 9: Existing gauging Stations US1 and US2

Table 1: Mangapū Stream at US1

Stage	Existing MALF (L/s)	Remaining Low Flow (L/s)	Flow Reduction (L/s)	Reduction %
Existing Conditions	9.77	-	-	-
Stages 0 to 3		9.77	0	0
Stages 4 to 8		9.66	0.11	1

Table 2: Southern Tributary of Mangapū at US2

Stage	Existing MALF (L/s)	Remaining Low Flow (L/s)	Flow Reduction (L/s)	Reduction %
Existing Conditions	3.37	-	-	-
Stage 0		3.37	0	0
Stages 1 and 2		3.33	0.04	1
Stages 3 to 6		3.19	0.18	5
Stages 7 to 8		3.05	0.32	10

GEOTECHNICAL CONSIDERATIONS

CHANNEL CUT

There is a risk that the stream channel will leak to the nearby Symonds Hill pit once the quarry is cut down along the western edge of the stream diversion, posing operational and ecological risks.

A stream liner is proposed, to minimise and mitigate this risk. Erosion protection and naturalised stream features would be built over the top of the liner.

Options for design of this liner range from:

1. A highly engineered thin liner, typically using geosynthetics in combination with other locally sourced materials to protect it from damage; to
2. A thicker liner comprising compacted low permeability fill (which would require more excavation than for a thinner liner).

CONCEPT CROSS SECTION

- Invert cut: Slightly weathered greywacke is expected in the stream invert, based on projection of exposed slightly weathered rock in the stream channels at each end of the diversion length.
- Slope stability: Cuts 50 – 80 m high. Upper slope in weathered rock (with a single uniform batter close to current natural slope about side gullies) with possibly two or three benches within a steeper cut through the slightly weathered rock at base of the cut. The height of exposed slightly weathered rock is expected to up be about 30 to 35 m at 300 m chainage.
- Structure: No known faults or defects that may pose specific stability problems risks. This will need to be checked during Stage 1 construction as noted above.
- Groundwater: Possible seepages from perched water table in moderately weathered rock and at the top of the slightly weathered rock surface.
- Proximity to boundary: This section is constrained by the boundary. Geotechnical design has the potential to constrain the cut over this section of the alignment.
- The proposed concept design is dependent upon the depth to slightly weathered rock (as shown in). The design is likely to be feasible if the slightly weathered rock is present at RL 150 m or higher. If weathering or rock mass fracturing extends deeper than RL 150 m, then the stream diversion concept will need to be reconsidered (potentially affecting plan alignment).
- Geotechnical investigations: Given the criticality of the slope stability for this section of the stream diversion alignment, a borehole to investigate the depth to weathered rock and assess the rock mass condition was undertaken in late December 2025 and the results are currently being analysed.

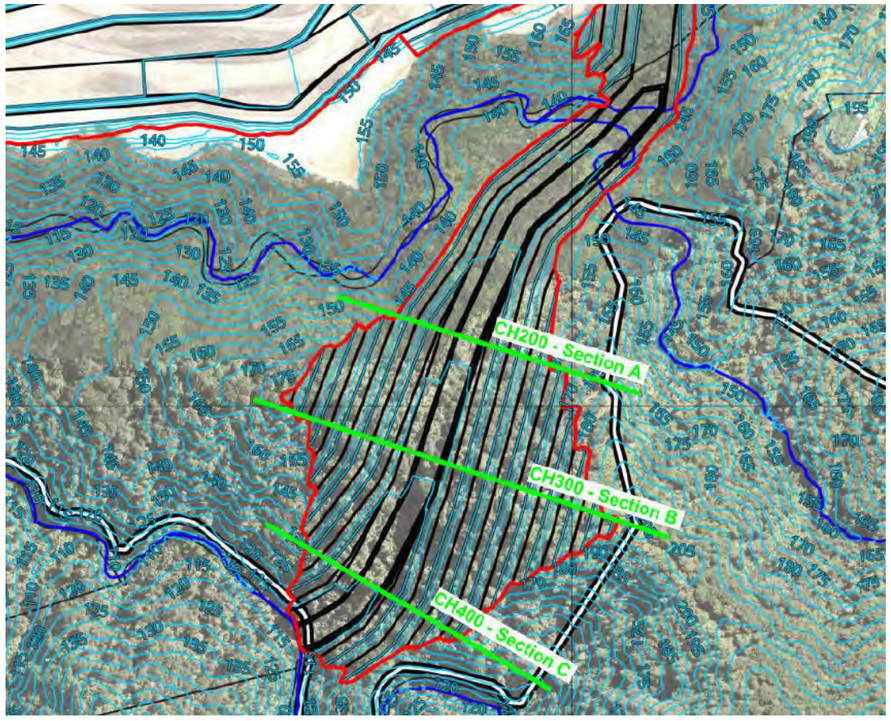


Figure 10: Stream diversion, with indicative chainages and cross section locations

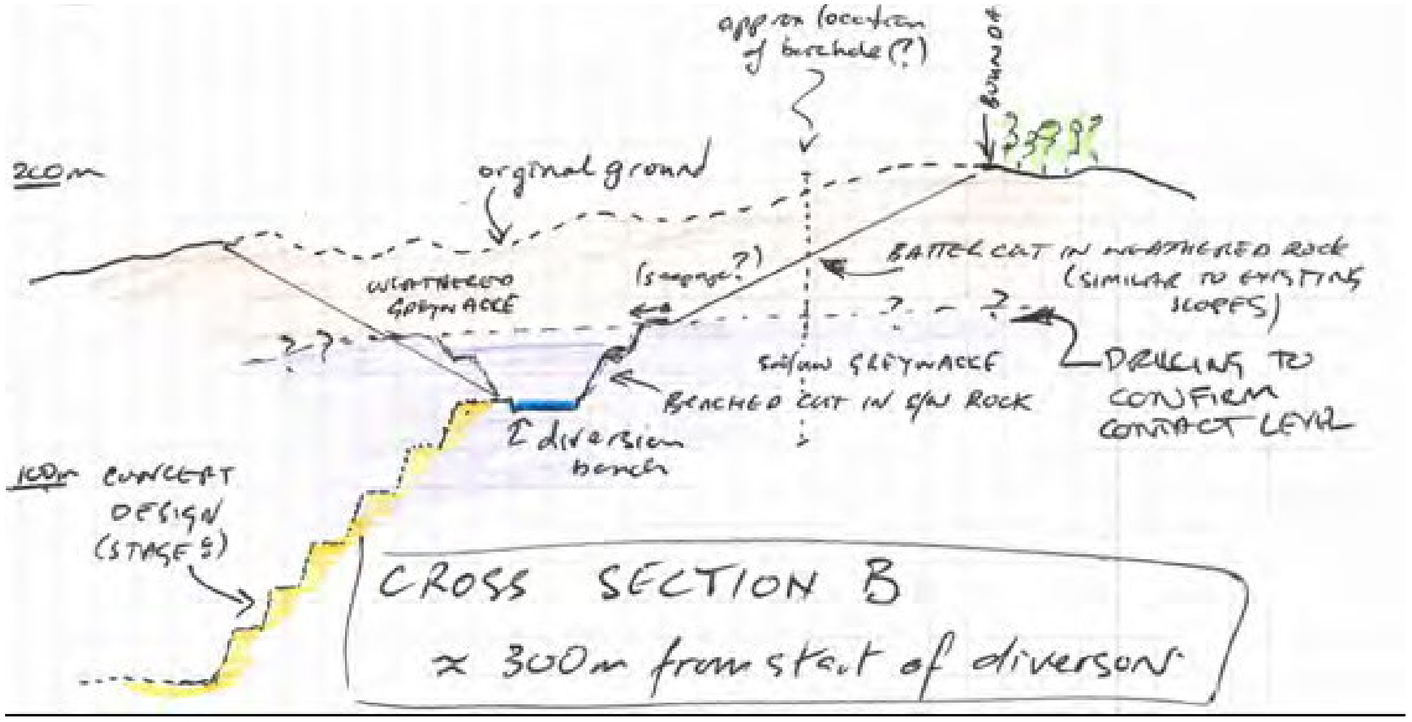


Figure 11: Schematic illustration for Stage 1 Stream Diversion (not to scale)

ENGINEERING CONSIDERATIONS

BASIS OF DESIGN

- The stream realignment design is based on the concept design for the quarry expansion provided by Winstone Aggregates.
- The stream realignment channel is to compliment wider quarry development.
- The stream channel will accommodate typical low flow and the 1% AEP (100-year) flood.
- The stream design will include engineered features to address channel hydraulics such as meanders, waterfalls, pool and staggered rock.

CONSIDERATIONS FOR DESIGN

HYDROLOGY

- Using a catchment hydrological assessment, the stream flows for a range of return periods have been calculated for the Mangapū Tributary.

HYDRAULICS

- A 2D hydrodynamic model has been built and used to determine the size of the proposed channel.
- The velocity of the indicative low flow has been derived to inform in-stream ecological features.
- Initial downstream effects (flood depths and flow velocity) have been modelled.

POTENTIAL EFFECTS (TO BE ASSESSED)

- Low flow containment
- Downstream flood effects – depth, extent and velocity
- Containment of high flows (extreme events)
- Selection of in-stream features

FUTURE ITEMS TO ADDRESS

- Inclusion of in-stream features such as waterfalls, pools and boulders need to be run through the hydraulic model to further assess effects and be finalised in the design.
- Design of the connection from the Mangapū Tributary to the realigned channel (upstream extent).
- Design of the connection from the realigned channel to Mangapū Stream at the downstream extent.
- Engineering details including stream channel liner.

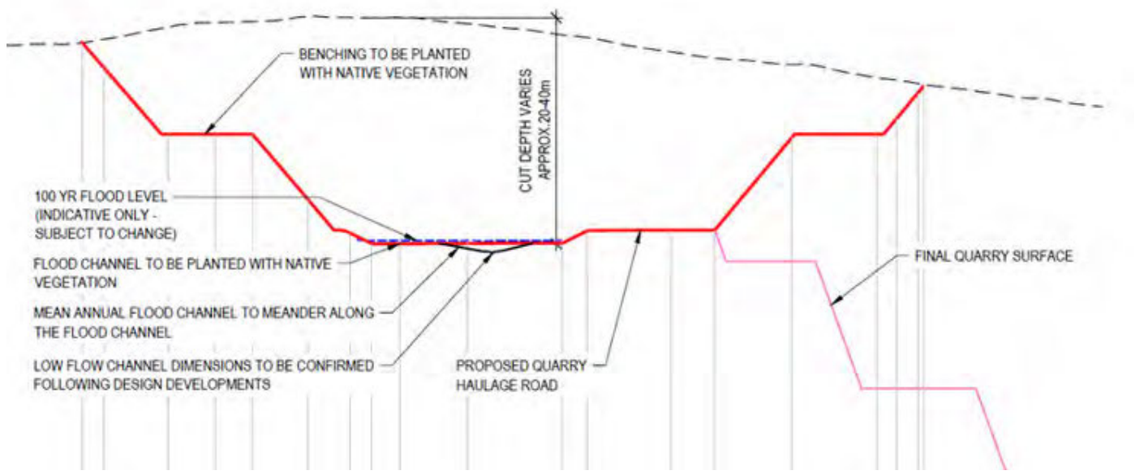


Figure 12: Typical design cross section

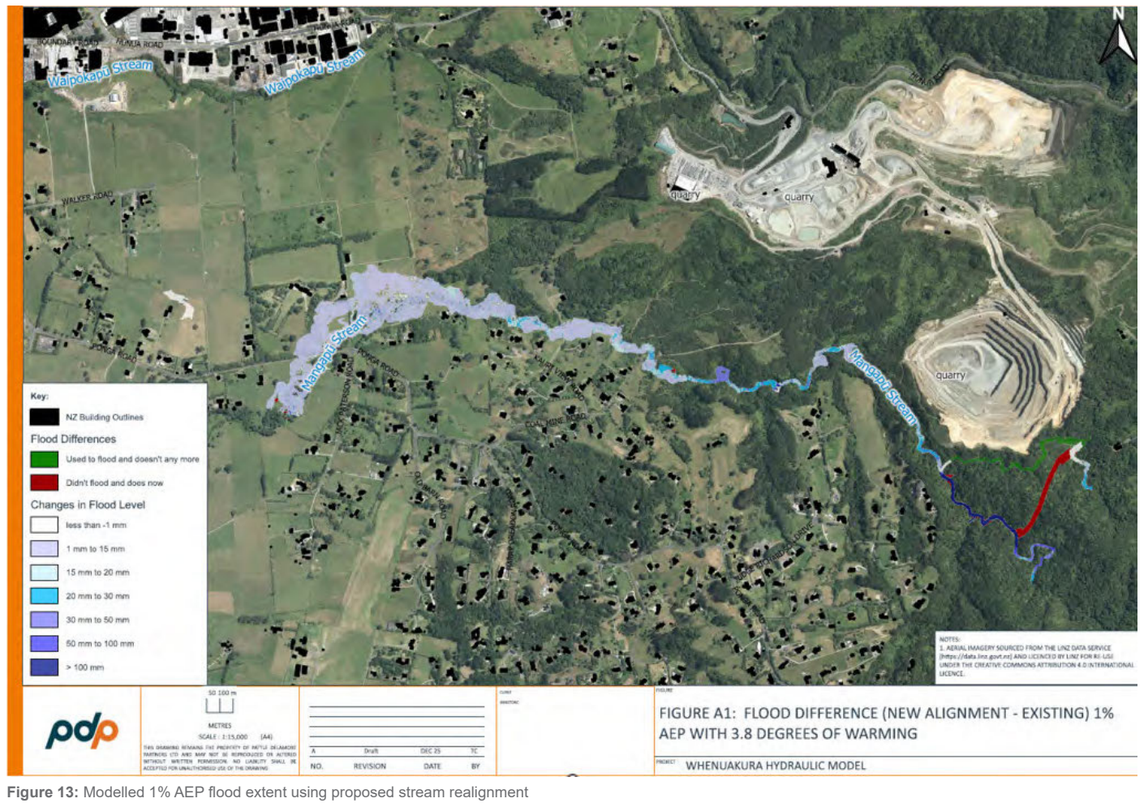


Figure 13: Modelled 1% AEP flood extent using proposed stream realignment

ECOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS

VEGETATION COMMUNITIES

The riparian vegetation communities along the Mangapū Stream have not been surveyed yet however the broader vegetation has been characterised at a desktop level.

- Old podocarp remnant
- Taraire, tawa, podocarp forest

E-DNA RESULTS

FISH

Three fish species were detected from the e-DNA (plus threat status):

- Longfin eeL (At Risk Declining)
- Shortfin eel (Not threatened)
- Banded kokopu (Not threatened)

All three fish have climbing abilities so it is not surprising these are detected as the waterfalls will form barriers to non-climbing fish. We can be confident in these results.

This means our design needs to cater only for these fish with climbing abilities. That means waterfalls and cascade features are acceptable.

FROGS

Detection of frog DNA is highly variable, but no native frog DNA was detected in the samples. We are still proposing to undertake a search for native frogs to be more confident of their absence.

INVERTEBRATES

- Koura (Not threatened) detected and our current design will cater for them.
- Kakahi (freshwater mussel) was not detected – and would not be expected in this environment.
- A diversity of aquatic insects which is good for the colonisation of the new channel.

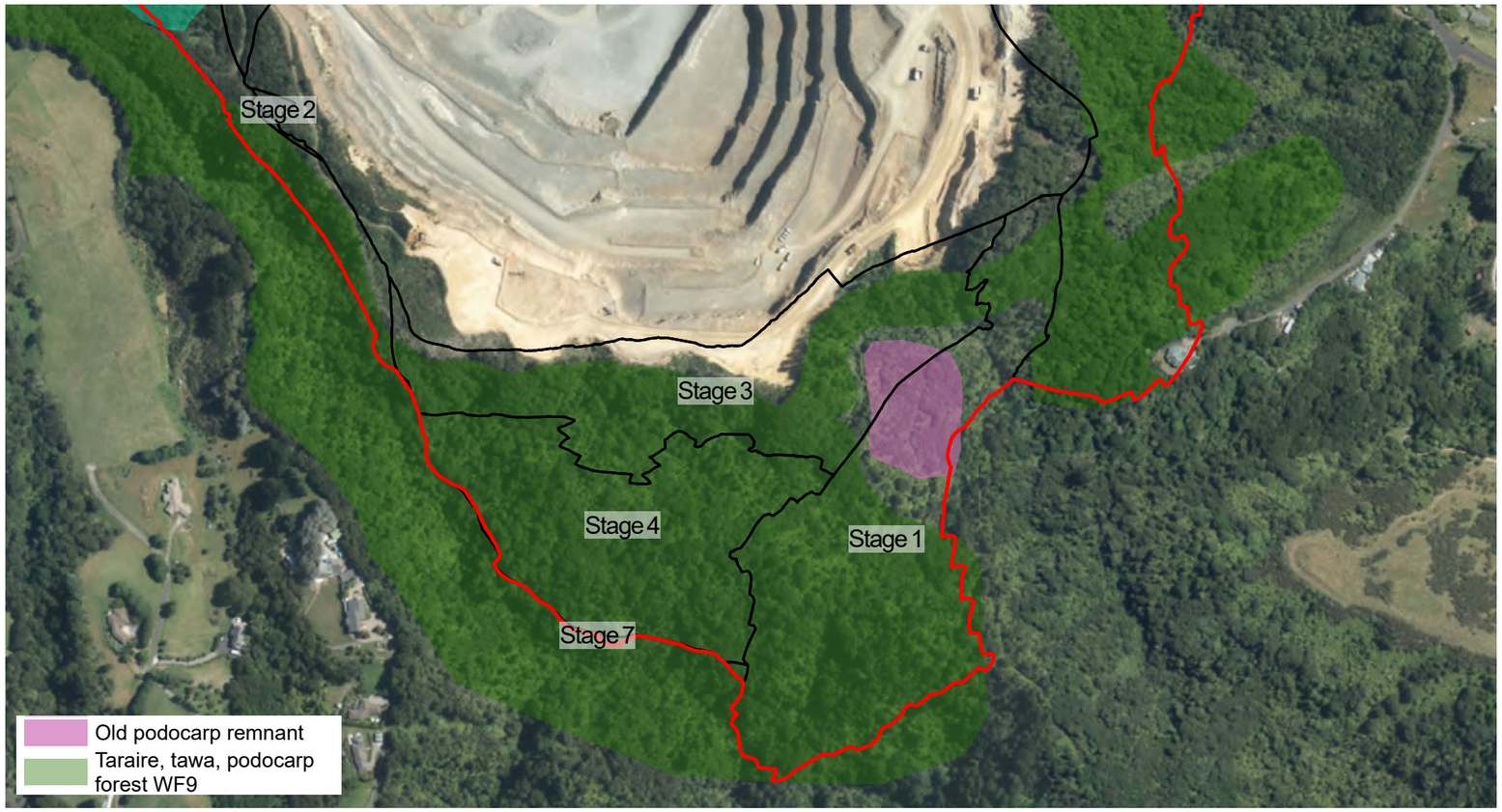


Figure 14: Vegetation communities (draft)

POSSIBLE MITIGATIONS

- Design features to mimic key features of the existing stream and support strong ecological functions
- Fish Salvage and Relocation Plan
- Native Bird Management Plan (protocols for identifying nests and tree felling).
- Frog Management Plan (if required)

OFFSET AND COMPENSATION

- The loss of stream extent and stream value is still being assessed but it is anticipated that some offsetting and compensation may be required.
- We are wanting to engage with iwi and mana whenua on any potential opportunities for offset/improvement in key areas of significance.

STAGING

- The construction and implementation of the diversion will need to be carefully considered to minimise effects to the extent possible.
- Considering a 2-3 staged approach to the diversion of water to enable biofilms to begin forming within the constructed channel and reduced flow within the existing tributary to assist in fish salvage.

LANDSCAPE CONSIDERATIONS

NATURAL CHARACTER OF MANGAPŪ TRIBUTARY

The works are confined to a tributary of Mangapū Stream, and within that tributary, they affect the lower reach. The following are key characteristics of the Mangapū tributary.

- The lower reach of the Mangapū Tributary, its margins and wider landscape context exhibit a high degree of natural character, evidenced by the presence of mature indigenous vegetation (and limited exotic weed species) providing extensive and continuous canopy cover. This vegetation contributes to shading, bank stability, and habitat connectivity.
- The lower reach of the Mangapū Tributary displays a diverse range of natural features, including incised channel sections, waterfalls, and a sinuous, meandering path within a corridor that reflects natural fluvial processes rather than engineered modification.
- The form and behaviour of the Mangapū Tributary are strongly influenced by the surrounding landform, with geomorphology and surface topography guiding channel alignment, gradient, and flow dynamics.
- The tributary and Mangapū Stream are partly located within an ONL, which also reinforces its high natural character.

Modifications include:

- Minimal presence of weedy plant species, post/ wire fence, 4WD track and other small scale foot tracks and a bridge crossing.

The natural character condition and the adverse effects of the stream diversion are highly reliant on the outcomes of the diversion design and what can be achieved in terms of the functioning and character of the channel, water flows, vegetation establishment and habitat creation.

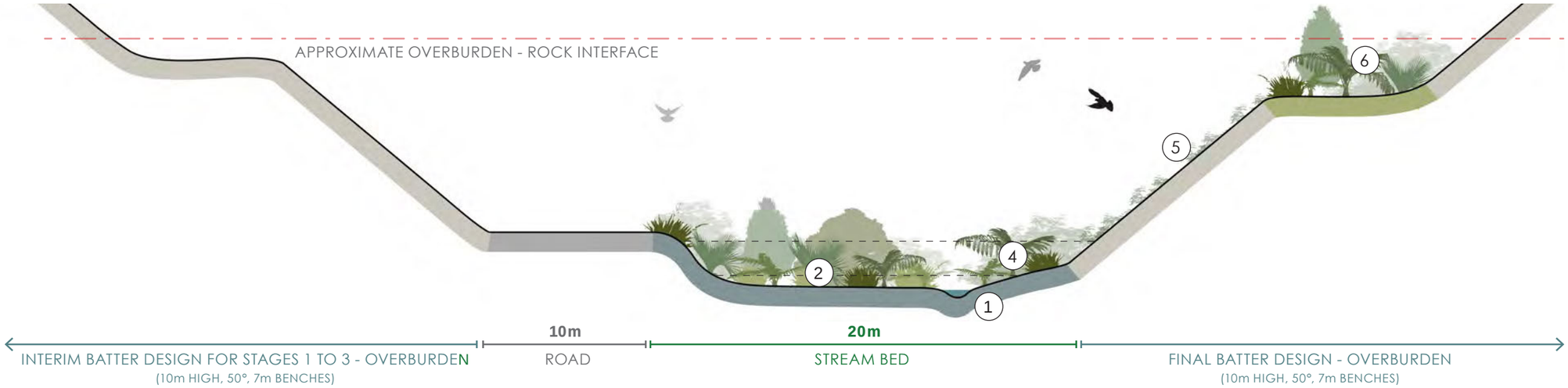
MITIGATION AND ENHANCEMENT OPTIONS RELATING TO THE ONL

- No avoidance and limited direct mitigation options have been identified within Winstone's land holding.
- However, there appear to be potential opportunities to enhance the vegetated backdrop along the western extent of the quarry, which would enable this area to visually and ecologically connect with the ONL overlay to the south via Mangapū Stream and the Friedman Block. This would require the retirement of portions of land near Coal Mine Road.
- Further to this, there may be other areas (within the quarry landholding) that will be untouched in the future and can be remediated in the short term or could be infilled with indigenous vegetation.
- In time, the overburden disposal area located in the Hunua Pit would present an opportunity to revegetate the reconstructed landform with indigenous vegetation, also contributing to a larger interconnected vegetative framework.

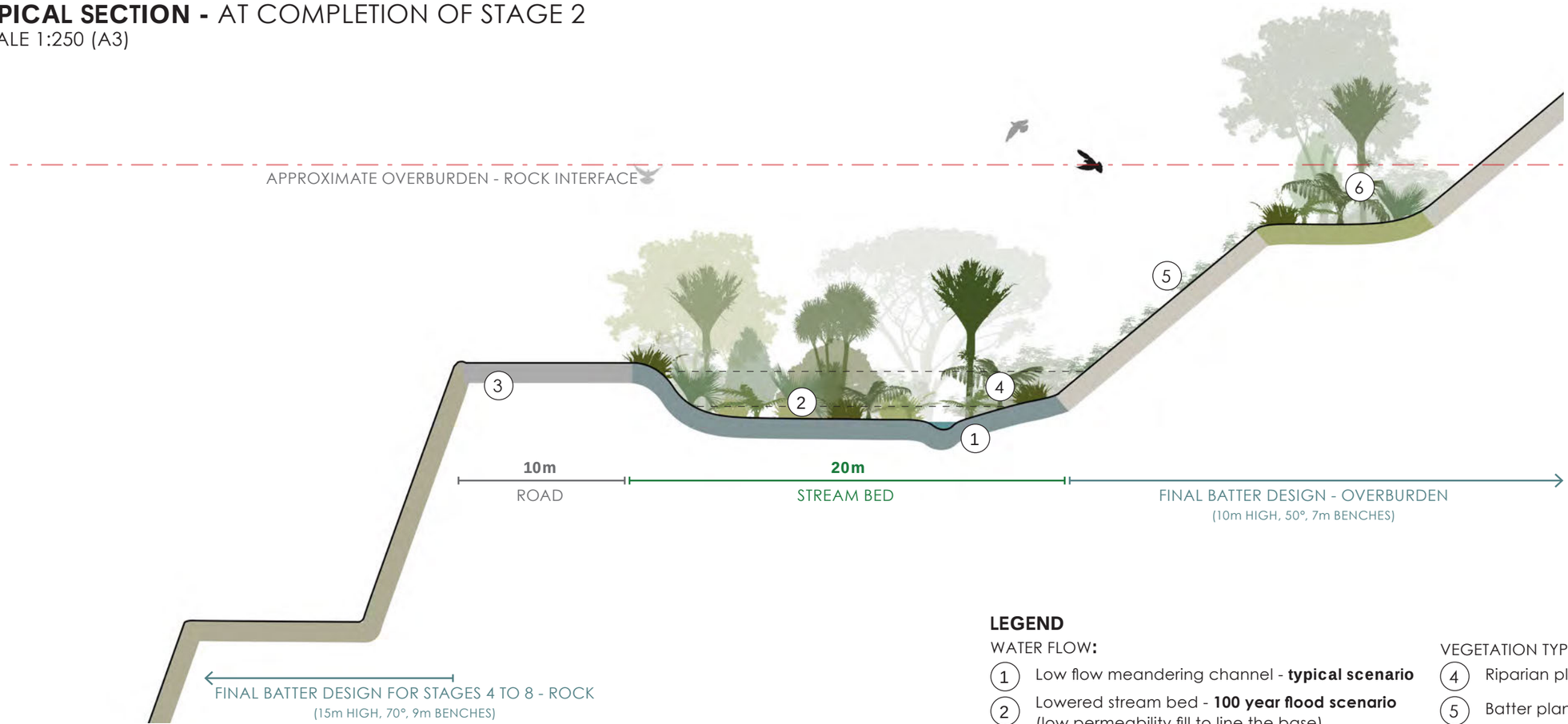
Figure 15: View of the Outstanding Natural Landscape (extensive vegetation cover) and Mangapū Tributary located in the gully

Figure 16: Indicative 3D model of Stage 1 of the stream diversion

TYPICAL SECTION OF THE STREAM DIVERSION



TYPICAL SECTION - AT COMPLETION OF STAGE 2
SCALE 1:250 (A3)



TYPICAL SECTION - AT COMPLETION OF STAGE 8
SCALE 1:250 (A3)

LEGEND

WATER FLOW**:**

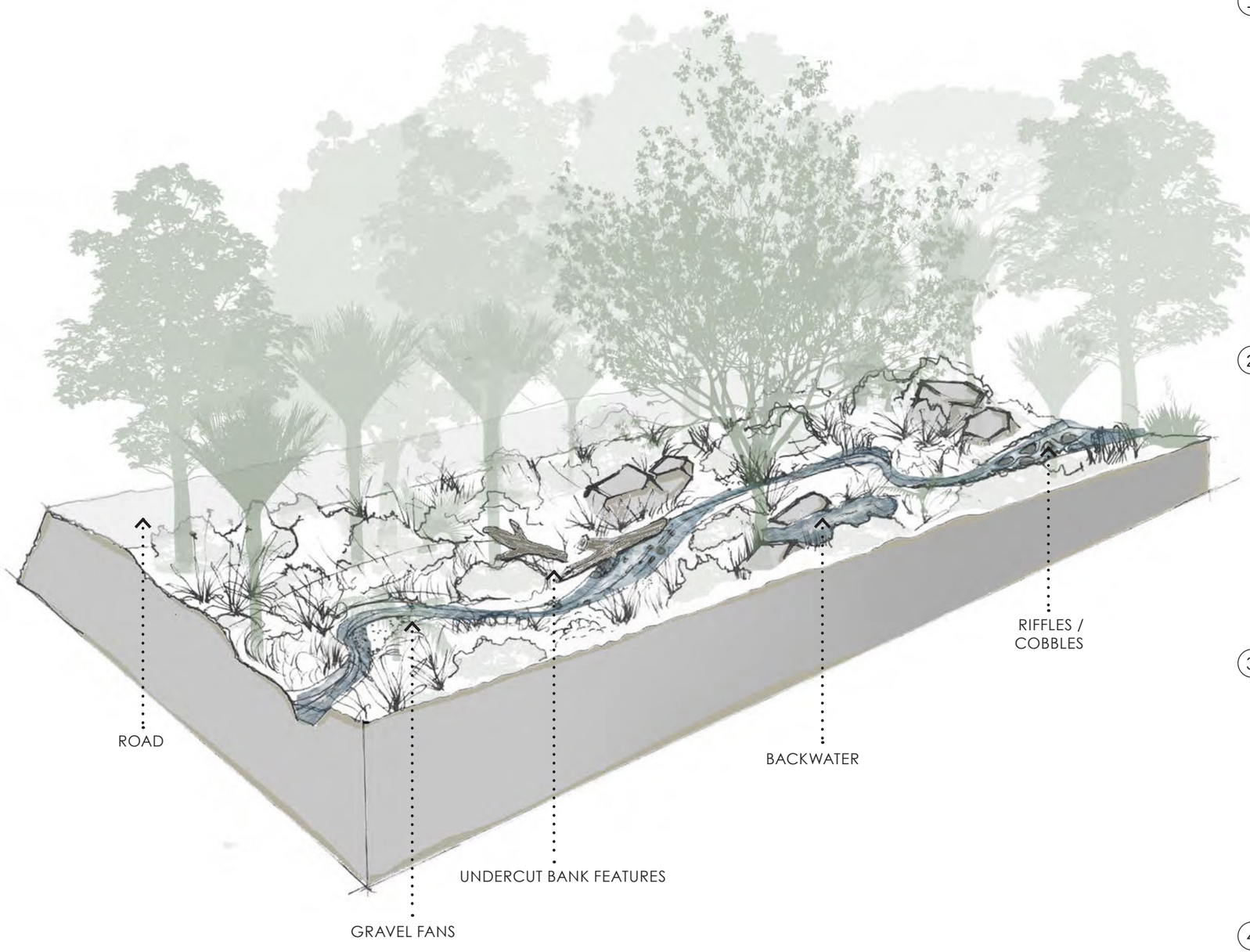
1. Low flow meandering channel - **typical scenario**
2. Lowered stream bed - **100 year flood scenario** (low permeability fill to line the base)
3. Bund above quarry cuts - **major storm scenario**

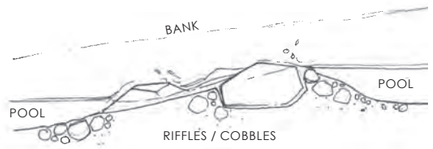
VEGETATION TYPES (refer planting palette)**:**

4. Riparian planting
5. Batter planting
6. Amenity planting

STREAM DIVERSION FEATURES FOR DISCUSSION

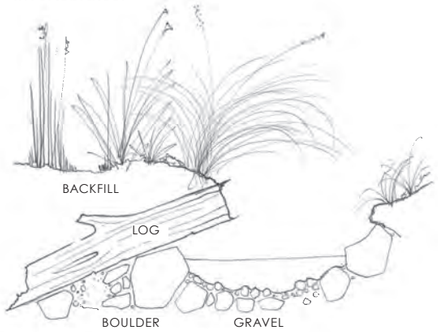
COBBLE DOMINATED TYPOLOGY





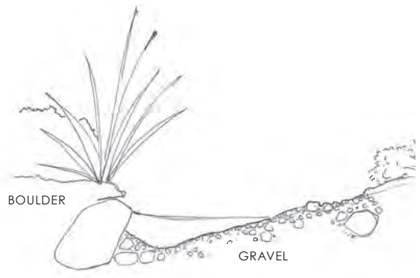
1 RIFFLES / COBBLES

Medium sized substrate mobilised in moderate to high flows. Habitat on surface and below the cobbles create habitat for different algae and invertebrates.



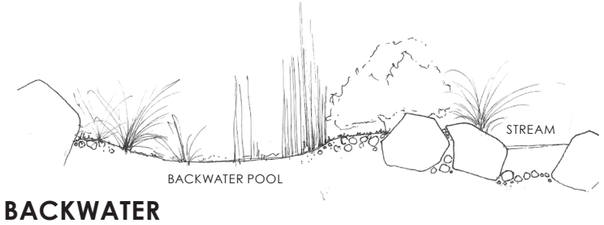
2 UNDERCUT BANK FEATURES

To create refuge for fish during daytime and periods of high flow.



3 GRAVEL FANS

Potential habitat for Hochstetter's frogs, and additional refuge for fish in higher flows.

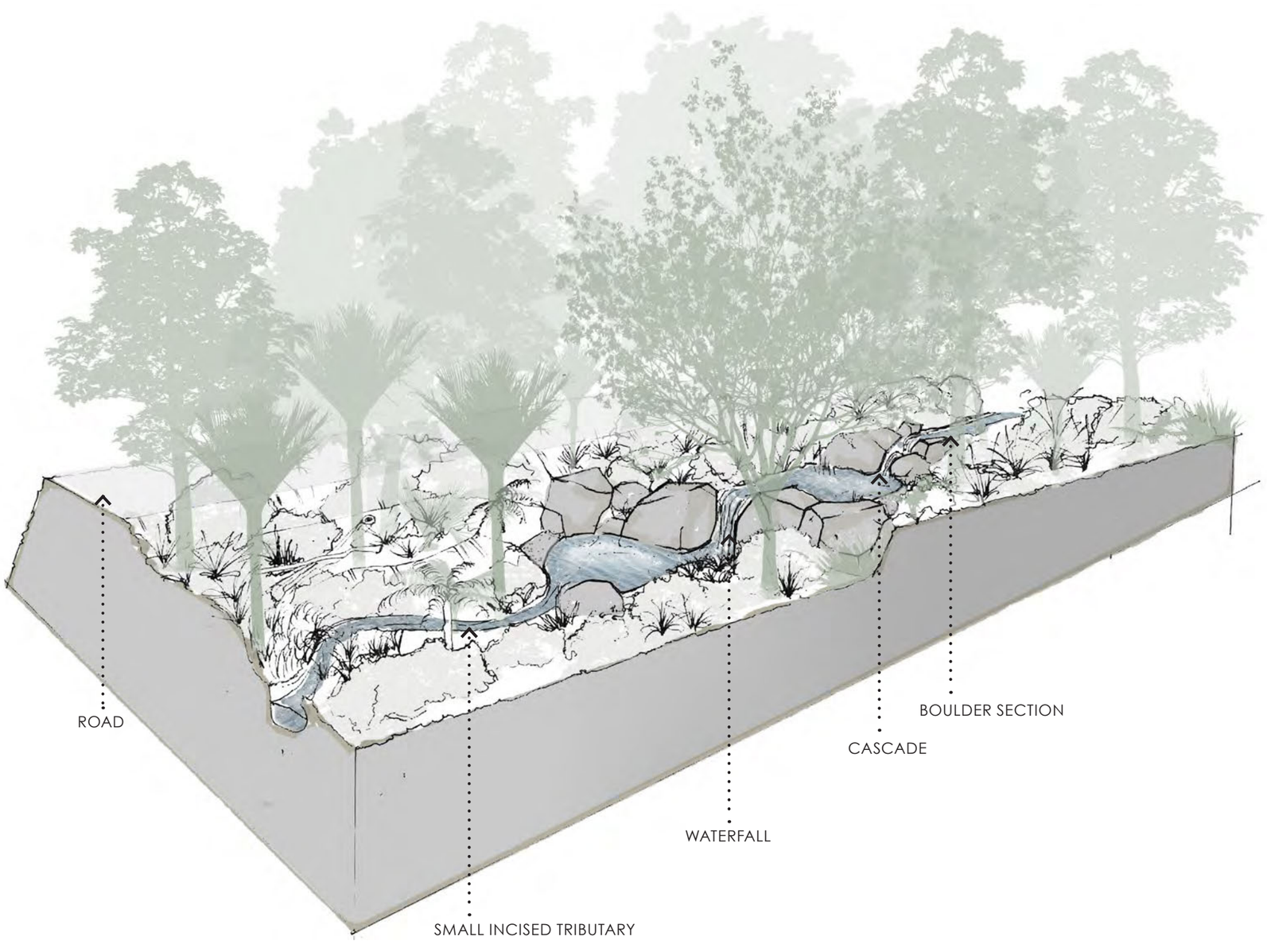


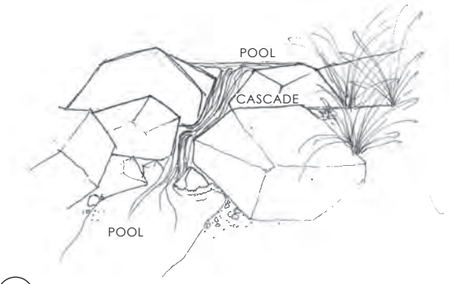
4 BACKWATER

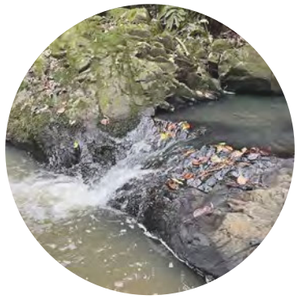
Refuge for fish in times of high flow and source of colonisers as flood waters recede.

STREAM DIVERSION FEATURES FOR DISCUSSION

BOULDER DOMINATED TYPOLOGY

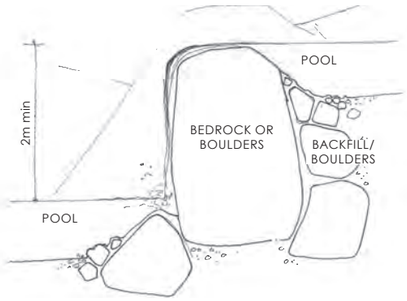






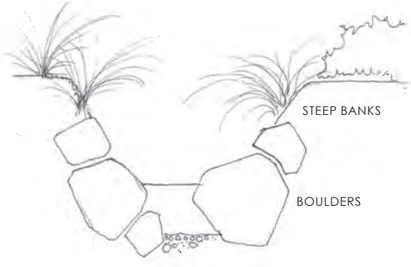
1 CASCADE

Series of rapid falls and small pools with variety of habitats and refuge for aquatic organisms in steeper channel gradients.



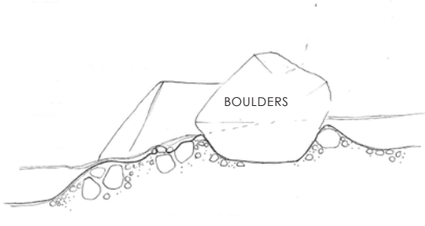
2 WATERFALL

Steep fall and plunge pool but available for passage of fish with ability to climb.



3 SMALL INCISED TRIBUTARY

Swift and shallow run section with steeper banks that help create shade.

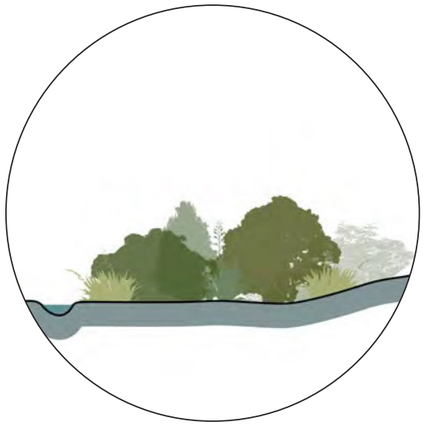


4 BOULDER SECTION

Large permanent substrate features creating stable microhabitats for algal films and micro-flow variation for habitat.

STREAM DIVERSION FEATURES FOR DISCUSSION

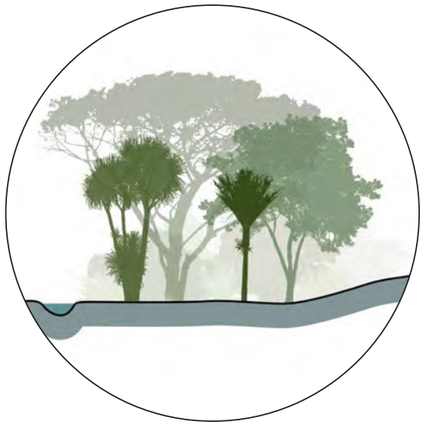
STAGES OF PLANTING



STAGE 1

IMPLEMENTATION PLANTING

The first stage will occur within the next planting season following the construction of the stream diversion. The primary objective is to establish groundcover for soil stabilisation and introduce shrub cover to support early ecological development. Restoration tree planting will also be incorporated as part of the overall planting scheme to ensure long-term structural integrity and habitat creation.



STAGE 2

CANOPY ESTABLISHMENT

Second stage selective tree planting to create a canopy layer that provides shade and improves microclimatic conditions. This canopy development is essential for preparing the site for the eventual removal of the quarry batter, ensuring stability and ecological resilience during the transition.

STAGE 3

SUPPLEMENTARY PLANTING

Supplementary ecological planting on establishment of canopy cover to enhance species diversity and habitat complexity. This stage aims to enable succession planting, improve biodiversity, and support the long-term ecological health of the site.

Toe Toe
Austroderia fulvida

Flat Leaved Sedge
Carex dissita

Rautahi
Carex geminata

Pūrei
Carex secta

Pūkio
Carex virgata

Ti Kouka
Cordyline australis

Giant umbrella sedge
Cyperus ustulatus

Kiokio
Parablechnum novae-zelandia

Hangehange
Geniostoma ligustrifolium

Kanono
Coprosma grandifolia

Wheki
Dicksonia squarrosa

Kiekie
Freycinetia banksii

Heketara
Olearia rani

Māhoe
Melicytus ramiflorus

Tawa
Beilschmiedia tawa

Taraire
Beilschmiedia taraire

Kānuka
Kunzea ericoides

Māmuka
Leptospermum scoparium

Silver Fern
Alsophila dealbata

Nīkau
Rhopalostylus sapida

Pāte
Schefflera digitata

Mamaku
Sphaeropteris medullaris

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Symonds Hill Pit Expansion –Terrestrial Consultation Pack

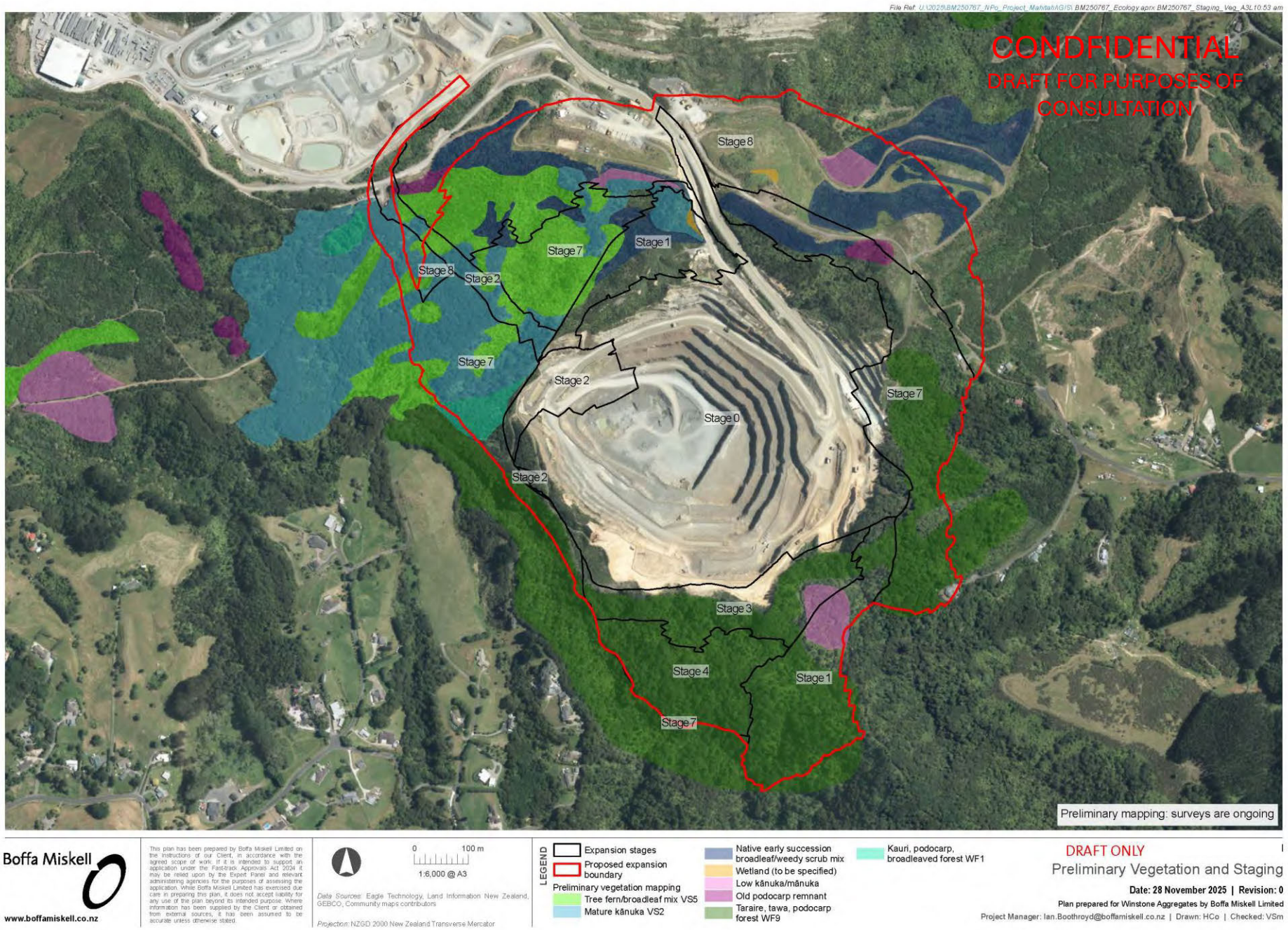
WINSTONE AGGREGATES

Cam Russell
14/01/2026

Terrestrial Ecology
Vegetation

Vegetation type	Area (ha)
Tree fern/broadleaf mix (VS5)	6.8
Mature kānuka (VS2)	6.5
Native early succession broadleaf / weedy scrub mix	5.8
Low kānuka/mānuka	1.5
Old podocarp remnant	0.3
Taraire, tawa, podocarp forest (WF9)	16.5
Kauri, podocarp, broadleaf forest (WF11)	0.7
TOTAL	**38.2**

Stage	TOTAL (ha)
Stage 1	**6.42**
Stage 2	**1.51**
Stage 3	**3.29**
Stage 4	**4.25**
Stage 5	**0.00**
Stage 6	**0.00**
Stage 7	**15.14**
Stage 8	**7.83**
Total (ha)	**38.44**



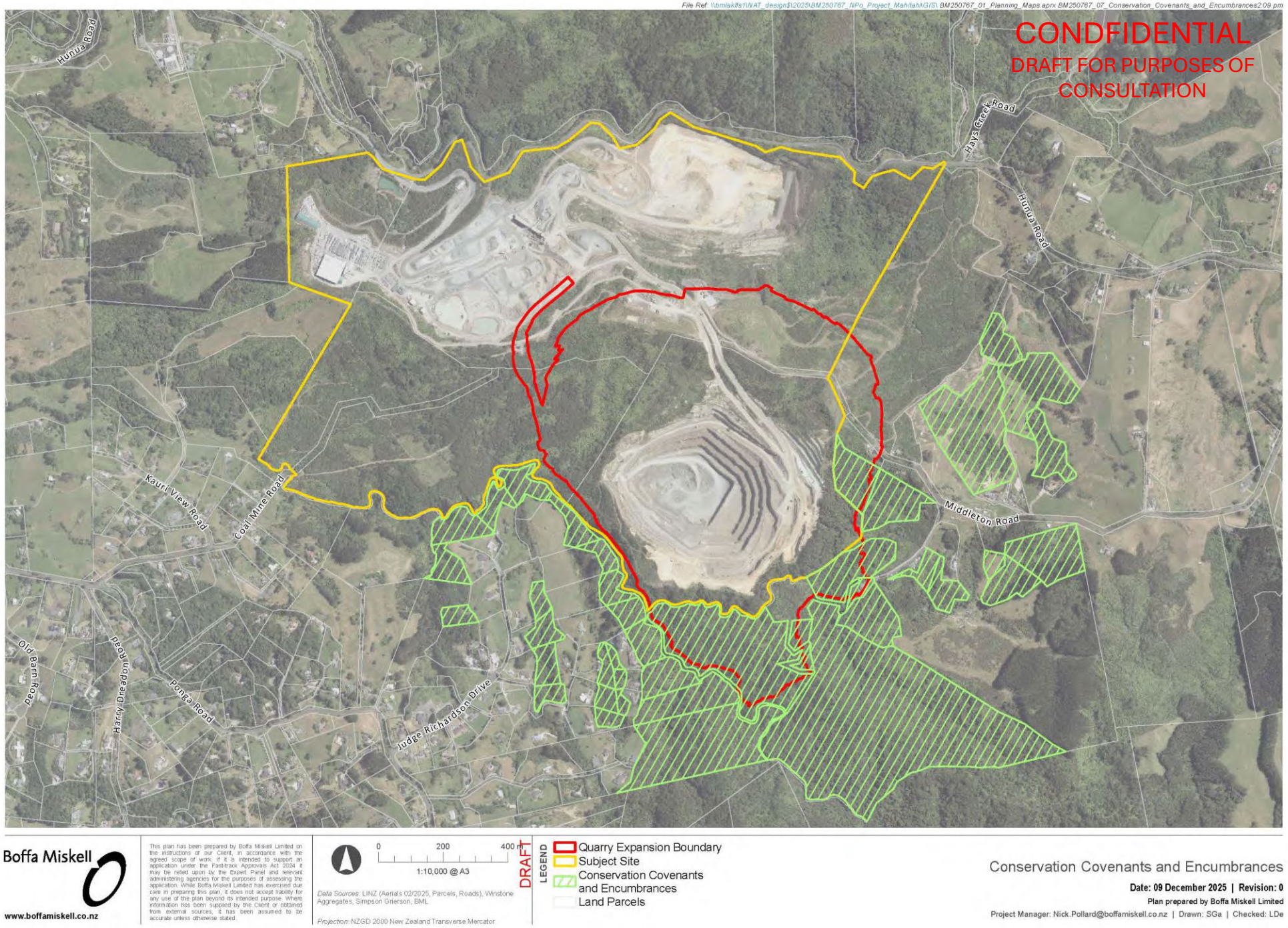
Terrestrial Ecology

Covenants and Encumbrances

Values and condition of covenant vegetation and habitat

Required management and plans

Edge effects on remaining covenants



Terrestrial Ecology: Significant Ecological Areas

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SEA_T_5323

- SEA_T_5323 is one several SEAs in the near vicinity of Project Mahitahi
- SEA_T_5323 is largest of local SEAs (615 ha) alongside the Hunua Ranges Regional Park (~14,000 ha)
- Project Mahitahi clearance of 2.7% of overall extent of SEA_T_5323 (615 ha)
- Loss is along northern and northwestern margins.
- New margins created – effectively moved and re-created
- SEA_T_5323 internal connectivity is retained – boosted with offset opportunity

Terrestrial Ecology Fauna

Bats

Surveys from 2021

2x in 2025 plus one to occur in 2026

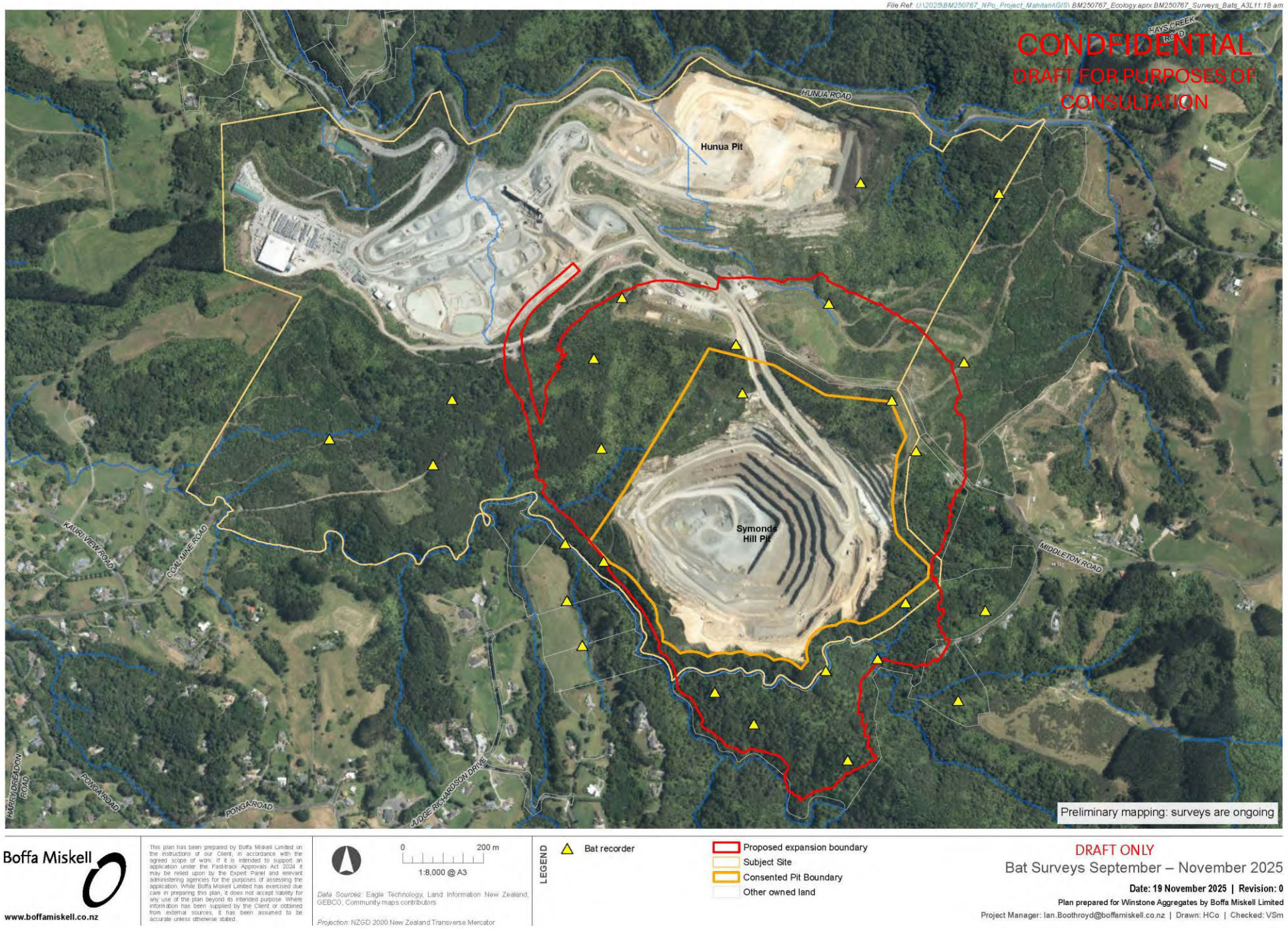
NO bats recorded

Birds

Surveys from 2011

Bird recorders plus 5MBCs in 2025 (to be continued in 2026)

Common forest birds



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Terrestrial Ecology
Fauna

Lizards – elegant gecko (Auckland green gecko). Tall Kānuka vegetation.

Lizard Salvage Plan since 2011

121 elegant geckos salvaged and relocated (Tiritiri Matangi)

Salvage will continue as part of proposed expansion

Additional surveys for lizards and geckos currently underway

Terrestrial Ecology

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Consent conditions/Management Plans:

Lizard Salvage Plan

Native bird nesting avoidance

Vegetation Management/Planting Plan

Tree felling protocols (bats)

Offset and compensation

Offset for loss of vegetation/habitat

Focus on planting/restoring major vegetation types

Local and further afield opportunities for planting

Maintain integrity of SEA_T_5323

Improve connectivity between local SEAs

Potential planting in Council Parks

Intensive pest management

Meeting Notes

Ngāti Tamaoho Cultural Induction and Site Visit – 28 January 2026

VENUE	Hunua Quarry, 489 Hunua Road, Auckland
DATE	Wednesday 28 January 2026
TIME	10am – 12:30am
ATTENDEES	**Ngāti Tamaoho:** [redacted] **Winstone Aggregates**: [redacted]

Item	Summary	Responsible
	KARAKIA The hui opened with karakia led by Ngāti Tamaoho. **WHAKAWHANAUNGATANGA** Following whakawhanaungatanga, it was acknowledged that this induction builds on the hui held at Te Māra o te Kotuku, Ngāti Tamaoho Nursery on 21 January 2026 and the long-standing relationship between Winstone Aggregates and Ngāti Tamaoho.	
1.1	**CULTURAL INDUCTION** **Introduction** The cultural induction was undertaken to support Winstone Aggregates understanding of Ngāti Tamaoho cultural values and context relevant to the Hunua Quarry. This is intended to inform the project team and technical experts in developing the project in a manner that appropriately responds to Ngāti Tamaoho connections and associations with the quarry. **Mana Whenua Kaitiaki** Mana whenua hold enduring relationships with the whenua, grounded in kaitiakitanga and whakapapa. These relationships reflect principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi and provide the perspective on how kaitiakitanga is understood and practiced at place. Tiaki means to guard, protect and look after. For the Hunua Quarry project, Ngāti Tamaoho expression of kaitiakitanga provides a foundation for how the project is to be developed and progressed. **Interconnected cultural landscapes** Ngāti Tamaoho shared examples of significant cultural landscapes and features within the Auckland area to demonstrate how cultural values are expressed across interconnected places rather than isolated sites. A summary of these include: • **Maunga** These cultural landscapes, including Maungakiekie, Maungawhau, Rarotonga and Mangere, continue to hold cultural features of significance that remain present on the landscape. Each place carries specific names and histories that reflect enduring cultural associations and identity. • **Transportation corridors** Transportation corridors were identified as integral to cultural landscapes, reflecting historic patterns of movement, connection and access between places, and informing how contemporary development interacts with interconnected landscapes.	

	• **Waka** Ngāti Tamaoho discussed the use of waka, including waka tete, as an important means of movement, access and connection across waterways and the wider landscape. Waka supported travel, interaction and the transmission of knowledge between places. • **Wai** Water was identified as a fundamental element underpinning cultural practice and wellbeing. Healthy waterways support connection, interaction and the presence of taonga species, reinforcing the importance of water quality and freshwater health. • **Mahinga Kai** Ngāti Tamaoho outlined the importance of water and land for kai gathering, including mahinga kai, gardening, foraging and kāpata kai for food storage. These practices reflect enduring relationships with place and inform how resources are cared for and sustained over time. • **Archaeology** Ngāti Tamaoho outlined the depth of history across the Hunua area, including stories, marae and long-standing occupation that form part of their archaeological record. • **Wetlands** Wetlands were identified as culturally significant environments that supported traditional resource use and demonstrate the interconnected relationship between Ngāti Tamaoho and the natural environment. • **Artefacts and Taonga** Ngāti Tamaoho shared examples of artefacts and taonga found within the wider area, including koiate, kotiate and ketu, as well as adzes and hammer stones. These items reflect historic use of the whenua and reinforce the importance of appropriate discovery protocols should artefacts or taonga be found during project activities. **Whakapapa** Whakapapa provides the genealogical foundation for Ngāti Tamaoho connections to the Hunua Quarry and the wider whenua. It must be embedded in the project as it develops and is finalised. This establishes a long-term framework for care and rehabilitation of the quarry landscape over time.	
2.1	**STREAM SITE VISIT** Following the cultural induction, representatives of Ngāti Tamaoho and the Winstone Aggregates team undertook a site visit to the Mangapū Stream to view and discuss key areas in the context of the project.	
3.1	**CULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT** Ngāti Tamaoho will advise on the development of a cultural impact assessment, which will inform the wider project as it progresses.	
4.1	**NEXT STEPS** ➢ Provide draft technical reports and the Assessment of Environmental Effects for review. ➢ Use insights from the cultural induction and site visit to inform project design and documentation. ➢ Continue refinement of mitigation and management measures. ➢ Progress ecological monitoring approaches for bats, lizards, fish and vegetation. ➢ Refine water quality, erosion, weed and pest management measures, including consideration of natural flocculant alternatives. ➢ Provide Ngāti Tamaoho with the opportunity to review and input into draft planning conditions before the application is finalised.	

Meeting Notes

	END	

22

Meeting Notes

Ngāti Te Ata Workshop – 11 February 2026

Online via Teams

Wednesday 11 February 2026

10am – 1pm

Ngāti Te Ata: [redacted]

Winstone Aggregates: [redacted]

Item	Summary
	INTRODUCTIONS The online meeting began at 10am with a round of introductions. **OPENING COMMENTS** IW provide introductory comments on the Hunua Quarry project including a commitment to continuing to work with mana whenua partners. IW noted the fast-track pathway enables multiple approvals to be progressed concurrently, rather than through the usual staged consenting process, and responds to the need for greater investment certainty with only ten years remaining under the current consents. IW emphasised WA's responsibility to ensure the site is developed in the best possible way from an environmental, cultural and resource management perspective, and noted that short consent durations constrain confidence in committing to long term operational investment.
1.1	**SCOPE OF PROJECT AND PROPOSAL** **Introduction** PH outlined the strategic context for the proposal, noting that Hunua supplies approximately 47 percent of Winstone's market and is currently operating within ten-year consent windows. PH then provided an overview of the proposed scope of works. The project is proposed to be delivered through a series of enabling stages. Stage 1 involves the realignment of a tributary stream, stage 2 involves the construction of the haul road, and stage 7 involves the realignment of the western haul road. These enabling works were discussed in the context of the overall project sequencing and delivery approach. The proposal has evolved into a long-term masterplan with an anticipated 50-year pit life, structured through an eight-stage development plan. Initial stages focus on expansion to the south, where overburden ratios are lower and activities can largely remain within existing land parcels. This includes early realignment of the Mangapū Stream, proposed within the first three to five years. The first three stages cover approximately twenty years of activity, while stages seven and eight are projected to occur around thirty years from now. **Stages** The project is structured around key enabling stages. Stage 1 involves the tributary diversion. Stage 2 provides for construction of the haul road, designed to reduce costs and carbon emissions. Vegetation clearance is anticipated across the first three stages. Stage 7 involves realignment of the western haul

Meeting Notes

Item	Summary
	road and is expected to occur approximately 35 years after Stage 1, aligning broadly with a typical regional consenting horizon. Stage 8 would follow, extending quarry operations by a further fifteen years and supporting an overall pit life of approximately fifty years.
2.1	**MANGAPŪ TRIBUTARY DIVERSION** **Introduction** VK presented on the hydrological aspects of the proposed Mangapū Stream tributary diversion. The proposal involves realigning the tributary along a southern corridor within the expansion area. <u>Hydrological assessments</u> Hydrological assessments have been undertaken to understand flows within the catchment above the quarry. This includes assessing typical day to day base flows and modelling flood events. The modelling has been carried out to ensure the diversion does not increase flood risk or worsen effects for downstream properties. While the diversion channel will be shorter, which may increase flow velocity, the design incorporates meanders and base flow channels to replicate natural stream characteristics and regain length where possible. The channel will include natural in stream features to support ecological function and maintain habitat values. The design considers both extreme flood events and low flow conditions. Low flows will be maintained to sustain ecological values, and in stream features will replicate existing characteristics. <u>Sedimentation</u> Some natural erosion is expected as flows establish within the new channel. Over time, the diversion is intended to naturalise, with varied widths, placed rock features and meandering form, rather than a straight engineered trapezoidal channel. Questions: • Can the plans clearly show the existing and proposed future alignment of the Mangapū Stream? • How much stream length will be lost as a result of the diversion? Approximately 500 metres was indicated. • What is the context of the mapped areas? o Red represents the proposed quarry expansion boundary. o Yellow represents the property boundary. o Blue identifies Stage 1 earthworks associated with the tributary diversion. o Orange identifies existing consented boundaries. • Is the diversion intended to function as a conveyance channel, and how will naturalisation be achieved? **Stream Design Principles** The project team outlined proposed stream design principles and indicated a willingness to work with Ngāti Te Ata on how the stream is constructed and refined. Questions • Are there additional design principles that Ngāti Te Ata would like incorporated into the stream design? **Stream Ecology**

Meeting Notes

Item	Summary
	IB outlined the ecological assessments undertaken to date. Environmental DNA sampling has been completed at multiple locations within the catchment. Species detected include longfin tuna, shortfin tuna and banded kokopu, which are climbing fish. The design intent is to replicate stream characteristics that support fish passage and habitat for these species. Frogs No native frogs were detected through eDNA sampling. IB noted that while eDNA does not detect every species present, the team is confident that the key ecological characteristics and values of the stream have been identified. Invertebrates Koura and freshwater limpets were identified. Kakahi were not detected. A diverse range of aquatic invertebrates is present. It was noted that some of the more uncommon species within the wider catchment are located in the headwaters and are listed at a low level of threat. The intention is not to lose any existing species through the diversion. The realignment will retain connectivity with the headwaters and maintain upstream and downstream access so species movement is not constrained. Fish salvage will be undertaken within the tributary prior to realignment, with species relocated within the stream system. A detailed report is forthcoming. Frog salvage is not currently proposed. Discussion also covered whether species not currently present could be reintroduced if suitable habitat is created. It was acknowledged that while reintroduction is not impossible, the expectation is that the realigned stream would naturally be colonised by species already present within the catchment. Question: • Does eDNA capture all species present? The response noted that while eDNA does not detect everything, the team is confident key ecological characteristics have been identified. • Will fish capture and relocation occur? Confirmation was provided that fish salvage will be undertaken. • Are there examples where similar stream diversions have been successfully naturalised? Eco-sourcing The team discussed eco sourcing of plants and understanding what a more pristine habitat scenario may look like. Different monitoring techniques are being considered. Three existing waterfalls were noted as important reference features. The design will incorporate flood resilience and varying channel widths. Monitoring VK outlined a comprehensive monitoring programme to assess both positive and negative effects of the diversion over time. Adaptive management is proposed. Question: • Will iwi be part of the monitoring programme? Confirmation was given that iwi participation in monitoring and adaptive management is intended. **Landscape** JG presented on landscape and spoke to slide 12 showing the property bounding and pit boundary.

Meeting Notes

Item	Summary
	The yellow and orange cross hatched area identifies Outstanding Natural Landscape areas that overlap with the landholding. The diversion will affect part of this area, which extends toward the northeastern boundary of Stevenson's Quarry. Green cross hatched areas identify significant ecological areas. Opportunities were discussed to enhance the stream corridor, quarry benches and wider quarry environment to create a vegetated backdrop to quarry operations. Approximately 3 percent of the overall Significant Ecological Area would be removed, primarily along the northern edge, without fragmenting the remaining area. Connectivity between ecological areas and landscape values was identified as important. **Questions** • What vegetation and tree species are currently present on site? • Is there a broader vegetation and ecological corridor strategy in place? • Will planting occur across all Winstone Aggregates landholdings? • What are the proposed approaches to ecological offsetting and landscape mitigation? • Could iwi land be considered for offset mitigation planting? • How will additionality be ensured if planting occurs on Council land? • What would offsetting within the Hunua Ranges look like in practice? It was noted that draft landscape and ecology restoration plans are being prepared, including mitigation across approximately 100 hectares of wider landholdings. Pest management across approximately 360 hectares was also referenced as part of improving ecological connectivity. <u>Typical section of the stream diversion</u> A typical stream section was presented. Planting will occur in stages, beginning with hardy, fast establishing species to provide early canopy and shading, followed by supplementary and long-term species over time. Eco sourced species from within the ecological district will be used. Tawa and taraire were referenced as canopy species, alongside flowering species to support birds and insects. The team expressed openness to incorporating species of cultural importance identified by Ngāti Te Ata. Question: • Will there be pathways or tracks along the diversion corridor? Confirmation was provided of a 10-metre-wide access road along the route. • Is there potential to reintroduce species not currently present if suitable habitat is established? Discussion covered the potential presence of rare or endangered species and whether any reintroduction opportunities could arise through the realignment. IB confirmed that the intent is not to lose any existing species, noting that more uncommon species within the wider catchment are generally located in the headwaters and are listed at a low level of threat. It was acknowledged that while reintroduction of species not currently present is not impossible if suitable habitat is created, the expectation is that the stream would naturally be colonised by species already within the catchment. Canopy planting was discussed, including tawa and taraire, with species selection to be guided by the existing ecological species list to be provided by IB's team. JG confirmed openness to incorporating species of cultural importance identified by Ngāti Te Ata. The inclusion of flowering species to support insects and bird life was also supported, with an emphasis on maintaining a diverse and ecologically appropriate flora. KF noted previous cultural works undertaken in the area including a carving and pou for mokomoko.

Meeting Notes

Item	Summary
	Characteristics IB described walking the stream to map habitat types and characterise existing conditions, including variations in substrate such as larger cobbles in downstream reaches compared with upstream areas. The diversion design seeks to reflect these existing physical and ecological characteristics. A staged approach to realignment was outlined, whereby the new channel would be shaped and allowed to establish ecological features while the existing tributary remains active. Flows would then be gradually diverted once the new alignment has formed and stabilised. **Terrestrial Vegetation** IB presented information on terrestrial vegetation within the quarry boundary. All vegetation within the identified red boundary will be removed as part of the expansion. The area represents approximately 3 percent of the overall Significant Ecological Area and does not fragment the remaining area. In many aspects site is revealing a series of growth. **Terrestrial Fauna** IB presented this. More common forest birds are being recorded and not diminishing. Will be continued on site whilst quarrying is occurring. Bats Bat surveys were undertaken in 2021 and 2025, with a further survey planned for 2026. No bats have been recorded, which was noted as unexpected given their presence in the wider Hunua Ranges. Birds Monitoring of bird populations will continue to assess return and ongoing presence of species. Lizards A Lizard Salvage Plan has been in place since 2011. To date, 121 elegant geckos have been salvaged and relocated to Tiritiri Matangi. Additional lizard and gecko surveys are underway. **Actions:** • CR to provide a copy of the Lizard Salvage Management Plan. • CR to provide the most recent lizard salvage report undertaken in February to March 2025. • JW and KF to meet to discuss mauri pou within the stream design and implementation.
3.1	**PROPOSED MITIGATIONS** Additional offset options currently being explored include Southern Parks within the Hunua Ranges in partnership with Auckland Council, planting within Hunua Quarry and surrounding sites, other FCIL owned properties, and any further areas identified through engagement. Defence Force land to the north was also acknowledged in discussion. KF emphasised a preference for local and like for like mitigation. The team noted spatial constraints within the immediate area and advised that a combination approach may be required to secure sufficient area, while remaining as close to the Hunua Ranges as practicable. Further discussions, including with Auckland Council, will be required. A mitigation planning workshop with KF was proposed. Monitoring tools, including trail cameras, would form part of a broader monitoring programme.
4.1	**Archaeology**

Meeting Notes

Item	Summary
	EC joined the hui at 12.06pm to provide an update on archaeological matters. The recorded pā site in the area was discussed and confirmed as being located outside the quarry footprint, on neighbouring land. The original recorded location has been clarified and the New Zealand Archaeological Association site record form has been updated to reflect the correct position. The site is located near the Firth block and in proximity to a Department of Conservation track on steep terrain. EC outlined archaeological investigations undertaken to date. Desk based research and survey work has been completed within the tributary area, including site walkovers, probing where possible and limited test pitting. No archaeological material was identified. It was noted that, depending on site type and conditions, it is not always possible to categorically confirm absence.A previous archaeological report was prepared by Clough and Associates in approximately 2006 for Symonds Pit. The current expansion area has not previously been subject to detailed archaeological reporting. Works historically undertaken within the quarry have proceeded under accidental discovery protocols. For the proposed works, an Archaeological Authority will be required. A general authority will be sought for the duration of the project. Stages 1 to 3 are intended to proceed under an authority, supported by archaeological briefing and induction for site personnel, including guidance on what to look for and who to notify. Questions: • KF asked for confirmation of the exact location of the pā site (near Firth block). • KF asked how many archaeological reports have been prepared for Winstone Aggregates. • KF asked whether an archaeological management plan will be prepared, including cultural protocols and the involvement of cultural monitors. • KF asked how long the Archaeological Authority process is expected to take. It was noted that timing will align with the Fast track process.
5.1	**COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGY** KF emphasised the importance of a clear and structured communication strategy to support the project and ensure ongoing, transparent engagement with Ngāti Te Ata.
6.1	**NEXT STEPS** ➢ Provide Ngāti Te Ata with updated plans showing the existing and proposed Mangapū Stream alignment. ➢ Circulate draft technical reports, including ecology and hydrology assessments, as they become available. ➢ Provide archaeological documentation, including the updated NZAA site record, previous Clough and Associates report, and recent lizard salvage reports. ➢ Confirm the process and timing for obtaining an Archaeological Authority for Stages 1 to 3. ➢ Progress development of the landscape and ecology restoration plan, including clarification of offset locations and like for like principles. ➢ Arrange a mitigation planning workshop with KF to refine offset and planting approaches. ➢ Develop and share the proposed monitoring framework, including iwi participation and use of tools such as trail cameras. ➢ Arrange a kōrero between JW and KF regarding placement of a mauri pou within the stream design. ➢ Establish and implement a clear communication strategy to support ongoing engagement with Ngāti Te Ata.
	END

23

Jade Wikaira

To: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates)
Subject: RE: Hunua Quarry

From: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates)
Sent: Thursday, 19 February 2026 4:53 pm
To: [redacted]
Cc: Philip Heffernan (Winstone Aggregates)[redacted]
Subject: RE: Hunua Quarry

[redacted]

I am following up again. As previously mentioned, Winstone will be lodging our Fast Track Application for the Hunua Quarry Development in March. Our team remains keen to discuss this with you and has availability to meet with Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki prior to lodging our application. Please can you let me know what dates in the next two weeks would suit you?

Regardless of whether we are able to go ahead with a hui prior to lodgement, Winstone will be happy to engage further once the application has been lodged. Winstone also understands Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki will be formally invited to provide comments as part of the fast-track panel process.

Winstone will be happy to continue to resource Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki's feedback and to participate in the process post-lodgement. Please don't hesitate in contacting me about this.

Nga mihi,

WINSTONE AGGREGATES
QUARRIES LABS TRANSPORT RECYCLING

Ian Wallace
Head of Environment & Planning
[redacted]
[redacted]
/WinstoneAggregatesNZ
Winstoneaggregates.co.nz

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From: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates)
Sent: Monday, 9 February 2026 4:06 pm
To: [redacted]
Subject: RE: Hunua Quarry

[redacted]

Sorry to follow up, but I'm conscious that the year racing along and we're entering the final preparation stages of our fast-track application.

We are keen to meet with you and are more than happy to facilitate this in which ever way is most convenient for you (in person or online)?

I look forward to catching up with you soon.

Nga mihi

Ian Wallace
Head of Environment & Planning
[redacted]
[redacted]
/WinstoneAggregatesNZ
Winstoneaggregates.co.nz

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From: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, 20 January 2026 3:18 pm
To: [redacted]
Cc: Philip Heffernan (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: RE: Hunua Quarry

[redacted] – that would be great. Can you flick through a couple of dates and times that would suit please?

FYI – we're planning to lodge our application in early March and are keen to meet with you at your earliest convenience.

Nga mihi

Ian Wallace
Head of Environment & Planning
[redacted]
[redacted]
/WinstoneAggregatesNZ
Winstoneaggregates.co.nz

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From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, 20 January 2026 3:12 pm
To: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]

Cc: Philip Heffernan (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: Re: Hunua Quarry

Kia ora Ian
Looks like Ill have availability late Feb

Mauri ora,

[redacted]

NGĀI TAI KI TĀMAKI

[redacted]

From: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Sent: Monday, 19 January 2026 09:40
To: [redacted]
Cc: Philip Heffernan (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: RE: Hunua Quarry

Kia ora and happy new year [redacted]

Unfortunately, we're all fully committed on Jan 30th for a full day workshop.

How about the first or second week of Feb ?

Nga mihi

WINSTONE AGGREGATES
QUARRIES LABS TRANSPORT RECYCLING

Ian Wallace
Head of Environment & Planning
[redacted]
[redacted]
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From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, 19 January 2026 9:16 am
To: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Cc: Philip Heffernan (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: Re: Hunua Quarry

Kia ora Ian,
At this stage I am not available on those days, but have availability midday-ish Friday 30th Jan at our office?

Mauri ora,

[redacted]

NGĀI TAI KI TĀMAKI

[redacted]

From: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, 17 December 2025 08:27
To: [redacted]
Cc: Philip Heffernan (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: RE: Hunua Quarry

Kia [redacted]

Would any of the following dates or time suit ?

- 8am 22nd Jan
- Afternoon (anytime) 23rd Jan
- Afternoon (anytime) 20th Jan
- Early afternoon 28th Jan

We're happy to pop out to your office unless you'd like a site visit to Hunua ?

Nga mihi

Ian Wallace
Head of [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
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From: [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, 17 December 2025 7:03 am
To: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Cc: Philip Heffernan (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: Re: Hunua Quarry

Kia ora Ian
Apologies for the short notice, I have to cancel our hui tomorrow and I will unavailable to meet again until after Mon Jan 19 2026

Mauri ora,

[redacted]

NGĀI TAI KI TĀMAKI

[redacted]

From: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Sent: Monday, 8 December 2025 08:35
To: [redacted]
Cc: Philip Heffernan (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: RE: Hunua Quarry

[redacted]

Absolutely understand, it's a very busy time of the year.

Yes, that works for us, we'll pop out to your office 1pm Thursday 18th [redacted]

[redacted]

We look forward to catching up next week.

Nga mihi

Ian Wallace
Head of Environment & Planning
[redacted]
/WinstoneAggregatesNZ
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From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, 8 December 2025 8:24 am
To: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted] Heffernan (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: Re: Hunua Quarry

Kia ora Ian
If you wanted to meet this year my availability is slim and I would want to meet at our office in [redacted] last available date for 2025 is Thursday 18th Dec from [redacted]

Mauri ora,

[redacted]

NGĀI TAI KI TĀMAKI

[redacted]

[redacted]

From: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Sent: Monday, 1 December 2025 15:42
To [redacted]
[redacted] Philip Heffernan (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: RE: Hunua Quarry

[redacted]

Just following up to check whether you've had a chance to look at this one ? or have any questions ?

Thanks

Ian Wallace
Head of Environment & Planning
[redacted]
Winstoneaggregates.co.nz

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[redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, 26 November 2025 8:26 am
To: Ian Wallace (Winstone [redacted]
Cc: Philip Heffernan (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: Re: Hunua Quarry

Kia ora Ian
Im working on [redacted] week, and mobile connection is poor. Ill check my my availability and respond, along with my estimate to hui

Sent via mobile device

Mauri ora,

[redacted]

From: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, November 18, 2025 4:27:21 PM

[redacted]

[redacted]
Cc: Philip Heffernan (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: RE: Hunua Quarry

[redacted]

It's a little while since we meet on site at Hunua Quarry to discuss our proposal for the Quarry to be included on the Government's fast-track list.

We have recently been working through a project scoping phase and are in the process of engaging and onboarding technical experts.

In summary, the scope of our Hunua fast-track project is to access long term resource within our current landholdings (the on-going development of Symonds Pit). This will provide access to circa 50 years resource and involves a proposal to realign a tributary of the Symonds stream, vegetation removal, balanced by a mitigation package.

We are working through the design phases of this project but are keen to work through this with you early. We appreciate that this is an extremely busy time of the year, but are you in a position to meet with us again so that we can talk through our plans and timing ?

We're flexible on location, Hunua, our Penrose office or we could come to you, just let us know a couple of suitable dates and times?

I trust all is going well at your end.

Ngā mihi

Ian Wallace
Head of Environment & Planning
[redacted]
[redacted]
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From: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates)
Sent: Thursday, 2 May 2024 10:32 am
To: [redacted]
Subject: RE: Hunua Quarry

[redacted]

Yes, yesterday's hui was resourced. Please flick your invoice to me directly and I'll sort payment at this end.

Ming and Phil will be in touch directly, if they haven't already.

Nga mihi

Ian

From: [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, 2 May 2024 9:55 am
To: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: Re: Hunua Quarry

Kia ora Ian,

Appreciate the engagement yesterday and the opportunity to get up to speed with the Hunua operations and bio-diversity programme.

[redacted]

Mauri ora,

[redacted]

NGĀI TAI KI TĀMAKI

[redacted]

From: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, 1 May 2024 3:58 pm
To: [redacted] Ming Lee (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: RE: Hunua Quarry

Kia ora Rev,

Thank you again for popping out to site this morning, it was great to meet you.

Phil will be in touch shortly regarding our request for a cultural values assessment and Ming will be in touch to coordinate further discussion around our positive biodiversity strategy.

Don’t hesitate in giving me a shout if there is anything else in the meantime.

I look forward to catching up again soon.

Nga mihi

[redacted]

[redacted]

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guarantee the security or reliability of this email or any

From: [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, 24 April 2024 4:34 pm
To: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: Re: Hunua Quarry

Kia ora Ian

I've accepted the invite and will see you next wedk

Mauri ora,

[redacted]

[redacted]

From: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, 23 April 2024 7:39 pm
To: [redacted]
Subject: RE: Hunua Quarry

[redacted]

I've sent through a meeting invite for next week with details.

We'll take you on a tour of the site after our meeting.

Our Quarry Manager (Mitch O'Kane), Project Manager (Phill Heffernan) and myself will meet you on arrival.

Don't hesitate in giving me a shout prior with any questions you may have or background information.

Look forward to meeting you next week.

Nga mihi

Ian

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, 23 April 2024 3:02 pm
To: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: Re: Hunua Quarry

Kia ora Ian

Can we meet at the Hunua site 9am Wednesday 1st May? If you can send an invite, be much appreciated, PPE requirements, and address (I have never been to site before).

Mauri ora,

[redacted]

[redacted]

From: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, 23 April 2024 2:56 pm
[redacted]
Subject: Re: Hunua Quarry

[redacted]

I know the feeling of being time poor and sympathize with you.

Yes, anytime Wednesday next week works for me and more than happy to come to you if that's easiest / suits you or happy to host at either Penrose or Hunua?

Nga mihi and look forward to meeting soon.

Ian

Get Outlook for Android

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, April 23, 2024 2:38:29 PM
To: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: Re: Hunua Quarry

Kia ora Ian,

thanks for reaching out and apologies I am stretched across a few projects and a bit time poor, but I definitely need to catch up.

For in person: my next availability would be Wednesday 1st May (my preferred option)

For online: 9am Monday 29th April

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, 23 April 2024 1:10 pm
To: [redacted]
Subject: Hunua Quarry

[redacted]

I'm keen to catch-up with you on a few matters relating to Hunua Quarry.

Just wondering if you'd have time for a quick hui, either online or in person ?

I'm keen to bring you across:

- Our regular Kaitiaki (held at site);
- Our positive biodiversity strategy & target;
- Proposed long term development at Hunua Quarry;
- The government's proposed fast track bill and what this might mean for Hunua Quarry.

Nga mihi

[redacted]

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24

Jade Wikaira

From: Cam Russell (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Sent: Tāite, 19 Pēpuere, 2026 3:14 p.m.
To: Shalini Sanjeshni (Winstone Aggregates); Jade Wikaira
Subject: Karl Flavell Catch Up

Hi team,

Just looking to keep you in the loop that I caught up with Karl Flavell today just to run through a bit more detail on what he was looking for in a summary to use in his report, as well as the timing of his report.

In terms of timing, I raised the 6th of March as a deadline for this, which he was comfortable with.

We also talked through what he was after in terms of trimmed out project summary, and I'm going to get this through to him tomorrow morning, but we talked through enough information to get him started on this.

Cheers,
Cam

Cam Russell
Senior Projects and [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
/WinstoneAggregatesNZ
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25

19 February 2026

[redacted]
Chairman
Ngaati Whanaunga Incorporated Society
24 Wharf Road
Coromandel 3506

Tēnā koe[redacted]

Development of Hunua Quarry — notification of intention to lodge fast-track application

We are writing to provide an introduction to the Hunua Quarry Development Project, which is a Listed Project under the Fast track Approvals Act 2024 (FTAA). The project involves the long-term development of the existing Hunua Quarry to support the Auckland region's ongoing demand for construction materials and regional infrastructure. Additional background information can be found here on our project website www.hunuaquarrydevelopment.co.nz.

Fletcher Concrete and Infrastructure Limited (trading as Winstone Aggregates), proposes to expand and deepen the Symonds Hill Pit within its existing freehold land. The development is expected to enable the development of the quarry for an additional 80 years and will be advanced through an application to be lodged under the FTAA shortly.

We acknowledge your interests as an iwi authority in the Hunua rohe. At this stage, we are providing this letter as formal notification under the FTAA that we will be lodging Winstone's fast-track application shortly, and to provide you with an opportunity to respond to this notification by providing any information or comments.

If you wish to provide any response to this notification, please let us have that within 20 working days i.e. by 20 March. You can contact us by email phone to provide any response using the details below:

Email: hunuaquarrydevelopment@winstoneaggregates.co.nz
[redacted]

We also note that you will be invited by the EPA to provide comments on the project once the application has been lodged and a fast track panel has been appointed.

Kind Regards,

Amanda Croft, General Manager

Ian Wallace, Environment and Planning Manager

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[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

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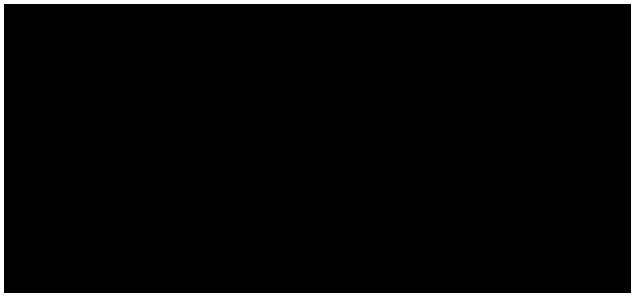

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Jade Wikaira

From: Cam Russell (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Sent: Wenerei, 25 Pēpuere, 2026 4:28 p.m.
To: Jeff Lee; Tania Richmond
Cc: Philip Heffernan (Winstone Aggregates); Nigel Denny; Nigel Denny; Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates); Shalini Sanjeshni (Winstone Aggregates)
Subject: RE: Hunua Fast-Track Update
Attachments: High Level AUP Policy Analysis of Hunua Quarry Development_20250224.pdf; Stage Plan.pdf; AUP Zoning.pdf

Kia ora Jeff and Tania,

Thanks very much to both of you for your time on the phone yesterday to discuss the below, it seems like there were some crossed wires between us!

As discussed, Tania has the project description to provide an overview of the project and what we are looking to achieve. In addition, following our discussions yesterday, please find the planning layers attached to aid in your review.

I'll see you out on-site tomorrow for our site visit.

Thanks very much,
Cam

WINSTONE AGGREGATES
QUARRIES LABS TRANSPORT RECYCLING

Cam Russell
Senior Projects and Environmental Advisor
[redacted]
Winstoneaggregates.co.nz

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From: Jeff Lee [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, 24 February 2026 12:45 pm
To: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]

Cc: [redacted]

Subject: Re: Hunua Fast-Track Update

Kia ora Ian,
We still haven't even been sent the planning documentation to assist Tania !!
When are we going to be sent this ??
Very frustrating.

Cam - see you Thursday when we go back to Mangapu Tributary as well .

Ngaa Mihi Nui
Jeff Lee
Te Aakitai Waiohua Kaitiaki
Mobile : [redacted]

On Tue, 24 Feb 2026 at 11:12, Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted] wrote:

> Kia ora Jeff,
>
> I trust all is going well at your end.
>
> We have a deep appreciation of our working relationship and partnership. I'm acutely aware of the pressure our March 6th lodgement timeline puts on you and your team.
>
> With this in mind, I have continued to push this point, and I'm delighted to say that I've been given approval to delay lodgement by two weeks. I appreciate that this is only a small extension but hopefully this is slightly better than March 6th.
>
> We are also committed to continue working with you beyond lodgement if and as required.
>
> Don't hesitate in giving me a call if you have any questions.

Nga mihi

Ian Wallace

Head of Environment & Planning

[redacted]

[redacted]

/WinstoneAggregatesNZ

Winstoneaggregates.co.nz

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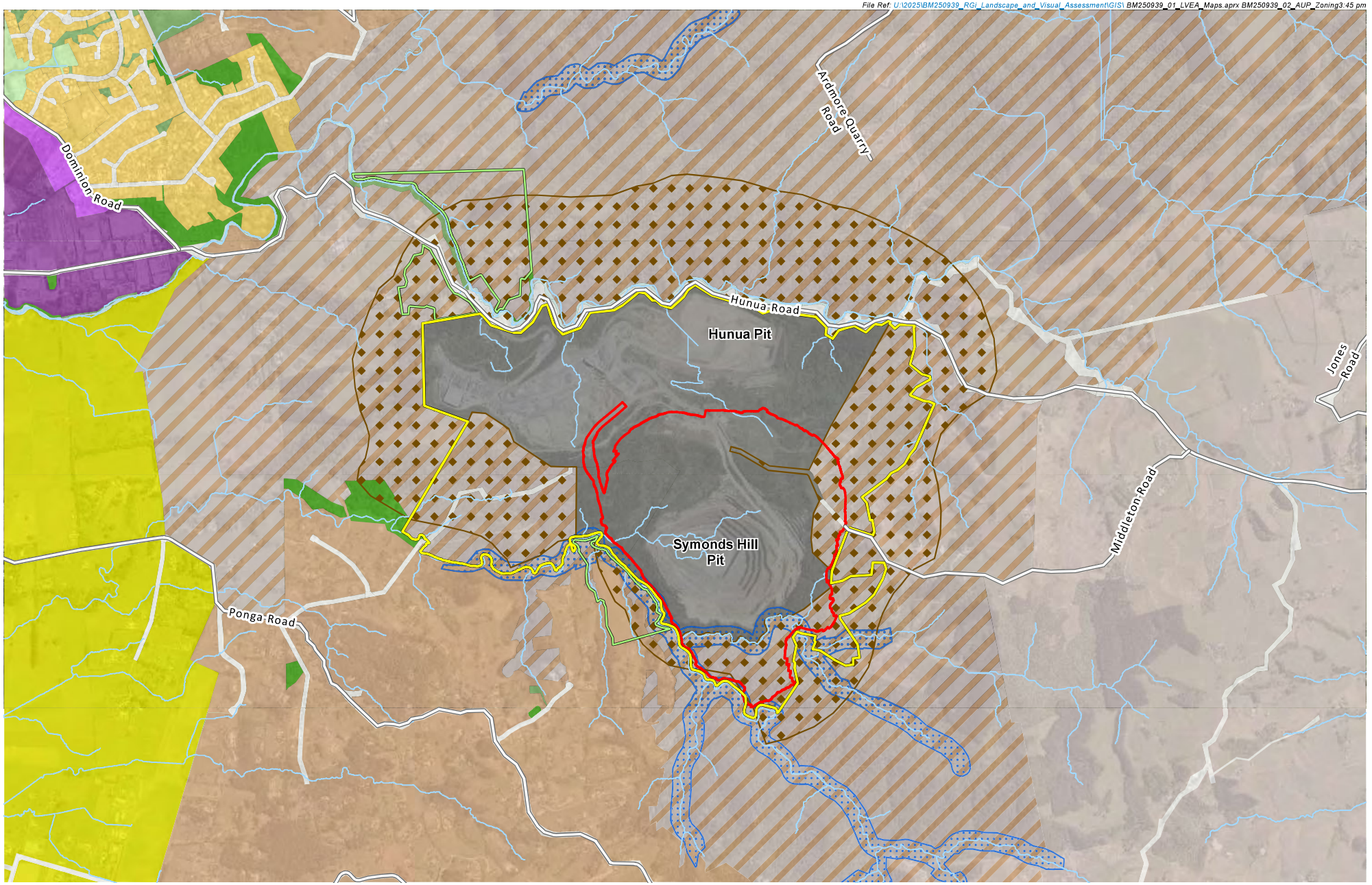
File Ref: U:\2025\BM250939_RGi_Landscape_and_Visual_Assessment\GIS\ BM250939_01_LVEA_Maps.aprx BM250939_02_AUP_Zoning3:45 pm



Boffa Miskell
www.boffamiskell.co.nz

This plan has been prepared by Boffa Miskell Limited on the instructions of our Client, in accordance with the agreed scope of work. If it is intended to support an application under the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 it may be relied upon by the Expert Panel and relevant administering agencies for the purposes of assessing the application. While Boffa Miskell Limited has exercised due care in preparing this plan, it does not accept liability for any use of the plan beyond its intended purpose. Where information has been supplied by the Client or obtained from external sources, it has been assumed to be accurate unless otherwise stated.

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Data Sources: Data Sources: LINZ (Aerials 02/2025, Parcels, Roads), Auckland Council (Unitary Plan), Winstone Aggregates, BML

Projection: NZGD 2000 New Zealand Transverse Mercator

LEGEND

- The Site
- Offset sites
- Quarry Development Area
- Rural Countryside Living
- Special Purpose Quarry Zone
- Rural Production
- Mixed Housing Suburban
- POS - Conservation
- POS - Informal Recreation
- POS - Sport and Active Recreation
- Business - Heavy Industry Zone
- Business - Light Industry Zone
- Future Urban
- Mixed Rural
- Quarry Buffer Area
- Natural Stream Management Areas

HUNUA QUARRY DEVELOPMENT

AUP Zoning

Date: 18 February 2026 | Revision: 0

Plan prepared for Winstone Aggregates Ltd by Boffa Miskell Limited

Project Manager: Rhys.Girvan@boffamiskell.co.nz | Drawn: SGa | Checked: AAn

Figure 5

Level 3
82 Wyndham Street
Auckland 1010
New Zealand

PO Box 91250
Auckland 1142
New Zealand

Tel: 64 9 358 2526

www.boffamiskell.co.nz

24 February 2026

Philip Hefernan
Winstone Aggregates
By Email: [redacted]

Boffa Miskell

CC: Auckland Council C/-
[redacted]

Dear Philip

RE: HIGH LEVEL AUCKLAND UNITARY PLAN 2016 (OPERATIVE IN PART) POLICY ANALYSIS OF HUNUA QUARRY DEVELOPMENT

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We understand that Auckland Council have requested preliminary policy analysis in respect of the substantive application for the development of the Hunua Quarry, and an identification of the matters for consent that have been identified by the Project team.

The project will require resource consents for the following:

- It is proposed to develop the Symonds Hill Pit to enable the continued operation of the quarry, providing critical aggregate resource to the Auckland region that will be used to construct regionally and nationally significant projects including roads and infrastructure. The proposed development initially focuses on the southern end of the quarry complex. The new extraction footprint will extend the existing Symonds pit approximately south and east first into the Rural – Rural Mixed zone (as per the AUP), followed by areas to the north and west, which has been subject to some historic overburden placement and native planting.
- The project will affect an area of land subject to overlays including:
    - Natural Resources: Significant Ecological Areas Overlay - SEA_T_5323, Terrestrial
    - Natural Resources: Natural Stream Management Areas Overlay
    - Natural Heritage: Outstanding Natural Landscapes Overlay - Area 60, Ponga Road
    - Infrastructure: Quarry Buffer Area Overlay

Technical assessments are ongoing at this stage and this letter, based on our current understanding seeks to identify the relevant AUP(OP) provisions and provide some initial commentary. These matters will be confirmed in the final application documents.

- **Attachment 1** – is the preliminary policy analysis regarding the Project and the development of land zoned Rural – Rural Mixed.

- **Attachment 2** – is the overall reasons for consent. These are subject to change as technical assessments are finalised.
- **Attachment 3** – is the draft compliance table for the Project as with Attachment 2 the details are subject to change as technical assessments are finalised.

Yours sincerely
BOFFA MISKELL LTD

Nick Pollard
Planner | Partner

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Attachment 1 – preliminary policy analysis regarding the Project and the development of land zoned Rural – Rural Mixed
As at 22 February 2026

Hunua Quarry Development Substantive Application Under The Fast-Track Approvals Act 2024 Proposed Activities In The Rural – Mixed Rural Zone	**Relevant Objectives and Policies**	**Comment**
Mineral extraction activities in the Rural – Mixed Rural zone are a discretionary activity[1] Where Rural production activities are: *Rural production activities* *Activities that involve the production of primary products such as those from farming, intensive farming, horticultural, or forestry activities, and which have a functional need for a rural location.*	*AUP Regional Policy Statement* **B7 Toitū te whenua, toitū te taiao –Natural Resources** **B7.6 Minerals**	
	Objective B7.6.1 Auckland's mineral resources are effectively and efficiently utilised.	Hunua Quarry provides approximately 28% of Auckland's total aggregate production and the Project provides access to considerable additional resource. Given the availability of on the established processing plant and ancillary infrastructure that are already authorised and along with overburden disposal areas the further development of the Hunua Quarry is efficient and will provide effective store of resource for Auckland.
	Policy B7.6.2 Provide for mineral extraction activities within appropriate areas to ensure a secure supply of extractable minerals for Auckland's continuing development.	There is an estimated total demand of approximately 17 million tonnes annually where Auckland's future production is unlikely to reach that level in the near future and widens as the population grows. The Project will make a positive contribution to the security of supply and provide aggregate resource necessary for housing and development, infrastructure including repairs and maintenance.
	Policy B7.6.2 Require mineral extraction activities to be established and operated in ways which avoid, remedy or mitigate significant adverse effects on the environment.	The Project will avoid where practical and otherwise manage effects on rural character, amenity, landscape and biodiversity values. Where these cannot be suitably avoided or mitigated a comprehensive offset and compensation package is proposed.
	B9 Toitū te tuawhenua - Rural Environment	
	Objective B9.2.1.3 Rural production and other activities that support rural communities are enabled while the character, amenity, landscape and biodiversity values of rural areas, including within the coastal environment, are maintained.	Hunua Quarry is located on land zoned Special Purpose – Quarry Zone but the proposed development will extend the quarry into the adjoining Rural - Mixed Rural Zone. The Project includes authorised activities and areas within the Special Purpose Quarry zone. The Project will not result or promote the urbanisation of rural land and will avoid where practical and otherwise manage effects on rural character, amenity, landscape and biodiversity values. Where these cannot be suitably avoided or mitigated a comprehensive offset and compensation package is proposed.
	Objective B9.2.1.4 Auckland's rural areas outside the Rural Urban Boundary and rural and coastal towns and villages are protected from inappropriate subdivision, urban use and development.	
	Policy B9.2.2.1 Enable a diverse range of activities while avoiding significant adverse effects on and urbanisation of rural areas, including within the coastal environment, and avoiding, remedying, or mitigating other adverse effects on rural character, amenity, landscape and biodiversity values.	

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[1] Rural zones activity table H19.8.1(A60) provides for Mineral extraction activities as a discretionary activity in the Mixed Rural zone, along with in Rural Production zone whereas in the Rural Conservation Zone, Countryside Living Zone, and the Rural Coastal Zone where Mineral extraction activities are a non complying activity

	Policy B9.2.2.3 Encourage improved land management practices in rural production areas to progressively reduce and contain adverse environmental effects.	The Project is not located within a rural production area, however the proposal will not affect the use of rural production zoned land located to the east of the site. Land management practices including management plans are proposed to minimise effects on water quality, air quality, rural amenity values and transportation
	Auckland Unitary Plan **H19.2 Objectives and policies – all rural zones**	
	Objective H19.2.1.(1) Rural areas are where people work, live and recreate and where a range of activities and services are enabled to support these functions.	The Project provides for access to valuable resource that is necessary to rural and urban activities in the region (and beyond). The AUP Rural Zone policy framework explicitly acknowledges that mineral extraction activities are features of the Rural – Rural Production and Rural – Mixed Rural Zones. The policy framework is reflected in the immediately wider surrounding landscape, where three existing quarries operate within rural areas, established prior to the introduction of the AUP, reinforcing the recognition of mineral extraction activities within rural areas, and notably the access to the resource.
	Objective H19.2.1.(3) Elite soil is protected, and prime soil is managed, for potential rural production.	The Project does not affect elite or prime soils, as the site is LUC 6, and no adjacent land is identified as elite or prime.
	Policy H19.2.2.(1) Enable activities based on use of the land resource and recognise them as a primary function of rural areas.	The Project is located on the land due to access to the aggregate resource and relies on existing authorised infrastructure for its processing and storage. The Project is necessarily located and recognised as a primary function of the scarce and finite land resource. Whilst there are other sites where aggregate resource can be extracted, it is sustainable and more efficient to utilise existing land already used and zoned for quarrying Available new sites within proximity of central Auckland are rare, and this would require significant investment in new processing and ancillary infrastructure and zoning. Quarrying (as a productive activity) is a primary use of the rural zoned land.
	H19.2.3 Objectives – rural character, amenity and biodiversity values	
	Objective H19.2.3(1) The character, amenity values and biodiversity values of rural areas are maintained or enhanced while accommodating the localised character of different parts of these areas and the dynamic nature of rural production activities.	The Hunua Quarry has been in operation for over 100-years, the development of the Symonds Hill pit is well established and these uses form the localised character. Whilst the Project will necessitate a change in the extent of SEAs and ONLs measures seek to avoid where practical and otherwise manage effects on amenity and biodiversity values. Where these cannot be suitably avoided or mitigated a comprehensive offset and compensation package is proposed. Only areas of SEA that are necessary to remove to provide access to the resource will be affected, with areas to south of the Quarry Development Area and within the site enhanced through pest and weed management.
	Objective H19.2.3(2) Areas of significant indigenous biodiversity are protected and enhanced.	
	H19.2.4 Policies – rural character, amenity and biodiversity values	
	Policy H19.2.4(2) Recognise the following are typical features of the Rural – Rural Production Zone, Rural – Mixed Rural Zone and Rural – Rural Coastal Zone and will generally not give rise to issues of reverse sensitivity in these zones: (a) the presence of large numbers of farmed animals and extensive areas of plant, vine or fruit crops, plantation forests and farm forests; (b) noise, odour, dust, traffic and visual effects associated with use of the land for farming, horticulture, forestry, mineral extraction and cleanfills; (c) the presence of existing mineral extraction activities on sites zoned as Special Purpose – Quarry Zone;	The policy framework explicitly recognises that mineral extraction activities are a typical feature of the identified rural zones including the Mixed Rural zone and will not give rise to reverse sensitivity issues. This is consistent with the current environment that includes established quarries within the wider landscape and supports the continued operation of these.

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	(d) accessory buildings dot the landscape, particularly where farming activities are the dominant activity; and (e) activities which provide for the relationship of Mana Whenua to their ancestral land and taonga.	
	Policy H19.2.4 (3) Enable opportunities to protect existing Significant Ecological Areas or provide opportunities to enhance or restore areas to areas meeting criteria of Significant Ecological Areas.	As commented on above, where effects on SEAs cannot be suitably avoided or mitigated a comprehensive offset and compensation package is proposed. Only areas of SEA that are necessary to remove to provide access to the resource will be affected with areas to south of the Quarry Development Area and within the site enhanced through pest and weed management. The offset and compensation package also includes other sites where SEAs are to be restored and enhanced by the applicant.
	H19.2.5 Objectives – rural industries, rural commercial services and non-residential activities	
	H19.2.5(3) The rural economy and the well-being of people and local communities are maintained or enhanced by social, cultural and economic non-residential activities, while the area's rural character and amenity is maintained or enhanced.	The Project comprises mineral extraction which contributes positively to the rural economy and wider region with significant regional and national benefits. The Project will avoid where practical and otherwise manage effects on rural character and amenity values.
	H19.2.5(4) Industries, services and non-residential activities of an urban type and scale unrelated to rural production activities are not located in rural zones.	The Project is not an activity of an urban type and scale. It is located on the land due to access to the aggregate resource and relies on existing authorised infrastructure for its processing and storage, located on the adjoining land zoned SPQZ. The need for the development of the Symonds Hill pit is appropriate and the expansion onto land zoned Mixed Rural zone is considered a primary use of the rural zoned land, given the accessibility of the scarce and finite land resource
	H19.2.5(5) The rehabilitation of quarries is assisted by cleanfills and managed fills.	The backfilling of Symonds Hill Pit will occur from Stage 7 onwards. This backfill material will be overburden (cleanfill) sourced from within the Site.
	H19.2.6. Policies – rural industries, rural commercial services and non-residential activities	
	H19.2.6(2) Manage rural industries, rural commercial services and other non-residential activities to: (a) avoid creating reverse sensitivity effects; (b) contain and manage adverse effects on-site; and (c) avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on traffic movement and the road network.	As commented on above the Project will avoid where practical and otherwise manage effects on rural character and amenity values. The Project also includes measures to upgrade the Site entrance and this will manage the effects on the road network.
	H19.2.6(3) Enable cleanfills and managed fills where they can assist the rehabilitation of quarries.	The backfilling of Symonds Hill Pit will occur from Stage 7 onwards.
	H19.4 Rural – Mixed Rural Zone	
	Objective H19.4.2(3) Rural character and amenity values of the zone are maintained while anticipating a mix of rural production, non-residential and rural lifestyle activities.	The Project will avoid where practical and otherwise manage effects on rural character and amenity and otherwise enable the extraction of aggregate resource. The effects will not result in a change to the wider mix of rural production and rural lifestyle activities that are established in the area.

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	Policy H19.4.3(2) Manage reverse sensitivity effects by: (a) limiting the size, scale and type of non-rural production activities; (b) retaining the larger site sizes within this zone; (c) limiting further subdivision for new rural lifestyle sites; and (d) acknowledging a level of amenity that reflects the presence of: (i) rural production and processing activities that generate rural odours, noise from stock and the use of machinery, and the movement of commercial vehicles on the local road network; and (ii) non-residential activities which may generate noise, light and traffic levels greater than those normally found in areas set aside for rural lifestyle activities.	Reverse sensitivity effects will be managed as the type of non-rural production activity will not alter but it will increase in scale and size. However, the development areas will be located adjacent to the existing pit and are generally contained by the topography and established vegetation. Furthermore, all adverse effects such as the generation of dust will be managed to minimise any impacts on adjoining landowners and/or activities. It is also important to note that quarrying is not a new activity and the Hunua Quarry is a well established element of the surrounding locality.

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Attachment 2 – preliminary planning analysis regarding the Project and the reasons for consent, new resource consents and necessary variations to approved consents
As at 22 February 2026

Consented Activities and Activities Requiring Consent

Table 1: Summary of Stages identifying whether within Consented Pit

Stage	Activity	Nature of the works	Approximate duration (years)	Within Consented Pit
1	Tributary realignment	Enabling works	4	No.
	Stripping campaign to the northwest - already consented, occurs concurrently with the tributary realignment.	Extraction and processing	1-4	Yes.
2	Stream diversion completed	Enabling works	1	No.
	NW cut down to 105RL.	Extraction and processing		Yes.
	Construct the western haul road.	Enabling works		No.
3	Incremental stripping campaigns: south from current pit crest towards stream diversion down to 120RL	Extraction and processing	1	Majority – No.
4	Incremental stripping campaigns: southwest of the stream diversion and adjacent to the southern site boundary	Extraction and processing	51	No.
5	Incremental stripping campaigns: southern boundary towards the current pit	Extraction and processing		No.
6	Incremental stripping campaigns: in an anticlockwise direction, extending the pit to the south and northwest and deepening the pit	Extraction and processing		No.

Tables identifying consented activities, consents that may need to be changed and new consents that may be required

Table 2: Consented activities, consents that may need to be changed and new consents that may be required

Summary of consenting approach (see Table 3 for detailed analysis)	
s127 applications	**New applications**
-	New consent required to fill consented Symonds Pit and expansion area with overburden.
-	New consent required for new detention ponds and discharge points to Symonds Stream.
-	New consent required to authorise the diversion and taking of groundwater from the Hunua West Greywacke Aquifer Zone, Hunua Wairoa Greywacke Aquifer and the Waitemata Aquifer for the Hunua Pit and Symonds Hill Pit dewatering and stream flow augmentation. WAT60152106 – A and WAT60274802-A will be relinquished once a new consent has been issued.
34131 / DIS60362882 - Symonds Pit To authorise the discharge of groundwater and surface water from a quarry pit (a quarry pit dewatering pond approximately 500m south of Middleton Road, Drury) to the Symonds Stream. A s127 application is required to vary the conditions of consent DIS60362882 to enable works to proceed in the location of the pond.	A new consent is required to provide for a new discharge point once the stream diversion works have been completed. The existing consent (DIS60362882) will then be surrendered. Prior to diversion works being completed, will discharge under the existing consent.
-	A global consent to control the discharge of contaminants to air, primarily from dust, from activities associated with the operation of Hunua Quarry (including dust from vegetation removal, overburden removal, excavating rock, blasting and drilling, crushing, screening, storage and transport of rock and the operation of a blending plant).
-	New consents are required for all new stream works to divert a tributary of Symonds Stream to the southeast of the Pit (Stage 1) and to culvert the tributaries to northwest of the consented pit (Stage 2). Regional consent is also required for: • Diversion. • Culverts and a temporary bridge. • Reclamation of the existing stream channel.

7	Realign the western haul road, so that it runs, for a short distance, along the southeast extent of the pit. This will enable the pit to extend to the northwest	Enabling works		No.	-	A new global consent is being sought to obtain a 35-year consent duration for sediment control for quarrying and associated earthworks.
	Incremental stripping campaigns: in an anticlockwise direction, extending the pit to the southwest and northwest and deepening the pit	Extraction and processing		Generally - No.	8730 - Symonds Pit EC decision/Consent Order. To undertake vegetation removal and associated revegetation activities (including the/replacement planting of 39.9ha of indigenous forest and habitat and establishing conservation covenants on certain properties s77 of the Reserves Act). A s127 application will be made to change conditions i.e. Condition 6 being to a minor change to the area to be covenanted, no change proposed to the obligation to covenant. .	A new consent will be sought for all vegetation removal outside the consented pit: generally Stage 1, Stages 3-8 and Stage 2 western haul road.
8	Incremental stripping campaigns: in an anticlockwise direction, extending the pit to the northwest and north	Extraction and processing		No.	-	New consent for all land uses outside the consented pit (generally Stage 1 (steam works), Stages 3-8 and Stage 2 western haul road) including: • construction of haul roads, and • earthworks, and • extraction.

Table 3: (below) includes reasoning for why a change of conditions or a new consent is recommended to be sought

s127 application.

New consent.

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Activities that currently have consent.	Consented activities that will need to be altered.	New activities that need consent within the consented Symonds Hill Pit footprint.	Activities that need consent (outside the consented pit footprint).
R/LUC/2017/483 / LUC60356962 Using managed fill to rehabilitate the Hunua Pit. Approximately 2million m^3 of overburden/cleanfill (existing Symonds Hill consent and approved QMP) and about 3million m^3 of managed fill to RL170m. Issued: 7th September 2020. Lapse date: 7th September 2025. Expires: 7th September 2030.	Retain – no changes.	Consent required to fill consented Symonds Pit with overburden. New activity for land use – no consent currently held.	Consent required to fill extended Symonds Pit with overburden. New activity for land use – no consent currently held.
R/REG/2017/819 / BUN60356960 / DIS60326961 Discharges from managed fill including disposal of water (perched groundwater and collected stormwater). Monitoring is undertaken in accordance with Fill MP. Fill Groundwater Monitoring: while abstraction continues (Hunua) all groundwater beneath the fill is pumped to Ma's Pond and either used for quarry processing or discharged to Hay's Stream. Expires: 7th January 2035.	Retain for Hunua Pit.	Covered by 'usual' discharge consents as backfilling only.	Covered by 'usual' discharge consent as backfilling only.

Activities that currently have consent.	Consented activities that will need to be altered.	New activities that need consent within the consented Symonds Hill Pit footprint.	Activities that need consent (outside the consented pit footprint).
DIS60362882 To construct a new sediment detention pond and discharge point to nearby watercourse within the Special Purpose – Quarry Zone. Expires: 27th January 2056	Assume completed – no change required.	New consent required for new detention ponds and discharge points to Symonds Stream, due to redesign of the quarry pit.	
WAT60152106 – A To authorise the diversion and taking of groundwater from the Hunua West Greywacke Aquifer Zone, Hunua Wairoa Greywacke Aquifer and the Waitemata Aquifer for the **Hunua Pit and Symonds Hill Pit dewatering and stream flow augmentation**. Works: A quarry pit sump located approximately 500 metres south of Middleton Road, (known as the Symonds Hill Pit sump), a discharge pond within the Hunua Pit and Symonds Stream augmentation bore located adjacent to Symonds Stream, at Hunua Quarry, Papakura. Authorised quantities: (a) The daily abstraction of the regional Hunua West and Hunua Wairoa Greywacke Aquifer Zone groundwater shall not exceed 3,000 m^3. (b) The annual abstraction of the regional Hunua West and Hunua Wairoa Greywacke Aquifer Zone groundwater over the 12-month period commencing 1 June of any year and ending 31 May of the following year shall not exceed 1,095,000m^3. (c) The daily abstraction of shallow Hunua West Greywacke Aquifer zone and the Waitemata Aquifer groundwater from the Hunua Road Pit shall not exceed 100m^3. (d) The annual abstraction of shallow Hunua West Greywacke Aquifer zone groundwater from the Hunua Pit shall not exceed 36,000m^3. (e) The combined daily abstraction of regional and shallow Hunua West Greywacke and Hunua Wairoa Aquifer Zone groundwater in accordance with consents WAT60152106 (NRSI 36513 and 43407), WAT80316615 (NRSI 30268) and WAT60274802 (NRSI 34129) shall not exceed 5,340m^3/day, and (f) The combined annual abstraction of regional and shallow Hunua West and Hunua Wairoa Greywacke Aquifer Zone groundwater in accordance with consents WAT60152106, WAT80316615 and WAT60274802 over the 12-month period commencing 1 June of any year and ending 31 May of the following year shall not exceed 1,949,100m^3.	New global consent to be sought to: • remove takes related to Hunua Pit. • Amend Symonds Hill Pit figures will need to reflect proposed take and augmentation. WAT60152106 – A will be relinquished once a new consent has been issued. <u>Reasons</u> A change of conditions is not considered appropriate given the extent of the changes that are required. Retaining the existing consent but having a new consent just for the proposed extension areas would be difficult and complex and unnecessary given that the water will be taken from the same aquifers that underlie both the consented pit and the extension areas.		

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Activities that currently have consent.	Consented activities that will need to be altered.	New activities that need consent within the consented Symonds Hill Pit footprint.	Activities that need consent (outside the consented pit footprint).
(g) The daily abstraction from the Symonds Stream augmentation bore (Coal Mine Bore) shall not exceed 1,000m^3. Amended to 1,400m^3 in 2022 (WAT60152106-B). **Sets out augmentation requirements.** Abstractions in accordance with consents WAT60152106 (NRSI 36513, and 43407), WAT80316615 (NRSI 30268), and WAT60274802 (NRSI 34129) Expires: 29th October 2044.			
WAT60274802-A To authorise the diversion of groundwater to a quarry pit dewatering pond (500m south of Middleton Rd), the water level of which is at least 5 metres above the regional water table as indicated by monitoring bores and authorise the taking of stormwater and groundwater for quarry dewatering and quarry uses. Authorised quantity: (a) The daily abstraction of groundwater shall not exceed 240m^3. (b) The annual abstraction of groundwater over the 12 month period commencing 1 June of any year and ending 31 May of the following year shall not exceed 87,000m^3. **Includes stream flow monitoring and maintenance.** Expires: 29th October 2044.	This consent will be rolled into the global groundwater diversion and take consent as discussed above. WAT60274802-A will be relinquished once a new consent has been issued.		
34131 / DIS60362882 - Symonds Pit To authorise the discharge of groundwater and surface water from a quarry pit (a quarry pit dewatering pond approximately 500m south of Middleton Road, Drury) to the Symonds Stream. **Includes water quality monitoring and stream ecological survey requirements.** Expires: 29th October 2044.	This consent enables the discharge of groundwater directed to a pond (150 pond) 500m south of Middleton Road (known as the Symonds Hill pit sump) to Symonds Stream. A s127 application will be made to vary the conditions of consent to enable works to proceed in the location of the pond.	A new consent is required to provide for a new discharge point once the stream diversion works have been completed. The existing consent (DIS60362882) will then be surrendered. Prior to diversion works being completed, will discharge under the existing consent.	
34130 - Symonds Pit To control the discharge of contaminants to air, primarily from dust, from activities associated with the operation of Hunua Quarry (including dust from vegetation removal, overburden removal, excavating rock, blasting and drilling, crushing, screening, storage and transport of rock and the operation of a blending plant). Operation shall not exceed: • An extraction rate of 2,000 tonnes per hour.	A new global consent will be sought to: • include discharges to air from additional areas of vegetation removal and extraction, and • address minor changes to monitoring locations and triggers, and • importantly, to enable grant of consent for 35 years.		

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PURPOSES

Activities that currently have consent.	Consented activities that will need to be altered.	New activities that need consent within the consented Symonds Hill Pit footprint.	Activities that need consent (outside the consented pit footprint).
• A crushing rate of 1,000 tonnes per hour. • A screening rate of 1,000 tonnes per hour. Expires: 29th October 2044.			
34132 - Symonds Pit To authorise works in a water course, involving the removal approximately 400m of Category 1 watercourse being a tributary of Symonds Stream in accordance with the RMA. Expires: 29th October 2044.	No changes required as work enabled by this consent has been completed – within consented footprint.	N/A	New consents are required for all new stream works to divert a tributary of Symonds Stream to the southeast of the Pit (Stage 1) and to culvert the tributaries to northwest of the consented pit (Stage 2). Regional consent is also required for: • Diversion. • Culverts and a temporary bridge. • Reclamation of the existing stream channel.
32151 - Symonds Pit Sediment control for quarrying and associated earthworks at Hunua Quarry. Expires: 29th October 2044.		The legal description of the land covered by the consent includes all consented and additional extraction areas. However, new global consent will be sought to obtain a 35-year consent duration.	
8730 - Symonds Pit EC decision/Consent Order. To undertake vegetation removal and associated revegetation activities (including the/replacement planting of 39.9ha of indigenous forest and habitat and establishing conservation covenants on certain properties s77 of the Reserves Act): • Pt Allotment 38 Parish of Hunua. • Lot 1 DP 105061 • Lot 1 DP 120541 • Lot 2 DP 115598 • Lot 5 DP 152736 • Lot 1 DP 109558 Lapses: 30 October 2039.	A s127 application will be made to change conditions i.e. Condition 6 being a minor change to the area to be covenanted, no change is proposed to the obligation to covenant.	Stage 1 and part of Stage 2 lie within Lot 1 DP 60065, so vegetation removal is consented under 8730 but this consent will be subject to s127 application as discussed in the column to the left.	A new consent will be sought for all vegetation removal outside the consented pit: generally Stage 1, Stages 3-8 and Stage 2 western haul road. It is not deemed appropriate to amend Consent 8730 to include additional (extensive) areas.
N/A	N/A	Extraction in part of Stage 1 and part of Stage 2 is within consented pit – no consent required.	A new consent is being sought for all land uses outside the consented pit (generally Stage 1 (Stream works), Stage 2 western haul road and Stages 3-8), including: • construction of haul roads, and • earthworks, and • extraction. <u>Reason for new consent</u> No consent is held for these stages as they are outside the consented pit.

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Attachment 3 – Compliance with:
Auckland Unitary Plan (Operative in Part) 2013
Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulations
Resource Management (National Environmental Standard for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health) Regulations
As at 22 February 2026

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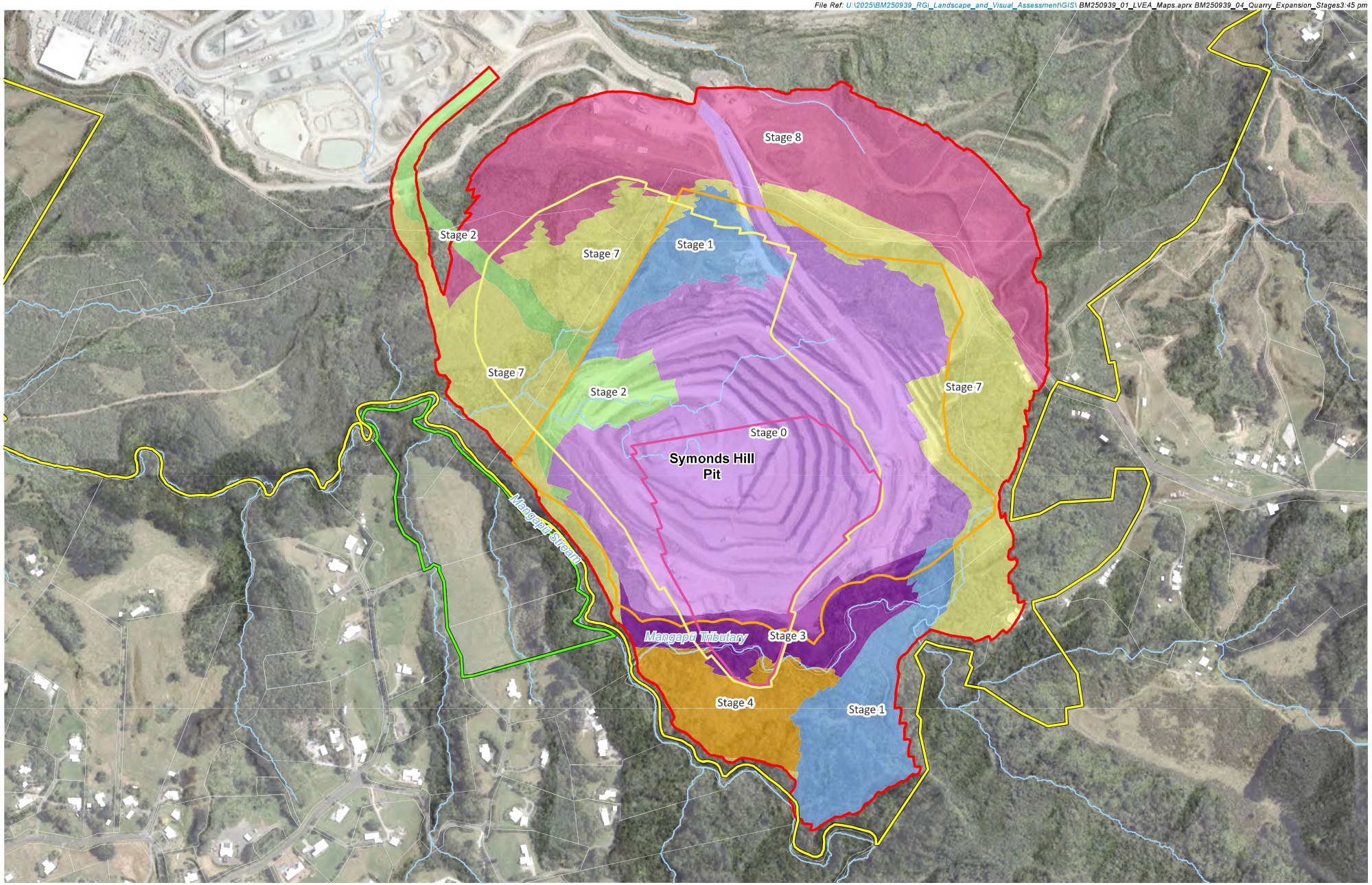
PURPOSES

File Ref: U:\2025\BM250939_RGi_Landscape_and_Visual_Assessment\GIS\ BM250939_01_LVEA_Maps.aprx BM250939_04_Quarry_Expansion_Stages3:45 pm



Boffa Miskell
www.boffamiskell.co.nz

This plan has been prepared by Boffa Miskell Limited on the instructions of our Client, in accordance with the agreed scope of work. If it is intended to support an application under the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 it may be relied upon by the Expert Panel and relevant administering agencies for the purposes of assessing the application. While Boffa Miskell Limited has exercised due care in preparing this plan, it does not accept liability for any use of the plan beyond its intended purpose. Where information has been supplied by the Client or obtained from external sources, it has been assumed to be accurate unless otherwise stated.

0 100 200 m
1:6,000 @ A3

Data Sources: LINZ (Aerials 02/2025, Parcels, Roads), Winstone Aggregates, Simpson Grierson, BML

Projection: NZGD 2000 New Zealand Transverse Mercator

LEGEND

- The Site
- Offset sites
- Consented Symonds Hill Pit Boundary
- Quarry Development Area

Expansion Stages

- Stage 0
- Stage 1
- Stage 2
- Stage 3
- Stage 4
- Stage 7
- Stage 8
- Proposed OBDA Stage 7
- Proposed OBDA Stage 8

Note*: Stage 5 and 6 have the same extent as Stage 4

HUNUA QUARRY DEVELOPMENT

Quarry Development Stages

Date: 18 February 2026 | Revision: 0

Plan prepared for Winstone Aggregates Ltd by Boffa Miskell Limited

Project Manager: Rhys.Girvan@boffamiskell.co.nz | Drawn: SGa | Checked: AAn

Figure 18

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Jade Wikaira

Subject:	Hunua Quarry Site Visit
Location:	Hunua Quarry
Start:	Tāit 26/02/2026 10:30 a.m.
End:	Tāit 26/02/2026 11:30 a.m.
Show Time As:	Tentative
Recurrence:	(none)
Organizer:	Cam Russell (Winstone Aggregates)

Kia ora Tania and Jeff,

Apologies, but would it be possible to move this 30 minutes earlier. I've had a shift in my travel arrangement for the day.

Please let me know if the date or time doesn't work for you.

Nga mihi,
Cam

Microsoft Teams meeting

Join:

[redacted]

Need help? | System reference

Dial in by phone

+64 9 884 5845,,732695415# New Zealand, Auckland

Find a local number

Phone conference ID: 732 695 415#

For organizers: Meeting options | Reset dial-in PIN

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Meeting Agenda / Actions

Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki and Winstone Aggregates hui

VENUE	Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Offices, Clevedon
DATE	27 Feb 2026
TIME	9:30AM
ATTENDEES	• Rev Butler – Taiao Manager, Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki • Phil Heffernan - Winstone Aggregates – Project Manager • Shalini Sanjeshni – Winstone Aggregates – Project Manager

Purpose of hui	To introduce the Hunua Quarry Development Fast Track Project and discuss Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki's potential interest in involvement.
Summary of Discussion	Winstone Aggregates provided an overview of: • The Hunua Quarry Development proposal • The regional demand for aggregates • The wider supply context across Auckland and South Auckland Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki indicated familiarity with quarrying operations in the wider area, including Brookby, Drury and Clevedon.
Cultural and Geographic Context	Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki noted their connection to the broader area north of Hunua and expressed interest in being kept informed of developments. It was acknowledged that other iwi also hold strong associations with the Hunua area.
Environmental Initiatives	Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki outlined current environmental activities including: • Pest control programmes (including on Motutapu) • Early-stage plans to develop their own native plant nursery capability
Next Steps	• Maintain open lines of communication. • Provide project updates as appropriate. • Continue discussions regarding potential relationship framework and opportunities

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Jade Wikaira

From: Rangikohu Baker [redacted]
Sent: Paraire, 20 Māehe, 2026 1:06 p.m.
To: Cam Russell (Winstone Aggregates)
Subject: Re: Hunua Quarry Development

Kia ora Cam,

Thank you for sending through the documents.

[redacted]

Ngā mihi,

On Wed, Mar 18, 2026 at 4:16 PM Cam Russell (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]

> Kia ora Rangi,
>
> Stream realignment pack attached.
>
> Nga mihi,
>
> Cam

Cam Russell
Senior Projects and Environmental Advisor
[redacted]
Winstoneaggregates.co.nz

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From: Cam Russell (Winstone Aggregates)
Sent: Wednesday, 18 March 2026 4:14 pm
To: [redacted]
Cc: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: RE: Hunua Quarry Development

Kia ora Rangi,

The size of files was too large for my last email, so please find the first three files mentioned below attached. I'll send through the stream realignment pack separately.

Nga mihi,

Cam

Cam Russell
Senior Projects and Environmental Advisor
[redacted]
[redacted]
/WinstoneAggregatesNZ
Winstoneaggregates.co.nz

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From: Cam Russell (Winstone Aggregates)
Sent: Wednesday, 18 March 2026 4:08 pm
To: Rangikohu Baker [redacted]
Cc: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: RE: Hunua Quarry Development

Kia ora Rangi,

It was great to meet you the other week.

In regards to your below email, please find the draft project description and summaries of the project description, terrestrial ecology and stream diversion.

If you require any further information, please let me know.

Nga mihi,

Cam

Cam Russell
Senior Projects and Environmental Advisor
[redacted]
Winstoneaggregates.co.nz

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From: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, 18 March 2026 7:43 am
To: Rangikohu Baker [redacted]
Subject: RE: Hunua Quarry Development

Kia ora Rangi,

Thank you for your email and sorry I missed your call yesterday; it can be a bit chaotic at my end!

Yes – we'll flick you through that information today.

[redacted]

[redacted]

Nga mihi

Ian Wallace
Head of Environment & Planning
[redacted]
[redacted]
/WinstoneAggregatesNZ
Winstoneaggregates.co.nz

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From: Rangikohu Baker [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, 17 March 2026 10:46 pm

To: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: Re: Hunua Quarry Development

Kia ora Ian hope you've been well.

I just attempted to reach you on your cellphone earlier today. Apologies for the lack of communication recently, my daughter managed to lock me out of all my devices while playing on my phone, so I've been without access for the past week or so.

I'm getting back in touch to request copies of the reports, plans, and presentation materials we discussed during the site visit on 02/03/2026.

- Resource Consent Proposal
- Archaeological Reports
- Any relevant technical reports

I look forward to hearing from you.

Ngā mihi,

On Mon, Mar 2, 2026 at 9:31 AM Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) <[redacted]

> Kia ora – yes, that's correct.
>
> Look forward to seeing you soon.
>
> Nga Mihi
>
> **Ian Wallace**
> Head of Environment & Planning
> [redacted]
> [redacted]
> /WinstoneAggregatesNZ
> Winstoneaggregates.co.nz
>
> *The information contained in this document is confidential to the addressee and is not necessarily the view of the Company. If you are not the intended recipient, you must not peruse, use disseminate, distribute or copy this email attachments. If you have received this error, please notify us by return email. The Company does not guarantee the security or reliability of this email or any attachments.*

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, 2 March 2026 9:10 am
To: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: Hunua Quarry Development

Kia ora Ian,

Rangikohu here from Ngaati Whanaunga just emailing if the address below is the correct address:

[redacted]

Look forward to your response.

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Jade Wikaira

From: Cam Russell (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Sent: Tūrei, 03 Māehe, 2026 4:29 p.m.
To: Jeff Lee
Cc: Shalini Sanjeshni (Winstone Aggregates); Tania Richmond; Nigel Denny; Nigel Denny; Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates)
Subject: RE: CVA Addendum

Kia ora Jeff,

Thanks for getting back to me on this so quickly, and for confirming the cost of the CVA addendum.

[redacted]

The technical reports will begin being provided this week, with priority being placed on the ones that Tania flagged in her email earlier today. Winstone Aggregates intends to submit the CVA and the addendum provided they are received by the 25th of March, which is five working days prior to the lodgement date mentioned in Ian's email on the 24th of February. We will work with you in regards to this date, and are committed to continuing discussions through this process.

One additional piece that I would like to cover is to let you know that NZ Herald and NBR will be running a story on our Hunua Fast-Track Project tomorrow or later in the week.

We haven't seen drafts of their articles, but understand they'll be focused primarily on the project and publicly available information.

In addition, Amanda spoke to the herald over the phone yesterday afternoon, and we hosted a site visit for NBR.

I trust all is well at your end and please don't hesitate in giving either Ian or myself a shout if you have any questions.

Ngā mihi,
Cam

WINSTONE AGGREGATES
QUARRIES LABS TRANSPORT RECYCLING

Cam Russell
Senior Projects and Environmental Advisor
[redacted]
/WinstoneAggregatesNZ
Winstoneaggregates.co.nz

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From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, 3 March 2026 2:58 pm
To: Cam Russell (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Cc: Shalini Sanjeshni (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted] Tania Richmond [redacted] Denny <Kaitiaki@teakitai.com>; [redacted]
Subject: CVA Addendum

Kia ora Cam,
Thank you for your email.
[redacted]

Note : The addendum will be developed to supplement the HUNUA QUARRY LONG TERM DEVELOPMENT CVA with updated project recommendations after Te Ākitai Waiohua have received the technical reports and a draft Assessment of Environmental Effects (AEE) to provide further feedback.
I also confirm Te Ākitai Waiohua's expectation that your Fast-Track application package will include our CVA and addendum.

Ngaa Mihi Nui
Jeff Lee
Te Aakitai Waiohua Kaitiaki
[redacted]

On Tue, 3 Mar 2026 at 12:18, Tania Richmond <[redacted] wrote:

> Kia ora Cam
>
> Thanks for the list. I am interested in those documents highlighted when available.
>
> 1. Air Quality

2. Archaeology
3. Contaminated Land
4. Ecological
5. Economics
6. Stream Engineering
7. Erosion and Sediment Control
8. Geotechnical
9. Groundwater and Surface Water Hydrology
10. Landscape and Visual
11. Noise and Vibration
12. Transport

Ngā Mihi

Tania Richmond

RICHMOND PLANNING LTD

[redacted]

PO Box 25734, St Heliers, Auckland 1740

13 Godfrey Place, Kohimarama, Auckland 1071

From: Cam Russell (Winstone Aggregates)[redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, 3 March 2026 9:47 am
To: Tania Richmond [redacted]
Subject: List of Technical Reports

Kia ora Tania and [redacted]

Apologies for the delay in getting this list through to you. Below is the list of technical reports we have undertaken associated with the Fast-Track application for the continued development of Hunua Quarry:

1. Air Quality
2. Archaeology
3. Contaminated Land
4. Ecological
5. Economics
6. Stream Engineering
7. Erosion and Sediment Control
8. Geotechnical
9. Groundwater and Surface Water Hydrology
10. Landscape and Visual
11. Noise and Vibration
12. Transport

If you have any further question at this stage, please let me know.

Nga mihi,

Cam

Cam Russell
Senior Projects and [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]winstone-aggregates
/WinstoneAggregatesNZ
Winstoneaggregates.co.nz

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Jade Wikaira

To: Jade Wikaira
Subject: RE: Hunua Quarry Development - Fast Track

From: Hunua Quarry Development <h[redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, March 10, 2026 9:59 AM
To: Alice Anderson [redacted] Quarry Development
[redacted]
Subject: Re: Hunua Quarry Development - Fast Track

Tēāā koe Alice,

Thank you for your correspondence.

We appreciate your wiliness to engage on this matter. Further information regarding the Hunua Quarry Development Project will continue to be made available on the project website as updated are completed. I am more than happy to provide clarification, or additional details should you have any questions.

āgā mihi,
Shalini

Shalini Sanjeshni
Project Coordinator
[redacted]
/WinstoneAggregatesNZ
Winstoneaggregates.co.nz

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From: Alice Anderson [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, March 3, 2026 10:32 PM
To: Hunua Quarry Development [redacted]
Subject: Re: Hunua Quarry Development - Fast Track

Tēāā koe Shalini,

Thanks for the notification. I will be handling all engagement on this matter moving forward on behalf of our Chair John Linstead. Please do not hesitate to reach out and initiate engagement

āgā mihi,

Alice Anderson

Trustee

[redacted]

Hako Tūpuna Trust

From: Hunua Quarry Development [redacted]
Sent: Monday, March 2, 2026 5:02 PM
To: [redacted]
Subject: Hunua Quarry Development - Fast Track

Tēāā koe John

Attached is a formal letter notifying HakoūTūpuna Trust of our intention to lodge a fasttrack application for the Hunua Quarry Development Project.

If you have questions, I'm happy to discuss.

Ngā mihi,
Shalini Sanjeshni

WINSTONE AGGREGATES
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Shalini Sanjeshni
Project Coordinator
[redacted]
/winstone-aggregates
/WinstoneAggregatesNZ
Winstoneaggregates.co.nz

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Jade Wikaira

From: Cam Russell (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Sent: Tūrei, 24 Māehe, 2026 3:30 p.m.
To: Jade Wikaira
Subject: FW: List of Technical Reports

[redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, 24 March 2026 9:21 am
To: Cam Russell (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Cc: Nigel Denny <kaitiaki@teakitai.com>; Tania Richmond [redacted] Nigel Denny <nigel.denny@teakitai.com>; Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: Re: List of Technical Reports

Kia ora Cam,

Given the delay in getting the material to us, Te Aakitai Waiohua consider your original request (25th March to provide addendum) to be unreasonable and not conducive to genuine engagement. Winstone Aggregates seem intent on lodging regardless.

Update from our end - Our planner Tania has concluded assessing and preparing the briefing note to inform CVA addendum.

We will now make a start on preparing the CVA Addendum .

Ngaa Mihi Nui

[redacted]

[redacted]

On Fri, 20 Mar 2026 at 15:01, Cam Russell (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]

Kia ora Jeff,

Thanks for getting in touch on this. I do appreciate that the reports will play a part in the additional aspect of the CVA addendum. We are still progressing towards our timeline of lodging at the end of the month, so if possible it would be great to get your addendum through by Wednesday next week (25th of March).

If there is anything else we can to assist in this, please let me know.

Nga mihi,

Cam

Cam Russell
Senior Projects and Environmental Advisor
[redacted]
[redacted]
/WinstoneAggregatesNZ
Winstoneaggregates.co.nz

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From: [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, 19 March 2026 1:35 pm
To: Cam Russell (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Cc: Nigel Denny [redacted] Tania Richmond [redacted] Denny [redacted]

Kia ora Cam

Te Ākitai Waiohua require sufficient time for our planner to review the reports and conditions, and to provide feedback on matters of relevance to Te Ākitai Waiohua. We also need time for the CVA addendum to be prepared. As previously advised, our expectation is that this process will occur prior to lodgement.

Ngaa Mihi Nui

Jeff Lee

Te Aakitai Waiohua Kaitiaki

[redacted]

[redacted]

On Tue, 17 Mar 2026 at 15:24, Tania Richmond <[redacted]

> Kia ora Cam – do you have any draft conditions that I can review?
>
> Ngā Mihi
>
> Tania Richmond
>
> RICHMOND PLANNING LTD
>
> [redacted]
>
> PO Box 25734, St Heliers, Auckland 1740
>
> 13 Godfrey Place, Kohimarama, Auckland 1071
>
> ---
>
> **From:** Cam Russell (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
> **Sent:** Tuesday, 17 March 2026 1:23 pm
> **To:** Tania Richmond [redacted]

Cc: Shalini Sanjeshni (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted] Philip Heffernan (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: RE: List of Technical Reports

Kia ora Tania,

The below message just bounced back, so I am now sending these as two parts.

Let me know if there are any issues.

Nga mihi,

Cam

Cam Russell
Senior Projects and [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
/WinstoneAggregatesNZ
Winstoneaggregates.co.nz

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From: Cam Russell (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted] com>
Cc: Shalini Sanjeshni (Winstone Aggregate [redacted] Heffernan (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: RE: List of Technical Reports

Kia ora Jeff and Tania,

Please find the draft version of all of the reports that you highlighted being of interest. These are all still in draft form, but are predominantly complete.

If you have any questions regarding any of these reports, please let me know.

I'll follow up in a couple of days.

Nga mihi,

Cam

Cam Russell
Senior Projects and Environmental Advisor
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
Winstoneaggregates.co.nz

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From: Tania Richmond [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, 3 March 2026 12:18 pm
To: Cam Russell (Winstone Aggregates) <[redacted] Lee <[redacted]
[redacted]
Subject: RE: List of Technical Reports

Kia ora Cam

Thanks for the list. I am interested in those documents highlighted when available.

1. Air Quality
2. Archaeology
3. Contaminated Land
4. Ecological
5. Economics
6. Stream Engineering
7. Erosion and Sediment Control
8. Geotechnical
9. Groundwater and Surface Water Hydrology
10. Landscape and Visual
11. Noise and Vibration
12. Transport

Ngā Mihi

Tania Richmond

RICHMOND PLANNING LTD

[redacted]

PO Box 25734, St Heliers, Auckland 1740

13 Godfrey Place, Kohimarama, Auckland 1071

From: Cam Russell (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, 3 March 2026 9:47 am
To: Tania Richmond <[redacted]
Cc: Shalini Sanjeshni (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: List of Technical Reports

Kia ora Tania and Jeff,

Apologies for the delay in getting this list through to you. Below is the list of technical reports we have undertaken associated with the Fast-Track application for the continued development of Hunua Quarry:

1. Air Quality
2. Archaeology
3. Contaminated Land
4. Ecological
5. Economics
6. Stream Engineering
7. Erosion and Sediment Control
8. Geotechnical
9. Groundwater and Surface Water Hydrology
10. Landscape and Visual
11. Noise and Vibration
12. Transport

If you have any further question at this stage, please let me know.

Nga mihi,

Cam

Cam Russell
Senior Projects and Environmental Advisor
+[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

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Jade Wikaira

From: Cam Russell (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Sent: Tūrei, 24 Māehe, 2026 3:30 p.m.
To: Jade Wikaira
Subject: FW: List of Technical Reports

Cam Russell
Senior Projects and Environmental Advisor
[redacted]
/WinstoneAggregatesNZ
Winstoneaggregates.co.nz

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From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, 24 March 2026 9:21 am
To: Cam Russell (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: Re: List of Technical Reports

Kia ora Cam,

Given the delay in getting the material to us, Te Aakitai Waiohua consider your original request (25th March to provide addendum) to be unreasonable and not conducive to genuine engagement. Winstone Aggregates seem intent on lodging regardless.

Update from our end - Our planner Tania has concluded assessing and preparing the briefing note to inform CVA addendum.

We will now make a start on preparing the CVA Addendum .

Ngaa Mihi Nui

Jeff Lee
Te Aakitai Waiohua Kaitiaki

[redacted]

On Fri, 20 Mar 2026 at 15:01, Cam Russell (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]

Kia ora Jeff,

Thanks for getting in touch on this. I do appreciate that the reports will play a part in the additional aspect of the CVA addendum. We are still progressing towards our timeline of lodging at the end of the month, so if possible it would be great to get your addendum through by Wednesday next week (25th of March).

If there is anything else we can to assist in this, please let me know.

Nga mihi,

Cam

Cam Russell
Senior Projects and Environmental Advisor
[redacted]
Winstoneaggregates.co.nz

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From: Jeff Lee [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, 19 March 2026 1:35 pm
To: Cam Russell (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Cc: Nigel Denny [redacted] Tania Richmond [redacted]
Subject: Re: List of Technical Reports

Kia ora Cam

Te Ākitai Waiohua require sufficient time for our planner to review the reports and conditions, and to provide feedback on matters of relevance to Te Ākitai Waiohua. We also need time for the CVA addendum to be prepared. As previously advised, our expectation is that this process will occur prior to lodgement.

Ngaa Mihi Nui

Jeff Lee

Te Aakitai Waiohua Kaitiaki

[redacted]

[redacted]

On Tue, 17 Mar 2026 at 15:24, Tania Richmond <[redacted]

> Kia ora Cam – do you have any draft conditions that I can review?
>
> Ngā Mihi
>
> Tania Richmond
>
> RICHMOND PLANNING LTD
>
> [redacted]
>
> PO Box 25734, St Heliers, Auckland 1740
>
> 13 Godfrey Place, Kohimarama, Auckland 1071
>
> ---
>
> **From:** Cam Russell (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]

Cc: Shalini Sanjeshni (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted] Philip Heffernan (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: RE: List of Technical Reports

Kia ora Tania,

The below message just bounced back, so I am now sending these as two parts.

Let me know if there are any issues.

Nga mihi,

Cam

Cam Russell
Senior Projects and Environmental Advisor
[redacted]
[redacted]
/WinstoneAggregatesNZ
Winstoneaggregates.co.nz

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From: Cam Russell (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, 17 March 2026 1:20 pm
To: Tania Richmond [redacted]
Subject: RE: List of Technical Reports

Kia ora Jeff and Tania,

Please find the draft version of all of the reports that you highlighted being of interest. These are all still in draft form, but are predominantly complete.

If you have any questions regarding any of these reports, please let me know.

I'll follow up in a couple of days.

Nga mihi,

Cam

Cam Russell
Senior Projects and Environmental Advisor
[redacted]
Winstoneaggregates.co.nz

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From: Tania Richmond [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, 3 March 2026 12:18 pm
To: Cam Russell (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: RE: List of Technical Reports

Kia ora Cam

Thanks for the list. I am interested in those documents highlighted when available.

1. Air Quality
2. Archaeology
3. Contaminated Land
4. Ecological
5. Economics
6. Stream Engineering
7. Erosion and Sediment Control
8. Geotechnical
9. Groundwater and Surface Water Hydrology
10. Landscape and Visual
11. Noise and Vibration
12. Transport

Ngā Mihi

Tania Richmond

RICHMOND PLANNING LTD

[redacted]

PO Box 25734, St Heliers, Auckland 1740

13 Godfrey Place, Kohimarama, Auckland 1071

From: Cam Russell (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, 3 March 2026 9:47 am
To: Tania Richmond <[redacted]
Subject: List of Technical Reports

Kia ora Tania and Jeff,

Apologies for the delay in getting this list through to you. Below is the list of technical reports we have undertaken associated with the Fast-Track application for the continued development of Hunua Quarry:

1. Air Quality
2. Archaeology
3. Contaminated Land
4. Ecological
5. Economics
6. Stream Engineering
7. Erosion and Sediment Control
8. Geotechnical
9. Groundwater and Surface Water Hydrology
10. Landscape and Visual
11. Noise and Vibration
12. Transport

If you have any further question at this stage, please let me know.

Nga mihi,

Cam

Cam Russell
Senior Projects and Environmental Advisor
+[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
Winstoneaggregates.co.nz

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Jade Wikaira

To: Cam Russell (Winstone Aggregates)
Subject: RE: CVA

From: Edith Tuhimata [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, 26 March 2026 9:01 am
To: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Cc: Cam Russell (Winstone Aggregates) <[redacted] Rutherfurd [redacted] Ben Leonard [redacted] Hauauru Rae [redacted]
Subject: Re: CVA

Tena Koe Ian,

As discussed with my team please find a memo informing you of our intentions when assessing and understanding where we sit with this fast-track application. We are still undertaking internal conversations with our governance and will be pushing on to finish the CVA document to inform further conversation and wananga going forward.

If you have any questions please don't hesitate to ask.

Nga Mihi,

NGĀTI TAMAOHO SETTLEMENT TRUST
Edith Tuhimata
Kaitiaki Taiao Matua
[redacted]

From: Ian Wallace (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Sent: Monday, March 9, 2026 09:21
To: Edith Tuhimata [redacted]
Cc: Cam Russell (Winstone Aggregates) [redacted]
Subject: CVA

Kia ora Edith,

Just checking in to see how your CVA is progressing for our Hunua fast-track proposal ?

Don’t hesitate in giving me a shout if there is anything you’d like us to assist with.

Nga mihi

Ian Wallace

Head of Environment & Planning

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Winstoneaggregates.co.nz

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NGĀTI TAMAOHO SETTLEMENT TRUST

MEMORANDUM:

To: Hunua Quarry (Winstone's)
From: Ngati Tamaoho Te Taiao Manager.
Date: 23/03/2026
Subject: Summary of Application – Hunua Quarry Development Project (Fast-track Approvals Bill)

Purpose

This memo provides a neutral summary of the application submitted by Winstone Aggregates for the proposed expansion of the Hunua Quarry under Schedule 2A of the Fast-track Approvals Bill. It outlines key aspects of the proposal, including environmental, cultural, and procedural considerations including managing expected outcomes.

Project Overview

- **Applicant:** Winstone Aggregates (Fletcher Concrete and Infrastructure Ltd)
- **Sector:** Mining
- **Location:** Hunua Quarry, Auckland
- **Proposal:** Expansion of quarrying operations, including land clearance, overburden removal, construction of access roads, and installation of ancillary infrastructure.

Required approvals include the **Resource Management Act Reforms**, **Wildlife Act 1953**, **Reserves Act 1977**, and the **Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014**. Approvals under the **Local Government Act 2002** and **Land Transfer Act 2017** fall outside the Fast-track process.

Cultural Association

Ngāti Tamaoho descend from the among the first peoples of Te Ika-roa-a-Māui (North Island). Our whakapapa stretches back to the earliest inhabitants of our rohe and the many descendants who came after them. This includes Ngā Tūrehu, Te Tini O Maruiwi and Te Tini O Toi.

Journeys from across Te Moananui a Kiwa (Pacific Ocean) also brought our tūpuna to these lands. These were the waka Tainui, Aotea, Mātaatua, Arawa and others. In particular, Tainui passed through Waitematā, Te Moananui O Toi, and Te Mānukanuka O Hoturoa, with many of its crew remaining in these places. These tūpuna, including Rakataura, Marama, Pāpaka, Poutūkeka, Riukiuta and Taikehu, are important parts of our people's whakapapa.

These were the early ancestors of the great iwi known as Ngā Oho, descendants of the ariki Ohomairangi.

As these iwi grew and spread, hekenga from other parts of Te Ika-roa-a-Māui arrived in this rohe. These include Ngāti Awa on their hekenga from Te Tai Tokerau, and Ngā Iwi from the Taranaki coast.

From Waikato came Tamaoho, a warrior of great renown. After journeying from Marokopa, Tamaoho settled at Maungaroa (in Maramarua) with his relations of Ngā Iwi, Ngā Oho and Waikato. The descendants of this union became known as Ngāti Tamaoho.

The customary area of our people extends from the Waikato River to Tāmaki Makaurau. At the centre of this rohe is Pukekohe, the food basket of Ngāti Tamaoho. To the east is the Hunua, Te Kohukohunui, to the West Te Moana nui o Rehua. Kei Waenganui ko Te Manukanuka o Hoturoa, to the south ko Te Awa Waikato. These are our traditional lands and we are acknowledged as the mana whenua and tangata whenua within these areas. We also have statutory acknowledgement through our claim as mana whakahaere in this area.

Consultation

The applicant has engaged with mana whenua and Auckland Council since 2019. Four mana whenua entities were invited to prepare Cultural Values Assessments. Further engagement is anticipated as documents are reviewed in detail.

Environmental Summary

Based on the information provided in the application:

- **Land Disturbance:** The proposal involves vegetation clearance and soil removal, which may affect local ecosystems and landscape values.
- **Water Resources:** Potential effects on surface and groundwater systems are expected and will require assessment and monitoring to manage sedimentation, water quality, and hydrological changes.
- **Biodiversity:** The expansion may affect habitats for indigenous flora and fauna, including species protected under the Wildlife Act. Appropriate mitigation and ecological management measures may be required.
- **Air Quality and Noise:** Increased quarrying activity may result in additional dust, noise, and vibration effects. These will need to be managed to meet regulatory and community standards.
- **Cultural Landscape Effects:** Changes to the physical environment may influence cultural landscapes and sites of significance, requiring further clarification through engagement with mana whenua.

Environmental effects in principle are subject to detailed technical assessments and robust mitigation planning and due diligence.

Key Considerations

- The project **meets eligibility requirements** under clause 18 of the Fast-track Approvals Bill.
- It provides **regional economic benefits**, particularly for construction-related industries.
- The proposal **does not directly address housing supply or climate change mitigation** objectives identified in the Bill.

Māori Interests and Treaty Considerations

- The project presents a **medium level of potential impact** on Māori development and PSGE priorities.
- Several iwi and Māori organisations have identified interests within the project area, including Ngai Tai ki Tāmaki, Ngāti Tamaoho, and Te Ākitai Waiohua. Ngati Whanaunga, Ngati Te Ata.
- The proposal **does not explicitly align** with iwi strategic objectives or deliver specific Māori development outcomes.
- Additional engagement is recommended to assess implications for Treaty settlement interests, taonga species, wāhi tapu, and culturally significant landscapes.
- Seeking to protect any data sovereignty, cultural and intellectual property that Ngati Tamaoho produces through this process.

Additional Notes

- The proposal aligns with applicable planning documents, provided that environmental effects are appropriately managed.
- The Ministry for the Environment has not completed detailed engagement with Māori due to time constraints within the fast-track process.
- Further assessment and consultation are advised before final decision-making.

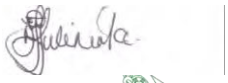
Conclusion and Expected Outcomes:

The Hunua Quarry Development Project is eligible for consideration under the Fast-track Approvals Bill. While the project offers economic benefits for the region, further engagement with us and more detailed environmental and cultural assessments will be important to inform the decision-making process will be required including:

- Meaningful ongoing engagement operational and governance.
- Completion of the CVA.
- Respectful and Continued Informative wananga and discussion around finalising concept design and environmental and cultural outcomes going forward.
- Protection and retention of Intellectual Property going forward.
- Reassess current MOU to realign Ngati Tamaoho values and management plan when assessing a fast-track application.
- Appropriate mitigation and mediation strategies proposed and discussed going forward.
- Cultural blessings, induction, monitoring and evaluation around the waterways in the form of the indicator as conditions of consent going forward.

If you have any questions please do not hesitate to contact us.

Nga Mihi,



NGĀTI TAMAOHO SETTLEMENT TRUST
Edith Tuhimata
Kaitiaki Taiao Matua
[redacted]
Auckland 2244
www.tamaoho.iwi.nz
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Appendix: Cultural Values Assessment and Cultural Memoranda

Ngāti Tamaoho

NGĀTI TAMAOHO SETTLEMENT TRUST

MEMORANDUM:

To: Hunua Quarry (Winstone's)
From: Ngati Tamaoho Te Taiao Manager.
Date: 23/03/2026
Subject: Summary of Application – Hunua Quarry Development Project (Fast-track Approvals Bill)

Purpose

This memo provides a neutral summary of the application submitted by Winstone Aggregates for the proposed expansion of the Hunua Quarry under Schedule 2A of the Fast-track Approvals Bill. It outlines key aspects of the proposal, including environmental, cultural, and procedural considerations including managing expected outcomes.

Project Overview

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- **Location:** Hunua Quarry, Auckland
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- Further assessment and consultation are advised before final decision-making.

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- Completion of the CVA.
- Respectful and Continued Informative wananga and discussion around finalising concept design and environmental and cultural outcomes going forward.
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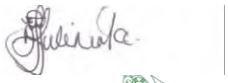

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Ngāti Te Ata Waiohua

MEMORANDUM

To: Winstone Aggregates (Hunua)

From: Ngāti Te Ata Waiohua

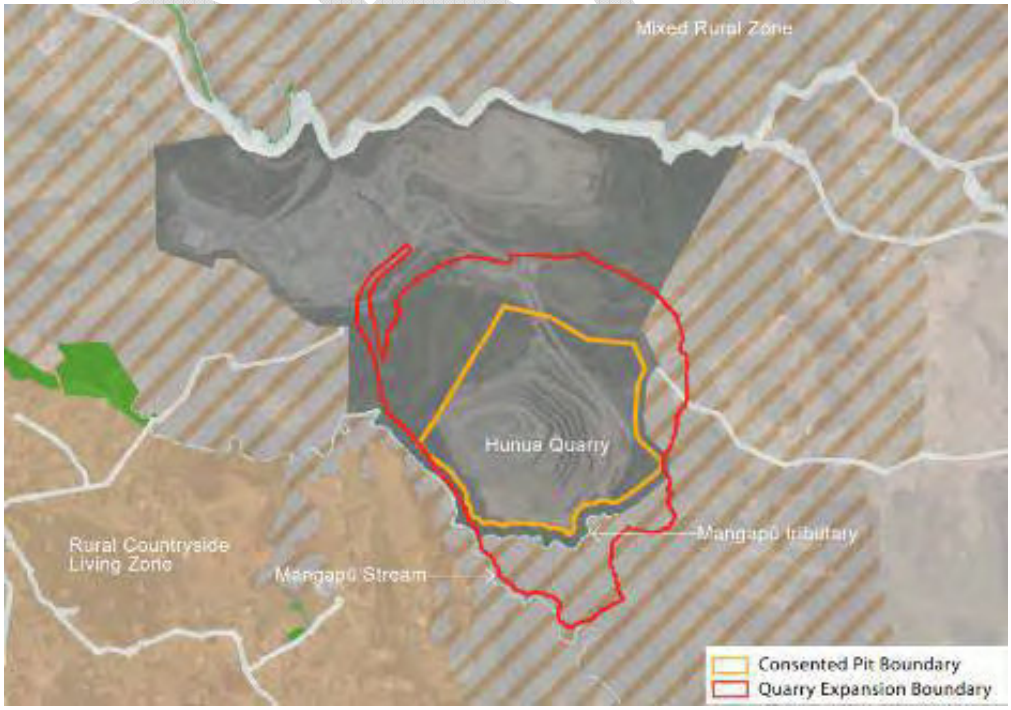
Date: March 2026

Re: Fast Track Application: Hunua Quarry Development

Introduction

As stated:

The memorandum responds to Winstone Aggregates (a division of Fletcher Concrete and Infrastructure Limited) proposal to develop the existing Symonds Hill Pit within the Hunua Quarry to secure additional high-quality greywacke resource and extend the operational life of the quarry out to approximately 50 years. Initial investigations have identified that there is considerable resource available at the quarry: based on current rates of demand and constraints at the site, it is more than 80 years which this Project will enable. This project is integral to the Auckland region meeting its ongoing demand for construction materials, as the Auckland region continues to grow and replace/revitalise its infrastructure.



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Summary of previous engagement

- 11/11/2025 Briefing: Hunua Quarry Progress Review with Ian Wallace and Cam Russell
- 11/12/2026 Meeting: Reviewing Hunua Quarry Expansion Plans
- 18/12/2026 Site Visit: Hunua Quarry proposal area with Cam Russell and Shalini Sanjeshni
- 16/01/2026 Received and Reviewed: Information pack from Cam Russell
- 11/02/2026 Online Meeting: Winstone Aggregates leadership and technical consultants
- 19/02/2026 Online Discussion: Cam Russell (follow up)

Key Principle: Rangapū (Partnership) - Working in good faith with other parties, requiring that effects on their values be managed, with only Ngāti Te Ata Waiohua determining the extent of those effects.

Whakapapa relationship to the site

The Hunua Ranges are a significant, culturally rich area in South Auckland that falls within the traditional territory (rohe) of Ngāti Te Ata Waiohua, a major iwi with deep connections to the region. The Hunua region represents a vital part of our history, serving as a source of food, resource, and a location for settlements and traversing routes. The area was a network of connections. Paa (fortified settlements) in the region, such as Te Maketū Pā, were part of a wider network that connected the Hunua to the Wairoa River, Bombay Hills, and the wider Auckland region.

Ngāti Te Ata Waiohua emerged from the union of older tribes (Nga Oho, Nga Iwi, Nga Riki) under the leadership of Huakaiwaka in the 17th century, with their influence spanning the Tāmaki isthmus down to the Hunua.

Te Huakaiwaka = Rauwhakiwhak

(Origin of Te Waiohua)

Huatau

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Te Ata i Rehia = Tapaue

(Origin of Ngāti **Te Ata**) (Waikato Tainui)

Key Principle: Mana Tupuna/Whakapapa - connecting us to the past, present and future and ultimately to one another.

Cultural Resources of significance to Ngāti Te Ata Waiohua

- Te Maketu Pā (Pratt Rd Cemetery - Te Maketū, Pratt Rd Recreation Reserve, Maketū Pa Historic Reserve, 30A Davies Rd, 98 Peach Hill Rd and 86 Peach Hill Rd, Drury. And the surrounding properties inclusive of Te Maketū Stream and Te Maketū Waterfall)
- Kārearea Pā (Ballards Cone)
- Pukekoiwiriki (Pukekiwiriki/Red Hill Pā)
- Hunua Kohukohunui
- Tārai Waka (Waka building area)
- Te Mangapū (Symonds Stream)
- Waipokapū (Hays Stream)
- Manukanuka a Hoturoa (Manukau Harbour)

Key Principle: Ahi Kā (Living Presence) - Maintaining a continuous, active occupation and relationship with their traditional lands and resources.

Site Specific

Te Maketu Pā (Pratt Rd Cemetery - Te Maketū, Pratt Rd Recreation Reserve, Maketū Pa Historic Reserve, 30A Davies Rd, 98 Peach Hill Rd and 86 Peach Hill Rd, Drury. And the surrounding properties inclusive of Te Maketū Stream and Te Maketū Waterfall).

Ngāti Te Ata Waiohua are involved and support the Winstone Positivity Biodiversity Strategy, a strategy that seeks to positively impact the biodiversity values of their surrounding environment by 2030. Although in the ownership of DoC, these three Pā

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complexes are the focus of this strategy in terms of pest plant and animal removal, protection of invertebrates and endangered species.

Te Mangapū (Symonds Stream) tributary diversion

Ko te wai te ora o nga mea katoa
Water is the life giver of all things

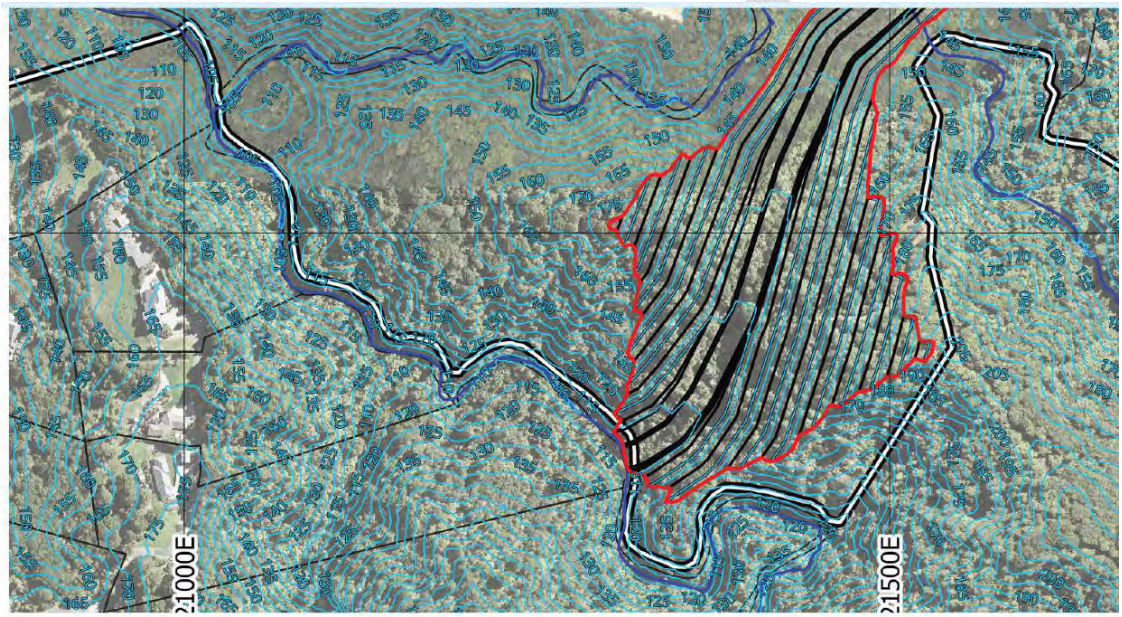

Figure 6: Proposed stream diversion design (indicative)

This expansion will necessitate the realignment of a tributary of Mangapū Stream, to allow for the pit expansion that will require earthworks, clearance of indigenous and exotic vegetation, ecological offsetting and compensation and the removal and disposal of overburden. The diversion will be established along the south-eastern boundary to accommodate the pit expansion. The realignment will create a naturalised channel with riparian vegetation, in-stream habitat features, sediment control devices (if required) and separation from operational surface water controls. The new stream channel will be fully commissioned before any diversion of water occurs.

Ngāti Te Ata Waiohua position has always been that altering a natural waterway and alters its natural state adversely impacting upon it's mana and its mauri. Such an action detrimentally affects the mauri of the resource and consequently the mana, wellbeing and health of the people. Diverting water is considered a significant, often adverse, alteration, requiring careful management, consultation, and mitigation.

Our acceptance of this proposal would only be conditional upon:

1. That the relationship of Ngāti Te Ata Waiohua and (their) culture and traditions with (their) ancestral lands, water (Mangapū), sites, wāhi tapu, and other taonga are provided for.
2. Protection and avoidance of Cultural Sites: The diversion must not disturb sites of cultural significance, such as wāhi tapu (sacred places) or koiwi (ancestral remains).
3. Providing for Tikanga: Tikanga (customary practices and protocols) must be provided for during the construction phase ensuring that if archaeological or cultural remnants are uncovered, they are treated with respect, legality, and cultural safety. This involves a shift from treating discoveries solely as regulatory hurdles to treating them as a connection to whenua (land) and tūpuna (ancestors).
4. That Ngāti Te Ata Waiohua are actively engaged in design input regarding ensuring that cultural narratives, environmental preferences, values, and identity are integrated into the build. Designing infrastructure that is "mauri-enhancing" (e.g., in water management) to ensure it is resilient and supports environmental, social, and cultural well-being.
5. Upholding Te Mana o te Wai: A framework prioritizing the health of waterbodies, where the first obligation is to protect the mauri of the water before providing for human needs.
6. Maintaining the mauri (life force / vital essence) of the Mangapū protecting, nurturing, and restoring the essential life-supporting capacity of this taonga. The importance of not altering the mauri to the extent that it is no longer recognisable as a healthy component, waiora.
7. Maintain Natural Flows and Forms: The diversion should as much as possible, mimic the original natural character of the Mangapū in terms of flow, velocity, and bed material.
8. Minimizing Disturbance: Work should avoid permanently changing the channel or straightening the stream. If a diversion is necessary for construction, it should be temporary and, if possible, within the natural bed of the river.
9. Ecological Integrity: The diversion must maintain the ability for fish to pass both upstream and downstream. The new, temporary, or realigned channel should be able to carry the same flow as the original to avoid flooding or erosion.

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10. Hydrological Maintenance: Calculating and maintaining minimum flows needed to support healthy ecosystems.

11. Habitat Restoration & Creation:

    - Riparian Planting: Re-vegetating stream banks to stabilize soil, provide shade, and filter pollutants.
    - Natural Channel Design: Creating new, stable channels with meanders, pools, and riffles to replace lost, hardened, or straight-lined channels.
    - Instream Features: Installing structures like J-hook vanes to reduce bank velocity and shear stress

12. Mitigation: A strong, effective offset mitigation programme for stream loss to achieve a net gain in ecological value

13. Reinstatement: Once work is complete, the diversion should be removed and the stream banks returned to their natural contour, followed by revegetation

Additionally, we acknowledge the following (stated):

The Mangapū Stream tributary realignment offers a significant opportunity for ecological enhancement[1].

Design Principles include:

- Ensure long-term stream health and maintain a functioning ecosystem.
- Integrate mātauranga Māori in stream management practices.
- Create an ecologically resilient and self-sustaining system.
- Establish indigenous vegetation to encourage natural regeneration and provide habitat along the stream corridor.
- Account for variations in groundwater flows.
- Adopt a natural form with organic features such as meanders, variability, and rock placements.
- Maintain the carrying capacity of existing flows.
- Ensure structural stability and prevent leakage.
- Incorporate natural sinuosity for a dynamic, lifelike stream pattern.
- Design to accommodate storm events up to the 1-in-100-year ARI level.

[1] Winstone Aggregates Hunua Quarry Mangapū Tributary Diversion Report 12/01/2026

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Key Principle: Kaitiakitanga (Guardianship) - the duty to protect, restore, and enhance the mauri (lifeforce) of the environment, particularly regarding water, air, and land.

Key Principle: Taiao/Mauri - environmental enhancement A focus on restoring water quality, protecting wetlands, and ensuring no direct discharge of waste into waterways.

Management Plans

Ngāti Te Ata Waiohua requests the establishment of a structured engagement framework, including regular updates, report findings, active consultation, and targeted workshops to ensure a thorough understanding of the project.

- Quarry Management Plan
- Stream Works Management Plan
- Archaeological Management Plan
- Erosion and Sediment Control Plan
- Site Management Plan
- Ecological Management Plan
- Fish Salvage and Relocation Plan
- Vegetation Management Plan
- Lizard Relocation Plan
- Wetland Management Plan
- Chemical Treatment Plan
- Groundwater Monitoring and Contingency Management Plan
- Dust Management Plan
- Operational Noise Management Plan
- Landscape and Ecology Rehabilitation Strategy and Management Plan
- Landscape and Ecology Implementation Plan

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Conclusion and recommendations

Ngāti Te Ata Waiohua aims to protect, manage, and conserve our natural and cultural resources, ensuring they provide environmental, social, and economic benefits that align with our values. We advocate for engagement that respects our traditional relationship with Hunua (Papakura), while enabling our active participation in the area's physical and cultural regeneration.

Situated close to the Hunua is Maketū Pā, an area once held by Ngāti Pou and Waiohua. This site was vital for controlling the ara hīkoi (overland routes) to the north, south, and east. Both Pā were under the command and ***mana*** of our Ngāti Pou ancestor, Whatutūroto, the great-grandfather of our founding Ngāti Te Ata Waiohua ancestress, Te Ata-i-Rehia.

This cultural memo initiates the engagement process between Ngāti Te Ata Waiohua and Winstone Aggregates, and further dialogue is required. Ongoing consultation will focus on the implications of the quarry extension—specifically the Mangapū stream tributary diversion—to identify information gaps, address unforeseen issues or opportunities, and reach agreement on matters raised in this assessment. The objective is to guide decision-making and ensure Ngāti Te Ata Waiohua values, interests, and resource consent requirements are fully addressed

Key Principle: Tōku Mana (Inherent Rights) - The core guiding philosophy, emphasizing the right to self-definition, autonomy, and cultural integrity

Recommendations

This cultural memo outlines a series of recommendations ranging from high-level strategies to specific actions. These require ongoing implementation. For Ngāti Te Ata Waiohua, it is essential that the following key outcomes are integrated into the initial planning stages

1. That our design / construction / cultural requirements raised under Mangapū Tributary Diversion Section are provided for.
2. That the recommendation raised in Management Plans Section is provided for.
3. A consent condition which requires Winstone Aggregates to prepare a Cultural Management Plan which provides clarity as to how Winstone Aggregates and Ngāti Te Ata Waiohua will work together to ensure:

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4. That the mana of our respective iwi is upheld, acknowledged and respected.
5. That as kaitiaki, our iwi may fulfil their obligations and responsibilities to their people and future generations as custodians, protectors and guardians of the iwi interests, its taonga and the various resources it owns.
6. That the natural and cultural landscapes and waterways in and around Hunua (Papakura) are **enhanced** through good management and design, and the provision and long-term operation of appropriate infrastructure. This includes remedying adverse effects cumulatively caused by past activities and development and avoiding cumulative adverse effects in the future. This may mean that achieving the rules in the Auckland Unitary Plan as a 'bare minimum' are not sufficient and a higher best practice will be needed.
7. That our iwi are able to access and undertake customary activities and resource use in these areas especially including along the margins of waterways.
8. That culturally and/or spiritually significant sites are restored in partnership, where required or desired, with the community, industry, local and central government.

We look forward to continuing our discussions.

Key Principle: Te Whakarea rawa Māori ā Whakatiputanga – growing intergenerational equity and wealth: Actions are taken to ensure the well-being of future generations, mokopuna and uri whakatupu.

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Te Ākitai Waiohua

Te Akitai

CULTURAL VALUES ASSESSMENT BY TE ĀKITAI WAIOHUA

for

HUNUA QUARRY LONG TERM DEVELOPMENT

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“Te toto o te tangata he kai, te oranga o te tangata he whenua”
Food is the blood of the people, but the welfare of the people lies in the land

TE ĀKITAI WAIOHUA STRUCTURE

Te Ākitai Waiohua Waka Taua Incorporated (‘the Society’) is a not for profit tribal organisation that aims to promote kaitiakitanga as well as cultural and environmental values with regard to the wider needs of the community. The Society represents Te Ākitai Waiohua in matters relating to the environment, sustainable resource management and the protection of wāhi tapu. Waiohua are the tangata whenua of this region who traversed their tribal domain (rohe) in a seasonal cycle of shared harvesting, gathering and fishing.

Te Ākitai Waiohua Settlement Trust (‘the Trust’) is the main representative iwi entity that has an interest in resource management projects in the rohe with regard to redress received for settling Te Ākitai Waiohua historical claims. An example of this includes vesting of ownership and co-management of the remnant maunga or volcanic cones of Auckland with the Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau Collective, of which the Trust is a member.

Te Ākitai Waiohua Investment Trust is a charitable entity that is responsible for progressing economic development opportunities and mandated to represent the iwi in commercial matters. Te Ākitai Waiohua Community Development Trust is also charitable but focuses on community and cultural activities that enhance the social wellbeing of iwi members. Both entities maintain interest in resource management matters in the rohe based on the various commercial, cultural or community activities they engage in.

Other entities involved in the operation and governance of Pūkaki Marae may also have an interest in kaitiakitanga from time to time. Pūkaki marae is a meeting place that acts as an open forum for Te Ākitai Waiohua members to raise any issues including cultural and environmental matters.

These interrelated entities together form the foundation for the involvement of Te Ākitai Waiohua in resource management issues at various levels.

PRINCIPLES OF THE ENVIRONMENT

The earth is a living entity. All living entities have a mauri or life force. Māori are connected to the land, forests, mountains, sky, ocean and waterways. Sustainable management of the land and protection of its productive capacity are vital. Since Māori need access to flora and fauna for cultural harvest and craft, they are required to protect indigenous resources and facilitate the regeneration of the related eco-systems.

Māori are natural scientists who use environmental indicators as a guide to the wai ora (health) of an eco-system. In doing so, they complement but do not replace the work of technical scientists. The reverse is also true.

A major natural indicator for Māori includes the life sustaining properties of an eco-system. Does a forest or bush area produce food and shelter that sustains bird and animal life? Does a waterway have sufficient bio-diversity and health that it can provide sustainable harvests of kai moana (sea food) of a standard fit for human consumption? Shellfish, berries, fish, medicinal herbs, flax and birdlife are all important indicators for Māori that reveal the strength and health of an eco-system.

As with certain other cultures, Māori holistically view human beings as an integral part of the eco-system and not as a separate entity. All living things share a natural balance, an ‘interconnectedness and oneness’ akin to a web of which humanity is only a part of. An imbalance in this complex network has a flow on effect that impacts the entire eco-system and ultimately humanity.

These values, passed from generation to generation, are a significant part of the intangible heritage of Māori and overall culture of New Zealand. Like the haka, these values help to make the country a place that is unique internationally.

Te Ākitai Waiohua adheres to these core principles in relation to the environment and applies the philosophies contained within when examining any issues that involve natural resources and eco-systems. Te Ākitai Waiohua believes it is essential that spiritual and cultural concepts are recognised as key factors in the management of the environment with programmes that actively enhance and facilitate these concepts.

KAITIAKITANGA

The term “tiaki” means to guard, keep, preserve, conserve, foster or watch over, while the prefix “kai” with a verb conveys the agent of the act. Therefore, a Kaitiaki is a guardian, preserver, conservator, foster parent and protector.

The suffix “tanga” added to the noun means guardianship, sheltering, preservation, conservation, fostering and protecting.[1] In essence, Kaitiakitanga is the role played by kaitiaki.

All of the elements of the natural world - the sky father (Ranginui) and earth mother (Papatuanuku) as well as their offspring the seas, sky, forests and birds, food crops, winds, rain and storms, volcanic activity, humankind and wars – are often referred to as taonga or elements that are to be treasured and respected.

To watch over these natural resources, kaitiaki manifest themselves in physical forms such as fish, animals, trees, reptiles or sea creatures. Each kaitiaki is imbued with mana or prestige, although that mana can be removed if violated or abused. There are many forms and aspects of mana of which one, is the power to sustain life.

Māori are careful to preserve the many forms of mana held and, in particular, to ensure that the mana of kaitiaki is preserved. Humans are also kaitiaki, being the minders of physical elements of the world.

As guardians, kaitiaki ensure the protection of the mauri or life forces of their taonga. Tangata whenua are warned of the impending depletion of their ancestral lands in a similar way for any major development.

A taonga whose life force becomes severely depleted, as in the case of the Manukau harbour which has experienced many years of pollution, presents a major task for kaitiaki in restoring the mauri of the taonga to its original strength.

Each whanau or hapū are kaitiaki for the area over which they hold mana whenua, that is, their ancestral lands and seas. Thus, a whanau or a hapū who still hold mana in a particular area take their kaitiaki responsibilities very seriously. The penalties for not doing so can be particularly harsh. Apart from depriving the whanau or hapū of the life sustaining capacities of the land and sea, failure to carry out kaitiakitanga roles adequately may result in the premature death of members of that whanau or hapū. Kaitiaki is a right, but it is also a responsibility for tangata whenua.[2]

The mana (prestige) of Te Ākitai Waiohua is represented in its manaakitanga (hospitality) and kaitiakitanga (guardianship) over the environment.[3]

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[1] Paper by Marsden, Rev Maori & Henare, Te Aroha “Kaitiakitanga, A Definitive Introduction to the Holistic World View of the Maori” November 1992 at p15

[2] McCully, Matiu & Mutu, Margaret “Te Whanau Moana Nga Kaupapa Me Nga Tikanga” Reed NZ 2003

[3] Waikato Iwi Management Plan Manukau 1996, Huakina Development at p97

The capacity to exercise kaitiakitanga is dependent upon prudent sustainable management and the protection of natural resources which requires the careful monitoring and safeguarding of the environment.

Te Ākitai Waiohua welcomes any opportunity to fulfil its role as kaitiaki in a relationship that also provides for future progression and development.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACT

Part 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991 ("RMA") considers the "purpose and principles" of the statute, which provide the foundation for persons to exercise their functions and powers using this legislation.

The purpose of the RMA is to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources according to section 5 of the RMA.

To achieve this purpose, one of the matters that must be recognised and provided for is the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu and other taonga under section 6 of the RMA.

Particular regard must also be given to kaitiakitanga and the ethic of stewardship following section 7 of the RMA. Kaitiakitanga is defined in the RMA as the exercise of guardianship by the tangata whenua of an area in accordance with tikanga Māori, in relation to natural and physical resources and includes the ethic of stewardship. Tangata whenua also exercise kaitiakitanga over the coastal environment.[4]

However, one should note the difference between kaitiakitanga as stewardship or 'guarding property' in the definition of the RMA as opposed to kaitiaki protecting the communal usage of natural resources.

Finally, the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi must also be taken into account under section 8 of the RMA.

PRINCIPLES OF THE TREATY OF WAITANGI

In addition to the RMA, the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi are also referred to in section 4 of the Local Government Act 2002.

[4] New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010, Policy 2

This has an express impact on Part 2 (purpose, role and powers of local government) and Part 6 (planning, decision making and accountability of local government) of the statute.

In its engagement with the Crown, local government and parties under the RMA, and through its development of other relationships, Te Ākitai Waiohua recognises the most relevant principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.

Reasonable Cooperation
In recognition of the unity of the parties involved, consultation with Te Ākitai Waiohua is encouraged to facilitate an effective partnership where all members act reasonably and in good faith with each other.

Rangatiratanga
Te Ākitai Waiohua retains control and enjoyment of the resources and taonga it wishes to retain and benefits from the active protection of these interests by the Crown.

Equality
Te Ākitai Waiohua has legal equality with all citizens of New Zealand, including the right to pursue its customary interests to the extent recognised in the law and seek redress for the historical actions of the Crown.

"Whatungarongaro te tangata toitū te whenua"
As man disappears from sight the land remains

CULTURAL VALUES ASSESSMENT

For Te Ākitai Waiohua, a Cultural Values Assessment (CVA) represents an opportunity to provide a unique cultural lens over our affairs that can be shared with others. This exclusive perspective allows Te Ākitai Waiohua to address the issues, interests and concerns it has in a way that is consistent with its own history and core principles.

The main interests of Te Ākitai Waiohua include:

- The recognition and acknowledgment of Te Ākitai Waiohua and its history in Tāmaki Makaurau (Auckland);

- The opportunity for Te Ākitai Waiohua to exercise its role as Kaitiaki in Tāmaki Makaurau;

- The ability for Te Ākitai Waiohua to protect and preserve its interests, resources and taonga in Tāmaki Makaurau.

The CVA is an invaluable tool to obtain a better understanding of Te Ākitai Waiohua, its history and aspirations, which can be considered and applied in various other forums. Through these opportunities, there is plenty of scope for Te Ākitai Waiohua to work together productively with other parties. However, the CVA is not deemed a consultation or part of consultation between Te Ākitai Waiohua and an applicant.

The CVA's purpose is primarily to provide information before consultation so that all parties are fully informed of our position. Appreciating this position is essential to understanding our responses if ongoing consultation occurs. Although there is no general obligation to consult, it is undoubtedly useful to do so and Te Ākitai Waiohua adheres to a key set of principles in the consultation process.

PRINCIPLES OF CONSULTATION

Consultation, to be meaningful, requires that:

- Genuine efforts are made to consult with Te Ākitai Waiohua in good faith;

- An application has not already been finally decided upon before or during consultation; the applicant must have an open mind throughout and be ready to modify the application or even start again if necessary;

- The applicant provides all relevant information to Te Ākitai Waiohua (including further material if requested); but the act of presenting, supplying or sending out information alone is not deemed consultation[5];

- The applicant allows sufficient time for the information supplied to be properly considered by Te Ākitai Waiohua;

- A response is prepared and offered by the applicant to Te Ākitai Waiohua.

This report is not a consultation. It is a presentation of information to facilitate a written response prior to a future consultation meeting.

TE ĀKITAI WAIOHUA GENEALOGY

Hua-Kai-Waka
Eponymous Ancestor of Waiohua
\/
Te Ikamaupoho = Te Tahuri
\/
Kiwi Tamaki
\/
Rangimatoru
\/
Pepene te Tihi
\/
Ihaka Wirihana Takaanini
\/
Te Wirihana
\/
Wirihana Takaanini of Pūkaki

"Te Pai me te whai rawa o Taamaki"
The luxury and wealth of Taamaki

[5] Ngati Hokopu Ki Hokowhitu v Whakatane District Council, 9 ELRNZ 125

TE ĀKITAI WAIOHUA TIMELINE SUMMARY

Pre-history – Te Ākitai Waiohua tupuna inhabit Tāmaki Makaurau.

1000 – First radio carbon dating of occupation in New Zealand.

1100 – Portage at Ōtāhuhu between Manukau Harbour and Tamaki River in use.

1200 – First radio carbon dating of occupation of Te Ākitai Waiohua sites at Wiri Mountain and Puhinui Estuary, Māngere.

1300 – Tainui canoe from Hawaiki travels up Tamaki River to the Ōtāhuhu portage and crosses to the Manukau Harbour and Motu a Hiaroa/Puketutu Island.

1620-1690 – Huakaiwaka (Hua) forms Waiohua. He lived and died at Maungawhau (Mt Eden).

Early 1600's – Maki, the leader of an immigrant group from the South known as Kawerau a Maki, attack and defeat their Nga Oho (pre-Waiohua) hosts at the Rarotonga (Mt Smart) pa. Kawerau a Maki then leave the district for North and West Auckland and Waiohua reoccupies the area.

Late 1600's – Kawharu from Kaipara engages in raids down to Maungarei and Wiri.

1690-1720 – Ikamaupoho, son of Hua, leads Waiohua. He lived and died at Maungakiekie (One Tree Hill).

Late 1600's-early 1700's – Ngapuhi raiders attack Rangikaimata of Waiohua at Maungakiekie.

1720-1750 – Kiwi Tamaki, grandson of Hua, son of Ikamaupoho and progenitor of Te Ākitai Waiohua leads Waiohua at Maungakiekie before he is killed in battle by Te Taou Ngāti Whatua.

1750-1754 – Waiohua lose a series of pa in Tāmaki Makaurau to Ngāti Whatua and retreat to Drury, Pokeno, Kirikiri/Papakura and other parts of South Auckland. The last Waiohua pa in Tāmaki is taken in 1755.

1760 – Te Taou Ngāti Whatua settle in Tāmaki having defeated Waiohua tribes who withdraw south from Tāmaki to Papakura, Ramarama and surrounding areas.

1769 – Cook visits the Hauraki Gulf in the Endeavour. The canoe Kahumauroa is hollowed out by Ngāti Pou Waiohua and hauled across the portage to the Tamaki River where it is beached and finished.

Mid 1780's – Te Tahuri from Nga Iwi gifts land at Tauoma (western bank of the Tamaki River) to the wife of a chief of Ngāti Paoa. During this time Te Ākitai Waiohua re-establish themselves at their traditional residences at Wiri, Pūkaki and Ōtāhuhu. They include Ngai Tahuhu, Ngai Marama and Ngāti Huatau hapū.

Late 1700's – Ngāti Whatua consolidate their hold on central Tāmaki but are unable to maintain this on the whole of south east Tāmaki.

1790-1793 – Ngāti Whatua and Waiohua fight together as allies against Ngāti Paoa.

1793 – Rangimatoru, son of Kiwi Tamaki, is killed fighting alongside Ngāti Whatua against Ngāti Paoa. He is succeeded by his son Pepene Te Tihi.

1795 – Tuperiri of Ngāti Whatua dies at Maungakiekie. Ngāti Whatua, who have occupied for less than fifty years, cease residing there and move to coastal kainga at Ōrākei, Māngere and Kauri Point.

1821 – All volcanic cone pa of Tāmaki Makaurau have been virtually abandoned as defensive fortresses with the introduction of the musket. Ngapuhi war parties from Northland begin to raid the region and come into conflict with Te Ākitai Waiohua, Ngāti Whatua and Ngāti Paoa, which creates a period of great instability in Tāmaki Makaurau.

1822-1825 – Te Ākitai Waiohua and Ngāti Whatua continue to stay in Tāmaki.

1825 – One of a series of Ngapuhi expeditions arrives in Tāmaki. The threat of Ngapuhi forces armed with muskets eventually leads to Tāmaki being abandoned.

1828-1835 – No one is attempting to reside in Tāmaki.

1830-1835 – Te Ākitai Waiohua and Ngāti Whatua are based in Waikato under the protection of Waikato Chief Potatau Te Wherowhero. They only return to parts of Tāmaki for short periods of time.

1831 – Te Ākitai Waiohua including Chief Pepene Te Tihi are observed by Charles Marshall at Pūkaki.

1835 – After nearly ten years in exile, Te Ākitai Waiohua and Ngāti Whatua return to Tāmaki under the protection of Potatau Te Wherowhero, who makes peace with Ngāti Paoa at Puneke on the east side of the Tamaki river mouth.

Te Ākitai Waiohua re-establish themselves at Pūkaki, Papakura, Red Hill and Pokeno.

1857-1858 – Potatau Te Wherowhero becomes the first Māori King. Te Ākitai Waiohua become a part of Kiingitanga or the Māori King Movement, which aims to unite Māori, authorise land sales, preserve Māori lore and deal with the Crown on more equal terms.

1861 – Ihaka Takaanini is chief of Te Ākitai Waiohua along with his father Pepene Te Tihi and they reside at Pūkaki, Māngere and Ramarama (Red Hill near Papakura). Ihaka is a significant landowner, land assessor for the Crown, keeper of the Māori hostels at Onehunga and Mechanics Bay. [6]

1863-1864 – Before the invasion of Waikato in the time of the New Zealand Land Wars, Ihaka is stripped of his roles and accused of being a Kiingitanga sympathiser and rebel. Tribal land at Māngere is confiscated due to the allegiance of Te Ākitai Waiohua to the King Movement. Ihaka and several whanau members, including his three children, wife Riria and father Pepene Te Tihi are arrested at Ramarama and held without charge by the Crown at a military camp in Ōtāhuhu. Pepene Te Tihi and two of the children of Ihaka die while in custody. Ihaka is moved to Rakino Island in the Hauraki Gulf and held there without charge or trial until his death in 1864. It is still not known to this day where Ihaka Takaanini is buried. Ihaka is succeeded by his son Te Wirihana Takaanini, the only survivor of the three children originally held in custody.

1866-1969 – Although most of the land had been confiscated and sold into private ownership, Te Ākitai Waiohua returned to Māngere and built a new marae in the 1890's. The marae and associated community remained until the 1950's when the proposed construction of Auckland Airport in Māngere created zoning restrictions, forcing many Te Ākitai Waiohua members to move and live in other areas.

1970-Today – Te Ākitai Waiohua and the Waiohua tribes as mana whenua re-establish their ahi kaa in the central and southern areas of Tāmaki Makaurau. A new marae is built at Pūkaki, Māngere and opened in 2004.

"Kei Taamaki te rua o Te Waiohua"
The storepit of Te Waiohua is at Taamaki

[6] Return of the Native Secretary's Department, Appendix to the Journals of the House of Representatives (AJHR), 1861, E-05

TE ĀKITAI WAIOHUA HISTORICAL SUMMARY

According to korero, Waiohua descend from the original people of the area and trace their whakapapa in this region back before recorded time. Radio carbon dating has established occupation in New Zealand as far back as 1000 AD.[7]

In the rohe (district) of Te Ākitai Waiohua), which the project area forms a main part, the earliest radio carbon dates have been at the ancestral maunga (mountains) at Wiri near Papatoetoe and at the Puhinui estuary on the Manukau harbour. They are consistent with the view that the Ōtāhuhu portage between the Waitemata and the Manukau harbours was in use at this time.[8]

In the era of Huakaiwaka (Hua), the eponymous ancestor of the Waiohua confederation of iwi, Waiohua owned all of Tamaki in the 17th century.[9] This continued until the time of Hua's grandson, Kiwi Tamaki, in the 18th century.

The historical interests of Te Ākitai Waiohua[10] extend from South Kaipara in the North West across to Puhoi and Wenderholm Park in the North East and follows the coast down to Tapapakanga Regional Park and the Hunua Ranges in the South East. The boundary continues from the Hunuas across Mangatawhiri, Mercer, Onewhero and Port Waikato in the South West before moving North to Pukekohe and Patumahoe while excluding Awhitu and Waiuku. The boundary continues North along the coast, including the islands of the Manukau Harbour, past the Waitakere Ranges in the West of Auckland and back up to South Kaipara.

The territory of Waiohua was established throughout Tamaki Makaurau with pa located at Maungakiekie (One Tree Hill) and Maungawhau (Mt Eden).[11.] There were Waiohua pa located on other cones and hills as well, including Te Tātua a Riukiuta (Three Kings), Te Kopuke (Mt St John), Remuwera (Mt Hobson), Owairaka (Mt Albert), Puketāpapa (Mt Roskill), Rarotonga (Mt Smart), Taurere (Mt Taylor) and Maungarei (Mt Wellington). At that time, hilltop pa made ideal locations defensively. These sites had constructed terraces, walls, banks and storage pits on the outer slopes of the maunga, as well as kumara and food plantations that extended into the surrounding areas.

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[7] Sullivan supra at p2
[8] Sullivan supra at p3
[9] Paora Tuhaere, Chief of Ngāti Whatua at the hearing on Ihumatao, RDB Vol 103, p3917
[10] The historical area of interest is subject to change.
[11] Kay, Richard & Bassett, Heather "Maori Occupation of Land within the Boundaries of Auckland City Council 1800-1940 - An Historical Report for the Auckland City Council", August 1997, pg 10

Waiohua also held pa at Onehunga, Hillsborough, Remuera, Omahu (near Remuera), Orakei, Kohimarama, Taurarua (Judge's Bay), Te To (Freeman's Bay) and other places[12].

Although Kiwi Tamaki was based at Maungakiekie he seasonally stayed at different pa throughout Tāmaki, as it came time to harvest various types of food – fish, shellfish, birds, bird's eggs and vegetables.

These pa were places of protection and sustenance for generations of Waiohua and were occupied through to the end of Kiwi Tamaki's leadership, at a time when the community was at its height in strength, unity and stability. Waiohua engaged in traditional and symbolic cultural practices, but they were also homes where the people lived, fought and died.

TE HUNUA

The interests of Te Ākitai Waiohua in South Auckland/Manukau City are particularly strong. Historically, it is the only area in Tāmaki Makaurau since the 19th Century raupatu (land confiscations), where Te Ākitai Waiohua people managed to retain land. The areas Te Ākitai Waiohua occupied were found around various parts of South Auckland, but almost all of it was confiscated by the Crown in 1863 during the Land Wars. Today, half of the registered population of Te Ākitai Waiohua still live in South Auckland/Manukau City.

Te Ākitai Waiohua have occupied Māngere and Ihumātao including Papahīnau (also misspelled as Papahinu) opposite the Waokauri Creek along the Puhinui Peninsula. In this region are ancient settlements including Mimiti Te Arero and Te Ararata as well as urupa (burial sites), wāhi nohoanga (temporary living sites), wāhi tapu (sacred sites) and waka hauling and portage sites. Archaeological evidence reveals that the area was settled from at least 1200AD. However, the interests of Te Ākitai Waiohua extend even further south.

Drury is a region of significance to Te Ākitai Waiohua that provided access to the Manukau harbour and its wealth of natural resources. Karaka, Drury, Opaheke and Hingaia featured seasonal settlements, fishing and kaimoana (seafood) gathering sites and waka (canoe) landing areas utilised by Waiohua at key points, leading out to the wider Pahurehure inlet. This included the pā and settlements at the mouth of Slippery Creek (Opaheke) and Waipapa at the head of the Pahurehure inlet.

Due to its location, Drury was also an important transport corridor to the harbour from kāinga (settlements) in Ramarama, Tuhimata and even Kirikiri, with a network of tracks and waterways used extensively to facilitate travel by waka.

[12] Fenton J F D, Important Judgments delivered in the Compensation Court and Native Land Court 1866 to 1879, Orakei, 22 December 1869, Auckland

Larger defended settlements were located on the hilltop pa at Pukekōiwiriki in Red Hill, Papakura and Te Maketū and Kārearea pa in Ramarama. Hingaia is the name given to the stream and has been applied to the wider area. It is also thought to be the name of a Waiohua Chieftainess who was buried at Te Maketū.

Te Maketū pa was also an important hilltop pa site in Ramarama with a trail leading south to Pokeno and waka portage routes to the Waikato river. It featured māra kai food gardens fed by the Maketu and Hingaia streams. In the 19th Century the hilltop site, suitable for warfare, was abandoned in favour of the fertile flatlands below the maunga. This land was more useful for food cultivation and trade given its closer location to resources and transport routes.

A notable Waiohua tūpuna (ancestor) associated with the pa is Noia, who fought battles with the Marutūahu iwi at Te Maketū. This connection is acknowledged in the Treaty settlement of Te Ākitai Waiohua, through a geographic name change recognising Te Maketū Falls as the official name for that particular natural feature. Te Ākitai Waiohua were also permitted to officially submit Noia Falls as an alternate original Māori name, which is recorded in the Deed of Settlement.

Waiohua utilised seasonal fishing settlements on the small Drury Creek islands in the Pahurehure inlet, which include the main motu (island) of Paraurekau (Pararekau Island), Kopuahingahinga Island and the tiny eastern islet of Orewa. These motu are all located at the mouth of Drury Creek in Bottle Top Bay (Waikirihinau) which features historical kaimoana gathering sites. The fishing resources in this specific region were so significant to Te Ākitai Waiohua that, when the islands were purchased by the Crown in 1853, a witnessed note was added to the deed of sale to specifically acknowledge and preserve customary fishing rights.

Although populated, the area was not as extensively used for occupation and cultivation as other parts of the western coastline of South Auckland. This is due mainly to the physical landscape and openness of its resources and the frequent use by travellers passing through the area either from or to the Manukau harbour, making the area vulnerable to attack. The region was a crossroads between the Manukau harbour as far as Awhitu to the west, Te Hunua in the east and the Waikato (and Waikato river) to the south, so any party wishing to travel between these places usually had to pass through to get to the most south-eastern section of the harbour.

Mangatāwhiri forest in Te Hunua was a crucial Te Ākitai Waiohua resource that supplied food, including kereru (wood pigeon), and materials for building and medicinal purposes. The forest was also a shelter and place of refuge in times of conflict. The Mangatāwhiri contains multiple waterways and waka portage routes to facilitate travel to the Waikato river.

In Papakura, Te Ākitai Waiohua built and maintained other kāinga (settlements) and cultivations. The eastern section of Papakura closer to Te Hunua is known as Kirikiri which incorporates Pukekōiwiriki (Red Hill) a defensive hilltop pa site occupied by Waiohua and their Waiohua ancestors. This connection continued through to the time of Te Ākitai Waiohua led by paramount chiefs' Ihaka Takaanini and his father Pepene Te Tihi.

The name Pukekōiwiriki or 'hill of the small skeleton' is said to relate to the remains of ancient chiefs at this site that permanently stained the earth red. The name Red Hill is also a reference to the naturally red soil found in the region. As a fortified settlement, many battles were also waged on the site between Waiohua and other tribal taua (war parties) where fallen warriors also stained the soil red with blood.

The location of Pukekōiwiriki looking out to the Manukau harbour in the west and Te Hunua in the east made it a strategically important landmark. The soils surrounding the maunga also offered opportunities to grow māra kai food gardens supported by nearby waterways at Hays Creek and Kirikiri Stream. Proximity to the Manukau Harbour for food and transport and Te Hunua for refuge and forest materials also made the maunga ideal for settlement.

By the 19th Century fortified hilltop pā had been abandoned in favour of kāinga suitable for food cultivation that were closer to resources and transport routes. In this time Te Ākitai Waiohua settled mainly at Te Aparangi located at the base of Pukekōiwiriki. After the arrival of settlers, the people of Te Aparangi grew fruit, vegetables and other produce to trade and take advantage of the burgeoning Auckland market.

In the mid-19th Century land blocks were sold by various iwi at Pukekohe, Te Mara o Hinewai (which includes parts of Runciman), Ramarama and Ngarurunui. Parts of Papakura and Karaka (Whatāpaka) were specifically reserved from subsequent land sales so the people of Te Ākitai Waiohua could remain in the area. Some sections such as Puketakauere (Shark Island) were excluded from sale altogether. In 1856 Te Ākitai Waiohua are recorded as opposing plans for a road to be constructed through reserve land at Papakura and Karaka, revealing just how sensitive the people were to retaining at least some land for tribal use.

Eventually many remaining land blocks held by iwi in the South Auckland region at Pukekohe, Tuhimata, Pokeno, East Wairoa and Tuakau were subsequently confiscated by the Crown without compensation following the Land Wars of 1863. No land taken in these blocks was ever returned to Te Ākitai Waiohua, even when a successful case had been made for restitution at the Compensation Court in 1865 for Pukekohe and Pokeno. Eventually, all of these landholdings fell into private ownership and out of the hands of iwi. Land confiscated in Papakura was used in the Waikato Immigration Scheme by the Crown in 1864 and 1865 to house military settlers.

Te Ākitai Waiohua has never collectively owned or occupied land as an iwi in East Wairoa, Pokeno, Pukekohe, Tuakau or Tuhimata since this time, which has restricted the iwi geographically to Pūkaki and Māngere, where tribal members actually did recover a fraction of confiscated land during Compensation Court hearings.

Raupatu Land Confiscation Blocks 1863

In recognition of the loss of land important to Te Ākitai Waiohua in the region, the iwi received several statutory acknowledgements as Treaty of Waitangi settlement redress. They include:

- Kirikiri (Children's Forest Settlement Road) Reserve and Red Hill Scenic Reserve in Papakura;
- Drury Creek Islands Recreation Reserve and Drury Conservation Area in Drury;
- Te Maketu Historic Reserve, Raventhorpe Conservation Area and Raventhorpe Scenic Reserve in Ramarama;
- Paparimu Conservation Area, Mangatāwhiri Forest Conservation Area, Richard Sylvan Memorial Scenic Reserve and Vining Scenic Reserve in Te Hunua.

The statements of association for these statutory acknowledgement sites describing the link between Te Ākitai Waiohua and the land have been **attached** to the CVA as an appendix.

SPIRITUAL AND CULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS

Te Ākitai Waiohua have a strong spiritual (Taha wairua) association with the land which provide its people with a sense of meaning, connection and purpose. Tribal landmarks and resources such as maunga and waterways that were present in the time of our ancestors, impact upon the descendants that exist today. If those landmarks and resources are damaged, contaminated or even destroyed the consequences can manifest themselves in the spiritual, physical and mental detachment of the people, leading to cultural disassociation, ill health and even death. These traditional associations are still expressed today in a modern context.

As an iwi, Te Ākitai Waiohua has experienced historical events that can be interpreted as manifestations of the degradation of the environment in the region. As Mana Whenua of Tāmaki Makaurau, the people of Te Ākitai Waiohua live in and originate from Auckland by whakapapa (genealogy). This does not and will not change. Te Ākitai Waiohua has a clear vested interest in how the local environment is preserved.

DEVELOPMENT HISTORY

It is crucial that any party dealing with Te Ākitai Waiohua be properly informed so that all interaction can be understood and viewed within a historical and cultural context. Historically the land in the area has been used for fishing, travel, occupation and cultivation. Settlement was seasonal as the people stayed at main sites during winter, moved to smaller camps to plant gardens during spring, fished and collected kaimoana from fishing camps during summer and then returned to the main settlements again during autumn to harvest and store crops in preparation for winter.

Te Ākitai Waiohua are not against development. Indeed, our ancestors were still accomplished fishermen and farmers of food gardens and livestock by the 1860's. However, the Waikato Raupatu Land Wars changed everything. Te Ākitai Waiohua has a strong history with Waikato through Chief Potatau Te Wherowhero, who escorted our people from Waikato to Tāmaki Makaurau to resettle the land and offer protection against rival tribes such as Ngapuhi and Ngāti Paoa. Potatau Te Wherowhero became the first Māori King in 1857-1858 and Te Ākitai Waiohua readily pledged its allegiance to Kiingitanga (the Māori King movement).

In 1863 the people of Te Ākitai Waiohua were accused of being rebels of the King Movement and delivered an ultimatum by Governor George Grey - swear allegiance to Queen Victoria thereby reneging on its allegiance to the Māori King or move off their lands. Before any such decision could be made by Ihaka Takaanini, he and those of his people with him were arrested. Pūkaki, Ihumātao

and its surrounding areas were looted and razed to the ground. Any waka found around the Manukau Harbour was smashed or burned. Those individuals that did not swear an oath of allegiance were deemed to be rebels against the Crown and subsequently had their lands taken by statute.

As strong adherents of Kiingitanga, most of the people from Te Ākitai Waiohua reluctantly left their kāinga and travelled south to Waikato. However, not everybody managed to make the journey. A total of 23 Te Ākitai Waiohua members were arrested at Kirikiri in Papakura by the Crown just as the 1863 Land Wars began. Ihaka Takaanini was sick at the time, travelling with a group of relatives including his elderly father Pepene Te Tihi, wife Riria and their three children. These individuals along with 17 other relatives did not travel to the Waikato and were subsequently incarcerated by Crown troops and marched to a military camp in Drury and then a stockade in Ōtāhuhu. Some Te Ākitai Waiohua members including Ihaka Takaanini, his father Pepene Te Tihi and two of Ihaka's three children died while being held in the military stockade without charge or trial. Most of the registered iwi members of Te Ākitai Waiohua today are descended from Te Wirihana the surviving son of Ihaka Takaanini.

Ultimately various land interests in the Manukau region were confiscated (raupatu) by the Crown in 1864 and most of it sold into private ownership. Over the course of Compensation Court hearings some land was returned to individual Māori rangatira (leaders), some of whom were not Te Ākitai Waiohua, if they could prove they had not been in 'rebellion' against the Crown during the Land Wars. Without land to provide an economic base, the tribal structure of Te Ākitai Waiohua deteriorated.

Since this time many of the natural resources of the area have been seriously depleted in the name of progress and as a direct result of Auckland's rapid growth. These events and experiences have led Te Ākitai Waiohua to view development with a degree of caution and apprehension.

Local maunga (mountains) and volcanic cones have been lost either partially or entirely due to mining and quarrying developments. These landmarks inhabited or used by ancestors of Te Ākitai Waiohua are mostly or completely gone now in the name of progress.

The Manukau Harbour has been and is still affected by environmental concerns arising from multiple projects including stormwater, piggery, farmland or other waste runoff and the discharge of raw sewerage into its waters through emergency overflow points around the harbour. Commercial fishing and various types of infrastructure running around, under and through the harbour have also impacted upon its integrity as a natural resource.

These experiences have shaped the views of Te Ākitai Waiohua on modern development and encouraged involvement in various projects that potentially have a significant impact on the environment.

FAST TRACK APPROVAL

It may be useful to note Te Ākitai Waiohua has made a submission in opposition to the recent Fast Track Approvals Bill 2024 (the FTA Bill).

From an iwi perspective, the potential benefits from faster development are offset by the reduced certainty and additional risk resulting from the processes in the FTA Bill. The approach taken by the proposed legislation is inconsistent with the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi, which is a component of previous legislation and also raised in this CVA.

The FTA Bill focuses on development instead of taking a balanced approach that considers the environment and sustainable management of resources like the RMA, which has been in place since 1991. The processes in the new legislation are not completely independent and look susceptible to perceived political interference, exploitation and misuse.

Rather than improving existing development planning processes and adequately resourcing them, the FTA Bill seems to bypass or restrict them with:

- Limited timeframes for engagement;
- Limited protection of cultural interests beyond Treaty settlement property and customary land interests – offers of Treaty redress only apply to Crown owned land, not sites of cultural significance owned by Auckland Council or private interests; and
- Limited opportunities to engage with Te Ākitai Waiohua – iwi are involved at specific points during the process.

Te Ākitai Waiohua Settlement Trust is a Treaty Settlement Entity as defined under the FTA Bill, but it's not designed or equipped to manage the technical details of a development project at a kaitiaki level. Development projects under the FTA Bill may involve potentially detailed information establishing why they should be fast-tracked, being of a size, nature or scale and/or level of complexity that provides regional or national benefits. This potentially places a heavy burden on iwi including Te Ākitai Waiohua to adequately respond to a number of significant and complex projects across Tāmaki Makaurau over a relatively short period of time.

The FTA Bill offers only some protection over Te Ākitai Waiohua interests. The process expressly refers to Treaty settlement land, but this only involves property owned by the Crown that can be negotiated and returned to iwi. Privately owned land is not available as Treaty settlement redress and not all sites of cultural

significance are owned by the Crown. This means important sites owned and managed by Auckland Council or other private landholders must be recognised or protected in other ways such as planning instruments (Auckland Unitary Plan scheduled sites) or court decisions and appeals through the RMA process.

The sites listed in the appendix of this CVA may be protected in the FTA Bill as official statutory acknowledgements in the Te Ākitai Waiohua Treaty settlement, but other more relevant sites for development are still vulnerable.

These notes have been included to highlight (as early as possible) the expectations of Te Ākitai Waiohua and limitations iwi must manage politically, as a Treaty Settlement Entity and practically as kaitiaki over Tāmaki Makaurau, which involve the applicant, Auckland Council and other agencies included in the FTA Bill process.

To mitigate these issues the Kaitiaki team expects early and consistent engagement with Te Ākitai Waiohua, and taking a more considered and balanced approach to the project as it relates to the environment and sustainable management of resources.

TE ĀKITAI WAIOHUA CONTACT DETAILS

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The concerns, issues, agreed outcomes and recommendations outlined in this Cultural Values Assessment (CVA) shall be provided for as a means for the participation and ongoing involvement of Te Ākitai Waiohua, but does not constitute written approval of the project. The CVA is limited to the information currently available and cannot be relied upon if publicly notified. The CVA is intended to be an initial assessment and a further addendum may be required to review all available information.

DOCUMENTS
1.1: STATEMENTS OF ASSOCIATION

The Raventhorpe blocks are also close to the northern kainga (settlement) at Tuhimata, which grew produce for trade in the 19th Century, allowing Te Ākitai Waiohua to take advantage of the burgeoning Auckland market by selling their produce throughout the region.

The historical, cultural and spiritual association of Te Ākitai Waiohua with the Raventhorpe blocks is essential to the preservation and affirmation of its tribal identity, as the Ramarama region serves as a record of the stories and experiences that have shaped Te Ākitai Waiohua to this day and will continue to do so in the future.

Red Hill Scenic Reserve (as shown on deed plan OMCR-131-028)

Papakura is of great significance to Te Ākitai Waiohua as a place of continued occupation and cultivation.

The eastern section of Papakura is also known as Kirikiri that incorporates Pukekōiwiriki (Red Hill) a maunga (mountain) pā (settlement) site occupied by Waiohua and their Ngā Oho, Ngā Iwi and Ngā Riki ancestors. This connection continued through to the time of Te Ākitai Waiohua in the 19th Century led by paramount chiefs Ihaka Takaanini and his father Pepene Te Tihi. The name Pukekōiwiriki or 'hill of the small skeleton' relates to the remains of ancient chiefs at this site that permanently stained the earth red with blood. The name Red Hill is also a reference to the naturally red soil found in the region.

The numerous maunga in Tāmaki Makaurau made ideal pā sites in their time, providing protection to the people living there with defensive measures that took full advantage of higher ground. The location of Pukekōiwiriki overlooking the Manukau Harbour to the west and Hunua ranges to the east made it a strategically important landmark. The adaptable, fertile soils surrounding the maunga also offered opportunities to grow food gardens supported by nearby waterways at Hays Creek and Kirikiri Stream. The proximity to the Manukau Harbour for food and transport and Hunua ranges for refuge and forest materials also made the maunga suitable for settlement.

By the 19th Century fortified hilltop pā had been abandoned in favour of kainga (settlements) suitable for food cultivation that were closer to resources and transport routes. In this time Te Ākitai Waiohua settled mainly at Te Aparangi located at the base of the former pā at Pukekōiwiriki, After the arrival of settlers, the people of Te Aparangi grew fruit, vegetables and other produce to trade and take advantage of the burgeoning Auckland market.

The historical, cultural and spiritual association of Te Ākitai Waiohua with Papakura, Pukekōiwiriki and Kirikiri is essential to the preservation and affirmation of its tribal identity.

The region was a place of protection and sustenance for generations of Waiohua in ancient times through to the 19th Century, when the community was set to take part in a new world through the emerging Auckland economy. Waiohua engaged in traditional and symbolic cultural practices at Papakura, but it was also home to the people who lived, fought and died there. Thus, the history of Papakura serves as a record of stories and experiences that will continue to guide the people of Te Ākitai Waiohua into the future.

ATTACHMENTS
2: DEED PLANS

DOCUMENTS
1.1: STATEMENTS OF ASSOCIATION

Hikurangi was also useful to Te Ākitai Waiohua for collecting forest based raw materials, alternative food sources and fishing the numerous waterways.

Te Ākitai Waiohua asserted its ancestral interests in Hikurangi well into the 1850s through paramount chief Ihaka Takaanini and land transactions that occurred in the region.

The historical association of Te Ākitai Waiohua with Goldie's Bush as a place of protection and sustenance is important to the preservation and affirmation of its tribal identity in Tāmaki Makaurau.

Kirikiri (as shown on deed plan OMCR-131-016)

Papakura is of great significance to Te Ākitai Waiohua as a place of continued occupation and cultivation.

The eastern section of Papakura is also known as Kirikiri that incorporates Pukekōiwiriki (Red Hill) a maunga (mountain) pā (settlement) site occupied by Waiohua and their Ngā Oho, Ngā Iwi and Ngā Riki ancestors. This connection continued through to the time of Te Ākitai Waiohua in the 19th Century led by paramount chiefs Ihaka Takaanini and his father Pepene Te Tihi. The name Pukekōiwiriki or 'hill of the small skeleton' relates to the remains of ancient chiefs at this site that permanently stained the earth red with blood. The name Red Hill is also a reference to the naturally red soil found in the region.

The numerous maunga in Tāmaki Makaurau made ideal pā sites in their time, providing protection to the people living there with defensive measures that took full advantage of higher ground. The location of Pukekōiwiriki overlooking the Manukau Harbour to the west and Hunua ranges to the east made it a strategically important landmark. The adaptable, fertile soils surrounding the maunga also offered opportunities to grow food gardens supported by nearby waterways at Hays Creek and Kirikiri Stream. The proximity to the Manukau Harbour for food and transport and Hunua ranges for refuge and forest materials also made the maunga suitable for settlement.

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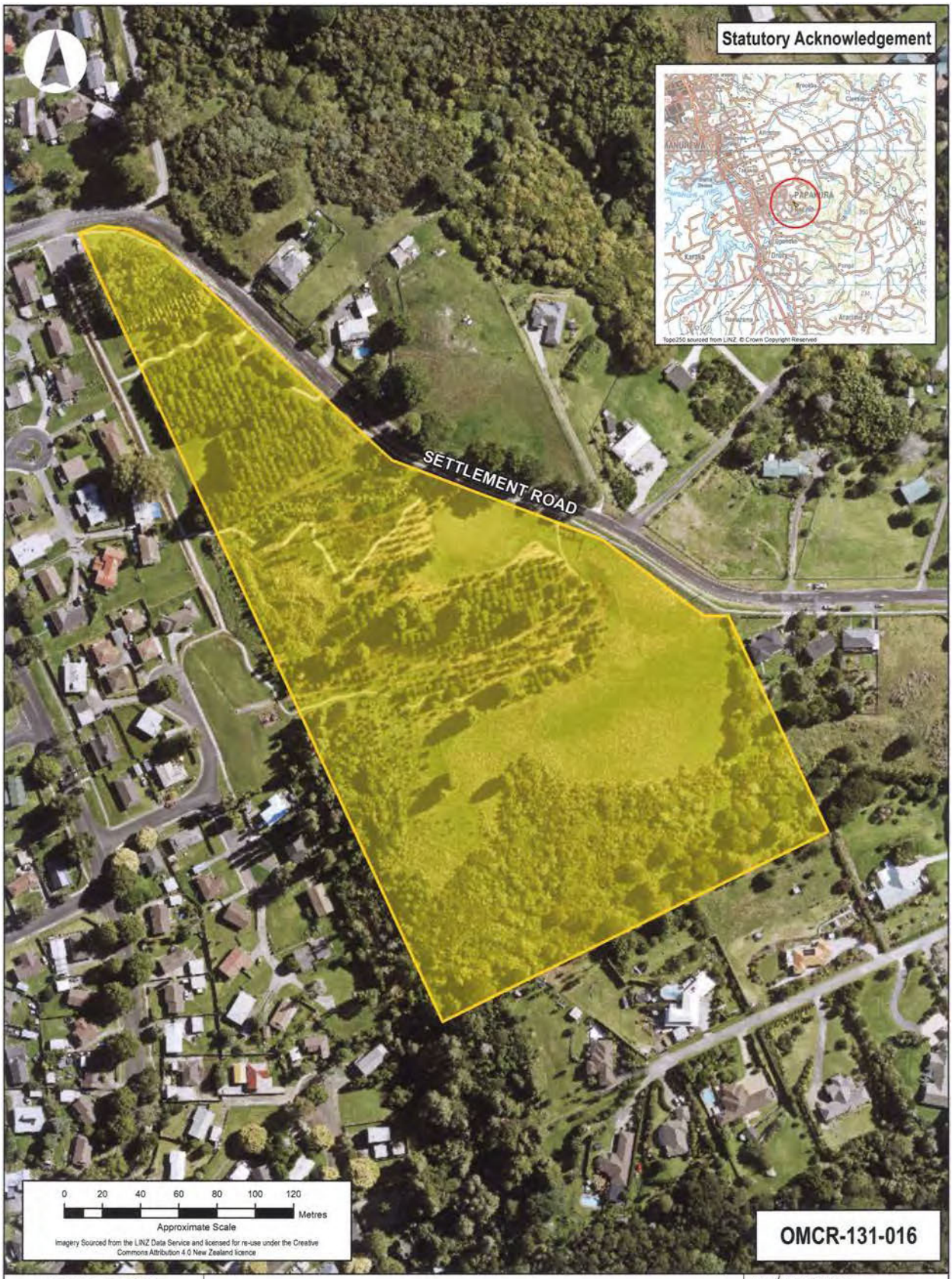
The historical, cultural and spiritual association of Te Ākitai Waiohua with Papakura, Pukekōiwiriki and Kirikiri is essential to the preservation and affirmation of its tribal identity.

The region was a place of protection and sustenance for generations of Waiohua in ancient times through to the 19th Century, when the community was set to take part in a new world through the emerging Auckland economy. Waiohua engaged in traditional and symbolic cultural practices at Papakura, but it was also home to the people who lived, fought and died there. Thus, the history of Papakura serves as a record of stories and experiences that will continue to guide the people of Te Ākitai Waiohua into the future.

ATTACHMENTS
2: DEED PLANS



DOCUMENTS
1.1: STATEMENTS OF ASSOCIATION

Kaiwhare is a taniwha associated with the Manukau Harbour and the Hikurangi coast at Piha that takes the form of a colossal sting ray. Kaiwhare is said to have formed the Manukau Harbour with its various sand banks and channels by the thrashing of his tail. Ureia is a taniwha that takes the form of a whale and is associated with the Waitematā Harbour and Hauraki Gulf, south to the Firth of Thames. The taniwha Taramainuku guards the entrance to the Manukau Harbour. The taniwha Te Mokoroa watches the tuna (eels) and fish of Waitakere through to the western reaches of the Waitematā Harbour from his lair at Te Mokoroa. Paikea, a taniwha guarding the Hikurangi coastline, is said to stay at Anawhata and venture as far south as the Manukau heads. Te Moko Ika Hikuwaru is the reptilian guardian taniwha of Te Wai o Taikehu or Te Waimokoia (Tāmaki River) that resides at Te Kai o Hikuwaru or Te Wai Roto o Moko Ika (Panmure Basin).

These taniwha provide important tohu or signs that, although the Coastal Area sustains the people of Te Ākitai Waiohua by providing them with invaluable food and resources, the region can also be a dangerous place if it is not valued or afforded the appropriate respect.

Taniwha and the ancient ancestors of Te Ākitai Waiohua associated with the Coastal Area are still recognised today through pepeha, karakia, waiata and traditional stories. They are also cultural representations of tikanga, kawa and kaitiakitanga that continue to be expressed and applied by the people of Te Ākitai Waiohua today.

Te Ākitai Waiohua hold an ancient customary association with the coastal marine area, which has eternally sustained the existence of the people of Tāmaki Makaurau, as a means of transport, by obtaining food and other basic necessities of life. There is a corresponding cultural perspective that such a crucial relationship demands ongoing respect and recognition. Thus the historical and spiritual connection of Te Ākitai Waiohua with the coastal marine area is viewed as essential to the preservation of its very existence and an affirmation of its identity as a people.

Drury Conservation Area (as shown on deed plan OMCR-131-013)

Drury is a region of significance to Te Ākitai Waiohua that provided access to the Manukau Harbour and its wealth of natural resources.

Drury featured seasonal settlements, fishing and kaimoana (seafood) gathering sites and waka landing areas at key points around Drury Creek leading out to the wider Pahurehure inlet. Due to its location, Drury was an important transport corridor to the Manukau Harbour from the kainga in Ramarama and Tuhimata including Te Maketu.

Waiohua also utilised seasonal fishing settlements based mainly on the motu (islands) in the Pahurehure inlet, which include Paraurekau (Pararekau Island), Waikirihinau (Kopuahingahinga Island) and the eastern islet of Orewa. These motu are all located at the mouth of Drury Creek in modern day Bottle Top Bay. The fishing resources in this specific region were very significant to Te Ākitai Waiohua.

The historical, cultural and spiritual association of Te Ākitai Waiohua with Drury is important to the preservation and affirmation of its tribal identity.

DOCUMENTS
1.1: STATEMENTS OF ASSOCIATION

The region was a place of sustenance for generations of Waiohua in ancient times providing access to the Manukau Harbour and its resources right through to the 19th Century when the community was set to take part in the emerging Auckland economy. Thus the history of Drury serves as a record of stories and experiences that will continue to guide the people of Te Ākitai Waiohua into the future.

Drury Creek Islands Recreation Reserve (as shown on deed plan OMCR-131-014)

Drury is a region of significance to Te Ākitai Waiohua that provided access to the Manukau Harbour and its wealth of natural resources.

Drury featured seasonal settlements, fishing and kaimoana (seafood) gathering sites and waka landing areas at key points around Drury Creek leading out to the wider Pahurehure inlet. Due to its location, Drury was an important transport corridor to the Manukau Harbour from the kainga in Ramarama and Tuhimata including Te Maketu.

Waiohua also utilised seasonal fishing settlements based mainly on the motu (islands) in the Pahurehure inlet, which include Paraurekau (Pararekau Island), Waikirihinau (Kopuahingahinga Island) and the eastern islet of Orewa. These motu are all located at the mouth of Drury Creek in modern day Bottle Top Bay. The fishing resources in this specific region were very significant to Te Ākitai Waiohua.

The historical, cultural and spiritual association of Te Ākitai Waiohua with Drury is important to the preservation and affirmation of its tribal identity.

The region was a place of sustenance for generations of Waiohua in ancient times, providing access to the Manukau Harbour and its resources right through to the 19th Century when the community was set to take part in the emerging Auckland economy. Thus the history of Drury serves as a record of stories and experiences that will continue to guide the people of Te Ākitai Waiohua into the future.

Goldie Bush Scenic Reserve (as shown on deed plan OMCR-131-015)

Goldie Bush (also known as Goldie's Bush) is located in Hikurangi (Waitakere), an area that Te Ākitai Waiohua has had an association with since the time of its Waiohua ancestors Ngā Oho and Ngā Iwi.

Goldie's Bush is fed by the Mokoroa Stream which flows from the nearby Mokoroa Falls. Mokoroa is also the name of the local taniwha or spiritual guardian associated with the Waitakere ranges. This taniwha is said to watch over the tuna (eels) and fish in the region.

Goldie's Bush is bordered by Muriwai and Te Henga (Bethells Beach) to the west, Kumeu and Taupaki to the north, Anawhata to the south and Massey to the east. Due to its location, interests in the area have at times been contentious and vigorously defended by different iwi. Goldie's Bush was also a place of refuge during periods of conflict that occurred in Tāmaki Makaurau right through to the mid-19th Century.

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DOCUMENTS
1.1: STATEMENTS OF ASSOCIATION

Mangatāwhiri Forest Conservation Area (as shown on deed plan OMCR-131-017)

The valleys and forests of Hunua and Mangatāwhiri are areas of significance to Te Ākitai Waiohua that provided access to shelter and a wealth of natural resources. This region also has a deeply sensitive connection to Te Ākitai Waiohua with the Land Wars of 1863 as the Mangatāwhiri Forest Conservation Area forms a part of the East Wairoa block.

Te Hunua is associated with inland pā (settlements) and kainga (villages) of Te Ākitai Waiohua at Papakura, Kirikiri and Pukekōiwiriki (Red Hill). Takapau Totara, the general area below Hunua, is closely connected to inland pā and kainga based in Paparimu (Happy Valley), Paparata, Te Ararimu and Ramarama.

The Hunua ranges and Mangatāwhiri forest were significant sites that supplied the people of Te Ākitai Waiohua living in the region with vital resources, including food - particularly kereru (wood pigeon) - as well as medical and building materials. It was also an important place of refuge in times of conflict. Further into the valley and forests, occupation was seasonal due to the difficult terrain that rendered it unsuitable for enduring cultivation.

The region features a series of significant waterways including the Wairoa and Mangatāwhiri rivers and smaller tributaries. These life sustaining watercourses provided food and resources. Waka portage routes also followed the waterways south along the Mangatāwhiri river through to the Waikato river and north from Mangatāwhiri and Pokeno through to Paparimu and Te Ararimu.

These portages were defended with pā and kainga deliberately built close to the trails.

Te Ākitai Waiohua occupied and cultivated at Te Ruahine, a kainga based in Paparimu (Happy Valley) located in the upper reaches of Mangatāwhiri.

The historical, cultural and spiritual association of Te Ākitai Waiohua with Hunua and Mangatāwhiri is important to the preservation and affirmation of its tribal identity. The region was a place of protection, sustenance and resource collection for generations of Waiohua and their ancestors. Thus the history of Hunua and Mangatāwhiri serves as a record of stories and experiences that will continue to guide the people of Te Ākitai Waiohua into the future.

Mangere Conservation Area (as shown on deed plan OMCR-131-018)

Māngere is of fundamental importance to Te Ākitai Waiohua as a place of continued occupation and cultivation, which can be expressed through the coastal site at Mangere Conservation Area that overlooks the Manukau Harbour.

Māngere is named after Ngā Hau Māngere or 'the gentle (lazy) breezes' and features a series of significant sites. A pā (settlement) was built on Te Pane-o-Mataaoho (Māngere Mountain) to the south of Mangere Conservation Area and Rose Garden Reserve with gardens and cultivations extending down to the coast of Manukau Harbour that were sectioned off with stone boundaries. Remnants of such stonefields still exist today at Ambury Park in Māngere and other nearby places.

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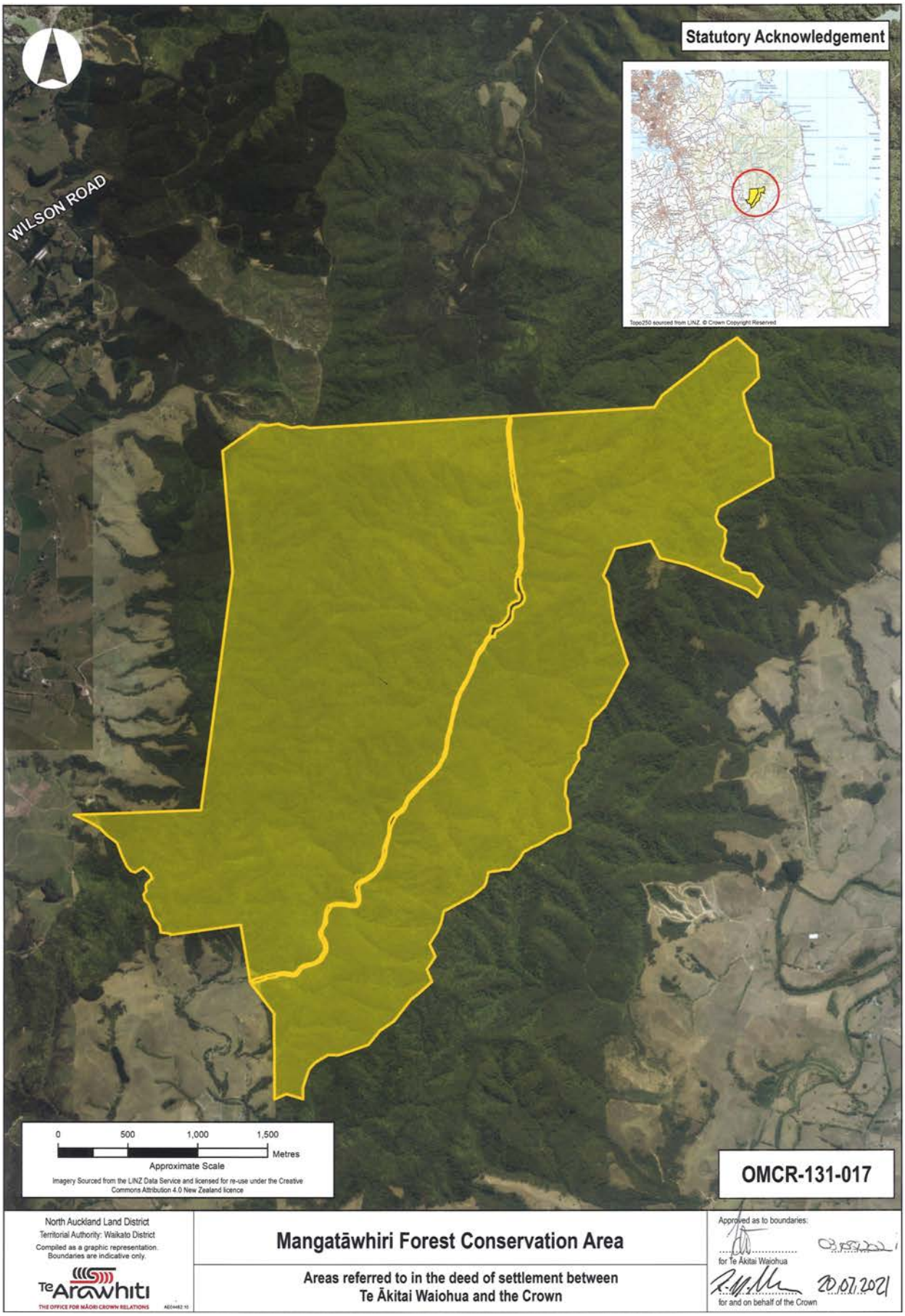

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1.1: STATEMENTS OF ASSOCIATION

The region was a place of protection and sustenance for generations of Waiohua in ancient times through to the 19th Century when the community was set to take part in the emerging Auckland economy. Waiohua engaged in traditional and symbolic cultural practices at Ihumātao in ancient times, but it was also home to the people who lived, fought and died there.

Thus the history of Ihumātao serves as a record of stories and experiences that will continue to guide the people of Te Ākitai Waiohua into the future.

Paerata Scenic Reserve (as shown on deed plan OMCR-131-024)

Pukekohe is of great significance to Te Ākitai Waiohua as a place of continued occupation and cultivation.

Pukekohe is a place that has been inhabited and cultivated by Te Ākitai Waiohua and its ancestors through to the 19th Century. The adaptable, fertile soil and moist climate is appropriate for growing food gardens and the region is strategically placed between the Manukau Harbour to the north and Waikato River to the south. It also features important urupā (burial grounds) to inter Te Ākitai Waiohua ancestors.

The historical, cultural and spiritual association of Te Ākitai Waiohua with Pukekohe is essential to the preservation and affirmation of its tribal identity.

The region was a place of protection and sustenance for generations of Waiohua in ancient times through to the 19th Century when the Te Ākitai Waiohua community was set to take part in the emerging Auckland economy. Thus the history of Pukekohe serves as a record of stories and experiences that will continue to guide the people of Te Ākitai Waiohua into the future.

Paparimu Conservation Area (as shown on deed plan OMCR-131-025)

The valleys and forests of Hunua and Mangatāwhiri are areas of significance to Te Ākitai Waiohua that provided access to shelter and a wealth of natural resources. This region also has a deeply sensitive connection to Te Ākitai Waiohua with the Land Wars of 1863 as the Paparimu Conservation Area forms a part of the East Wairoa block.

Te Hunua is associated with inland pā (settlements) and kainga (villages) of Te Ākitai Waiohua at Papakura, Kirikiri and Pukekōiwiriki (Red Hill). Takapau Totara is closely connected to inland pā and kainga based in Paparimu (Happy Valley), Paparata, Te Ararimu and Ramarama.

The Hunua ranges and Mangatāwhiri forest were significant sites that supplied the people of Te Ākitai Waiohua living in the region with vital resources, including food - particularly kereru (wood pigeon) - as well as medical and building materials. It was also an important place of refuge in times of conflict. Further into the valley and forests, occupation was seasonal due to the difficult terrain that rendered it unsuitable for enduring cultivation.

The region features a series of significant waterways including the Wairoa and Mangatāwhiri rivers and smaller tributaries. These life sustaining watercourses provided food and resources.

DOCUMENTS
1.1: STATEMENTS OF ASSOCIATION

Waka portage routes also followed the waterways south along the Mangatāwhiri river through to the Waikato river and north from Mangatāwhiri and Pokeno through to Paparimu and Te Ararimu.

These portages were defended with pā and kainga deliberately built close to the trails.

Te Ākitai Waiohua occupied and cultivated at Te Ruahine, a kainga based in Paparimu (Happy Valley) located in the upper reaches of Mangatāwhiri.

The historical, cultural and spiritual association of Te Ākitai Waiohua with Hunua and Mangatāwhiri is important to the preservation and affirmation of its tribal identity. The region was a place of protection, sustenance and resource collection for generations of Waiohua and their ancestors. Thus the history of Hunua and Mangatāwhiri serves as a record of stories and experiences that will continue to guide the people of Te Ākitai Waiohua into the future.

Raventhorpe Conservation Area (as shown on deed plan OMCR-131-026)

Raventhorpe Conservation Area is in Ramarama, which was a region of continued occupation for Te Ākitai Waiohua. The Raventhorpe blocks contain access to food and other traditional resources, fed by significant waterways and fresh water springs or puna.

The Ngakoroa Stream runs through the area from the Pahurehure inlet out to the Manukau Harbour and provided an obvious means for fishing and transportation. The Raventhorpe blocks gave Te Ākitai Waiohua access to forest based food sources and raw materials for medical or building purposes.

The Raventhorpe blocks are also close to the northern kainga (settlement) at Tuhimata, which grew produce for trade in the 19th Century, allowing Te Ākitai Waiohua to take advantage of the burgeoning Auckland market by selling their produce throughout the region.

The historical, cultural and spiritual association of Te Ākitai Waiohua with the Raventhorpe blocks is essential to the preservation and affirmation of its tribal identity, as the Ramarama region serves as a record of the stories and experiences that have shaped Te Ākitai Waiohua to this day and will continue to do so in the future.

Raventhorpe Scenic Reserve (as shown on deed plan OMCR-131-027)

Raventhorpe Scenic Reserve is in Ramarama, which was a region of continued occupation for Te Ākitai Waiohua. The Raventhorpe blocks contain access to food and other traditional resources, fed by significant waterways and fresh water springs or puna.

The Ngakoroa Stream runs through the area from the Pahurehure inlet out to the Manukau Harbour and provided an obvious means for fishing and transportation. The Raventhorpe blocks gave Te Ākitai Waiohua access to forest based food sources and raw materials for medical or building purposes.

DOCUMENTS
1.1: STATEMENTS OF ASSOCIATION

The Raventhorpe blocks are also close to the northern kainga (settlement) at Tuhimata, which grew produce for trade in the 19th Century, allowing Te Ākitai Waiohua to take advantage of the burgeoning Auckland market by selling their produce throughout the region.

The historical, cultural and spiritual association of Te Ākitai Waiohua with the Raventhorpe blocks is essential to the preservation and affirmation of its tribal identity, as the Ramarama region serves as a record of the stories and experiences that have shaped Te Ākitai Waiohua to this day and will continue to do so in the future.

Red Hill Scenic Reserve (as shown on deed plan OMCR-131-028)

Papakura is of great significance to Te Ākitai Waiohua as a place of continued occupation and cultivation.

The eastern section of Papakura is also known as Kirikiri that incorporates Pukekōiwiriki (Red Hill) a maunga (mountain) pā (settlement) site occupied by Waiohua and their Ngā Oho, Ngā Iwi and Ngā Riki ancestors. This connection continued through to the time of Te Ākitai Waiohua in the 19th Century led by paramount chiefs Ihaka Takaanini and his father Pepene Te Tihi. The name Pukekōiwiriki or 'hill of the small skeleton' relates to the remains of ancient chiefs at this site that permanently stained the earth red with blood. The name Red Hill is also a reference to the naturally red soil found in the region.

The numerous maunga in Tāmaki Makaurau made ideal pā sites in their time, providing protection to the people living there with defensive measures that took full advantage of higher ground. The location of Pukekōiwiriki overlooking the Manukau Harbour to the west and Hunua ranges to the east made it a strategically important landmark. The adaptable, fertile soils surrounding the maunga also offered opportunities to grow food gardens supported by nearby waterways at Hays Creek and Kirikiri Stream. The proximity to the Manukau Harbour for food and transport and Hunua ranges for refuge and forest materials also made the maunga suitable for settlement.

By the 19th Century fortified hilltop pā had been abandoned in favour of kainga (settlements) suitable for food cultivation that were closer to resources and transport routes. In this time Te Ākitai Waiohua settled mainly at Te Aparangi located at the base of the former pā at Pukekōiwiriki, After the arrival of settlers, the people of Te Aparangi grew fruit, vegetables and other produce to trade and take advantage of the burgeoning Auckland market.

The historical, cultural and spiritual association of Te Ākitai Waiohua with Papakura, Pukekōiwiriki and Kirikiri is essential to the preservation and affirmation of its tribal identity.

The region was a place of protection and sustenance for generations of Waiohua in ancient times through to the 19th Century, when the community was set to take part in a new world through the emerging Auckland economy. Waiohua engaged in traditional and symbolic cultural practices at Papakura, but it was also home to the people who lived, fought and died there. Thus, the history of Papakura serves as a record of stories and experiences that will continue to guide the people of Te Ākitai Waiohua into the future.

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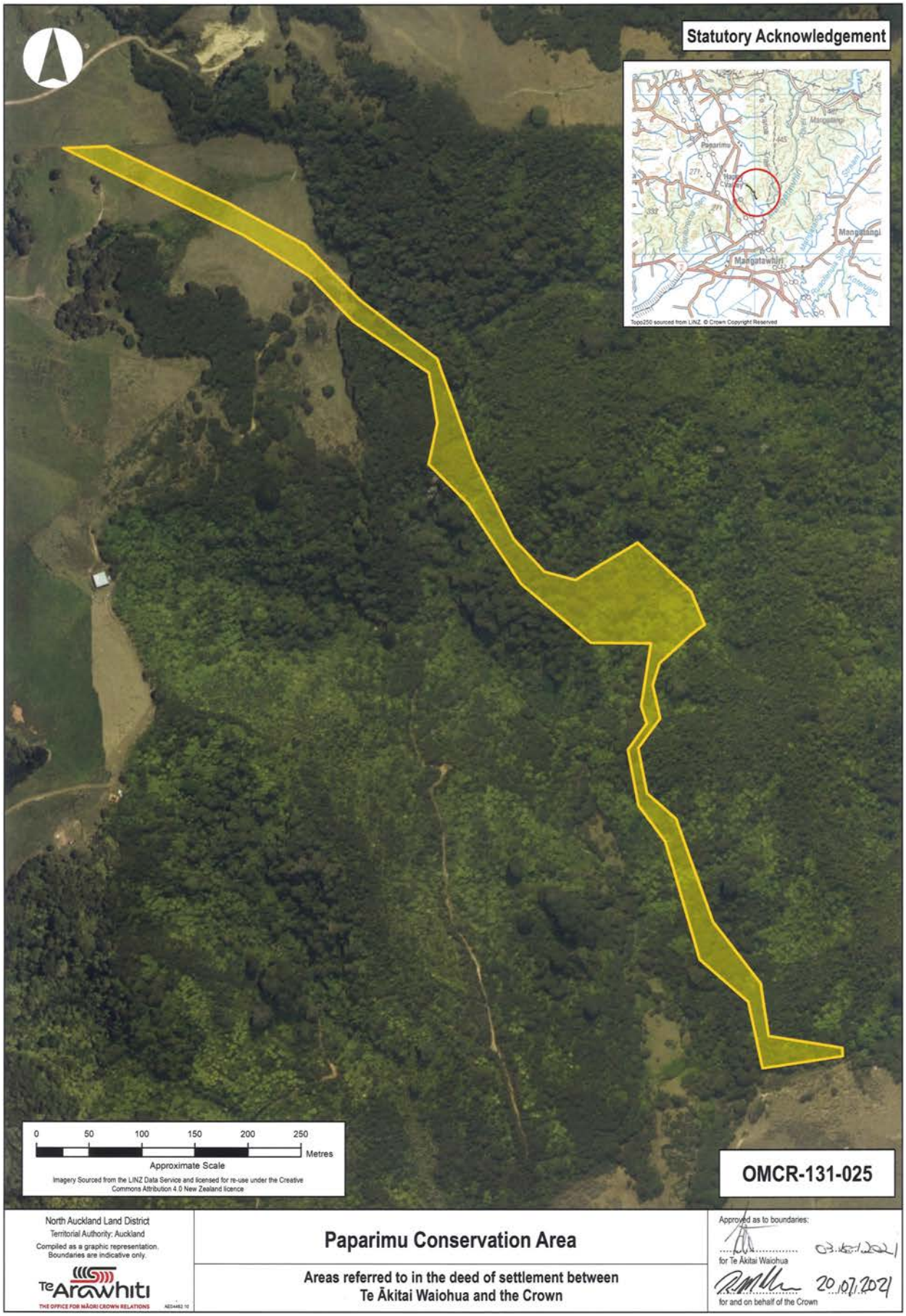

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1.1: STATEMENTS OF ASSOCIATION

Richard Sylvan Memorial Scenic Reserve (as shown on deed plan OMCR-131-029)

The valleys and forests of Hunua and Mangatāwhiri are areas of significance to Te Ākitai Waiohua that provided access to shelter and a wealth of natural resources. This region also has a deeply sensitive connection to Te Ākitai Waiohua with the Land Wars of 1863 as sections of Richard Sylvan Memorial Scenic Reserve form a part of the East Wairoa block.

Te Hunua is associated with inland pā (settlements) and kainga (villages) of Te Ākitai Waiohua at Papakura, Kirkiri and Pukekōiwiriki (Red Hill). Takapau Totara is closely connected to inland pā and kainga based in Paparimu (Happy Valley), Paparata, Te Ararimu and Ramarama.

The Hunua ranges and Mangatāwhiri forest were significant sites that supplied the people of Te Ākitai Waiohua living in the region with vital resources, including food - particularly kereru (wood pigeon) - as well as medical and building materials. It was also an important place of refuge in times of conflict. Further into the valley and forests, occupation was seasonal due to the difficult terrain that rendered it unsuitable for enduring cultivation.

The region features a series of significant waterways including the Wairoa and Mangatāwhiri rivers and smaller tributaries. These life sustaining watercourses provided food and resources. Waka portage routes also followed the waterways south along the Mangatāwhiri river through to the Waikato river and north from Mangatāwhiri and Pokeno through to Paparimu and Te Ararimu.

These portages were defended with pā and kainga deliberately built close to the trails.

The historical, cultural and spiritual association of Te Ākitai Waiohua with Hunua and Mangatāwhiri is important to the preservation and affirmation of its tribal identity. The region was a place of protection, sustenance and resource collection for generations of Waiohua and their ancestors. Thus the history of Hunua and Mangatāwhiri serves as a record of stories and experiences that will continue to guide the people of Te Ākitai Waiohua into the future.

Rose Garden Reserve (as shown on deed plan OMCR-131-030)

Māngere is of fundamental importance to Te Ākitai Waiohua as a place of continued occupation and cultivation, which can be expressed through the Rose Garden Reserve site close to the Manukau Harbour.

Māngere is named after Ngā Hau Māngere or 'the gentle (lazy) breezes' and features a series of significant sites. A pā was built on Te Pane-o-Mataaoho (Māngere Mountain) to the south of Māngere Conservation Area and Rose Garden Reserve with gardens and cultivations extending down to the coast of Manukau Harbour that were sectioned off with stone boundaries. Remnants of such stonefields still exist today at Ambury Park in Māngere and other nearby places.

The adaptable, fertile soils surrounding the maunga also offered opportunities to grow food gardens supported by nearby freshwater springs (puna) and waterways such as Māngere lagoon and Te Ararata Creek (Tarata or Blackbridge Creek), which lies immediately east of Mangere Conservation Area and Rose Garden Reserve.

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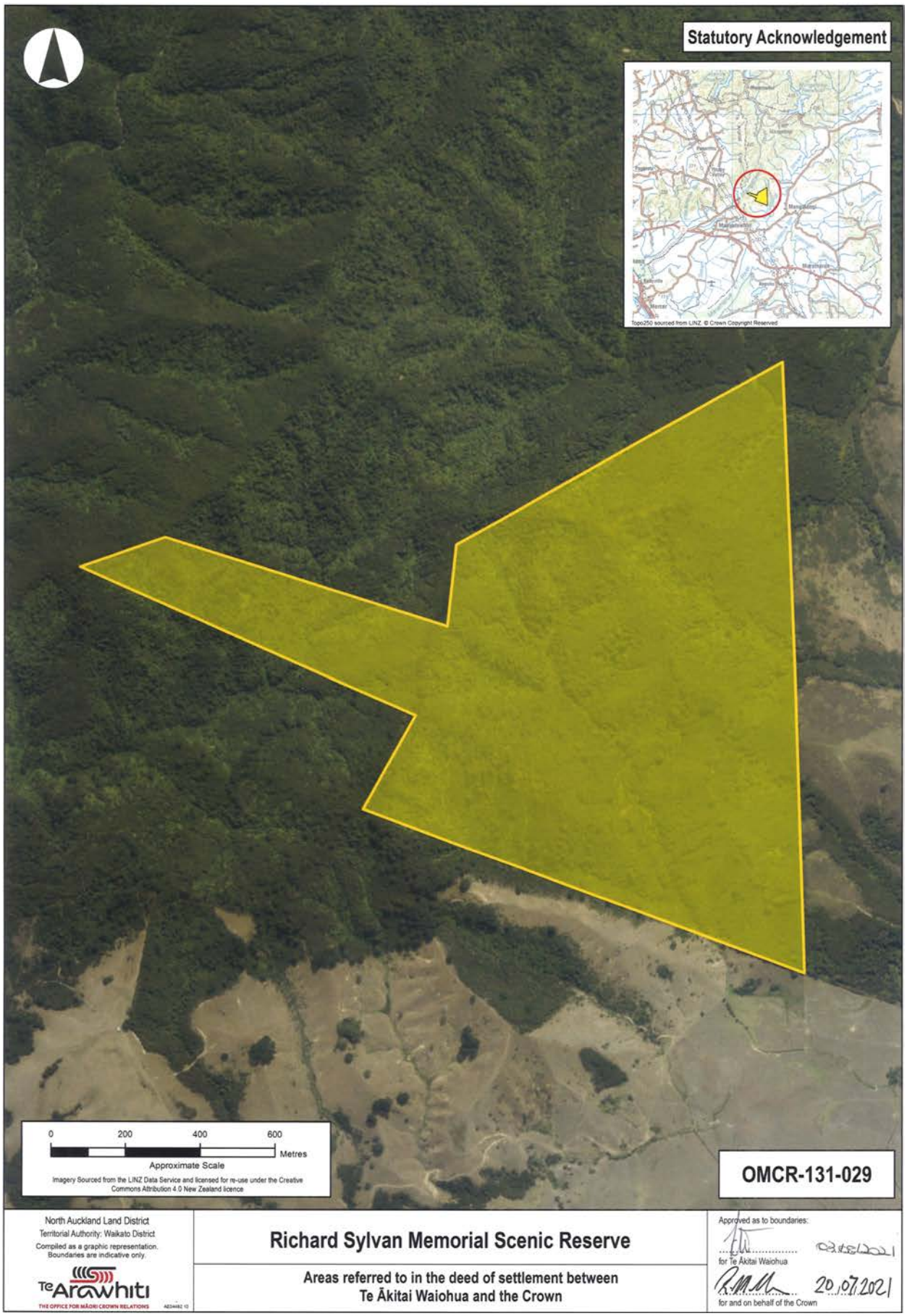

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1.1: STATEMENTS OF ASSOCIATION

The historical, cultural and spiritual association of Te Ākitai Waiohua with Tuakau is important to the preservation and affirmation of its tribal identity. The region was a place of occupation and cultivation that provided access to the Waikato River and its resources right through to the 19th Century, when the Te Ākitai Waiohua community was set to take part in the emerging Auckland economy. The history of Tuakau serves as a record of stories and experiences that will continue to guide the people of Te Ākitai Waiohua into the future.

Te Maketu Historic Reserve (as shown on deed plan OMCR-131-033)

Te Maketu (Peach Hill) is a defended hilltop pā in Ramarama with a clear view of the surrounding area including the Manukau Harbour to the north-west.

The numerous maunga in Tāmaki Makaurau made ideal pā sites in their time, providing protection to the people living there with highly defensive measures that took full advantage of higher ground and the natural features of the area. The adaptable and fertile soils surrounding Te Maketu also offered opportunities to develop smaller kainga (settlements) and urupā (burial grounds) while growing food gardens, sustained by nearby waterways including the Maketu and Hingaia streams.

Te Maketu was strategically close to main transport and waka portage routes, including a trail leading south to Pokeno where other defended settlements were located. This made it an ideal place for trade. Waka portage routes ran from the Waikato River and Mangatāwhiri, up to Paparimu and Te Ararimu leading through to Ramarama, Drury and the Manukau Harbour.

By the 19th Century, fortified hilltop pā had been abandoned in favour of kainga better suited for food cultivation rather than warfare, which were closer to resources and transport routes. In the 1840's a 'new' Te Maketu settlement was built below the hill of the 'old' Te Maketu hilltop pā site on the flatlands which is where in part Te Maketu Historic Reserve is located today.

Both Pepene Te Tihi and Ihaka Takaanini of Te Ākitai Waiohua were recognised rangatira (chiefs) of Te Maketu. Te Ākitai Waiohua made better use of the land for farming and growing produce. After the arrival of settlers, the people of Te Ākitai Waiohua actively sought to take advantage of the burgeoning Auckland market by engaging in trade and selling their produce throughout the region.

The historical, cultural and spiritual association of Te Ākitai Waiohua with Te Maketu is essential to the preservation and affirmation of its tribal identity.

Te Maketu was a site of protection and sustenance for generations of Waiohua. It was not just a community where Waiohua engaged in traditional and symbolic cultural practices, but it was home to the people that lived, fought and died there. Thus the history of Te Maketu serves as a record of the stories and experiences that have shaped Te Ākitai Waiohua to this day and will continue to do so in the future.

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1.1: STATEMENTS OF ASSOCIATION

Thorne Bay Recreation Reserve (as shown on deed plan OMCR-131-034)

Thorne Bay Recreation Reserve overlooks the waters of Tīkapa Moana (Hauraki Gulf), which are of great significance to the people of Te Ākitai Waiohua as a natural resource, means of transport and living entity in its own right.

Further inland lies Pupukemoana (Lake Pupuke), a volcanic crater lake in Takapuna that falls within the boundaries directly west of Thorne Bay Recreation Reserve.

Along with other volcanic craters in Tāmaki Makaurau, Pupukemoana is linked to the vulcan deity Mataaoho who is said to have created them. Pupukemoana is a footstep of Mataaoho and a 'twin' that at one time closely resembled Te Pūkakītapu o Poutūkeka (Pukaki Lagoon), the historic tidal lagoon and volcanic crater in Māngere.

Other local sites of significance related to the vulcan deity sit close to Thorne Bay Recreation Reserve along the coast of Oneoneroa (Shoal Bay) including Te Kopua a Matakamokamo, the traditional name for Tank Farm or Tuff Crater and Te Kopua a Matakerepo, the historic name for Onepoto basin. Matakamokamo is a descendant of Mataaoho who married Matakerepo.

The historical, cultural and spiritual association of Te Ākitai Waiohua with the natural features of Tāmaki Makaurau is essential to the preservation and affirmation of its tribal identity. This coastal site overlooks Tīkapa Moana while Pupukemoana forms an important part of Waiohua mythology and there are traditional and symbolic cultural practices that follow from this.

Vining Scenic Reserve (as shown on deed plan OMCR-131-035)

The valleys and forests of Hunua and Mangatāwhiri are areas of significance to Te Ākitai Waiohua that provided access to shelter and a wealth of natural resources. This region also has a deeply sensitive connection to Te Ākitai Waiohua with the Land Wars of 1863 as the boundaries of Vining Scenic Reserve form a part of the East Wairoa block.

Te Hunua is associated with inland pā (settlements) and kainga (villages) of Te Ākitai Waiohua at Papakura, Kirikiri and Pukekōiwiriki (Red Hill). Takapau Totara is closely connected to inland pā and kainga based in Paparimu (Happy Valley), Paparata, Te Ararimu and Ramarama.

The Hunua ranges and Mangatāwhiri forest were significant sites that supplied the people of Te Ākitai Waiohua living in the region with vital resources, including food - particularly kereru (wood pigeon) - as well as medical and building materials. It was also an important place of refuge in times of conflict. Further into the valley and forests, occupation was seasonal due to the difficult terrain that rendered it unsuitable for enduring cultivation.

The region features a series of significant waterways including the Wairoa and Mangatāwhiri rivers and smaller tributaries. These life sustaining watercourses provided food and resources. Waka portage routes also followed the waterways south along the Mangatāwhiri river through to the Waikato river and north from Mangatāwhiri and Pokeno through to Paparimu and Te Ararimu.

These portages were defended with pā and kainga deliberately built close to the trails.

DOCUMENTS
1.1: STATEMENTS OF ASSOCIATION

The historical, cultural and spiritual association of Te Ākitai Waiohua with Hunua and Mangatāwhiri is important to the preservation and affirmation of its tribal identity. The region was a place of protection, sustenance and resource collection for generations of Waiohua. Thus the history of Hunua and Mangatāwhiri serves as a record of stories and experiences that will continue to guide the people of Te Ākitai Waiohua into the future.

Wairoa Gorge Scenic Reserve (as shown on deed plan OMCR-131-036)

The valleys and forests of Te Hunua are areas of significance to Te Ākitai Waiohua that provided access to shelter and a wealth of natural resources. This region also has a deeply sensitive connection to Te Ākitai Waiohua with the Land Wars of 1863 as the south-eastern tip of the Wairoa Gorge Scenic Reserve forms a part of the East Wairoa block.

Te Hunua is associated with inland pā (settlements) and kainga (villages) of Te Ākitai Waiohua at Papakura, Kirikiri and Pukekōiwiriki (Red Hill).

The Wairoa Gorge Scenic Reserve on the north-western fringe of the Hunua ranges was a significant site that supplied the people of Te Ākitai Waiohua to the west with important resources, including food - particularly kereru (wood pigeon) - as well as medical and building materials. It was also an important place of refuge in times of conflict.

The region features a series of significant waterways including the Wairoa river and smaller tributaries. These life sustaining watercourses provided food and resources when needed.

The historical, cultural and spiritual association of Te Ākitai Waiohua with the Wairoa Gorge Scenic Reserve and Te Hunua is important to the preservation and affirmation of its tribal identity. The region was a place of protection, sustenance and resource collection for generations of Waiohua and their ancestors. Thus the history of Te Hunua serves as a record of stories and experiences that will continue to guide the people of Te Ākitai Waiohua into the future.

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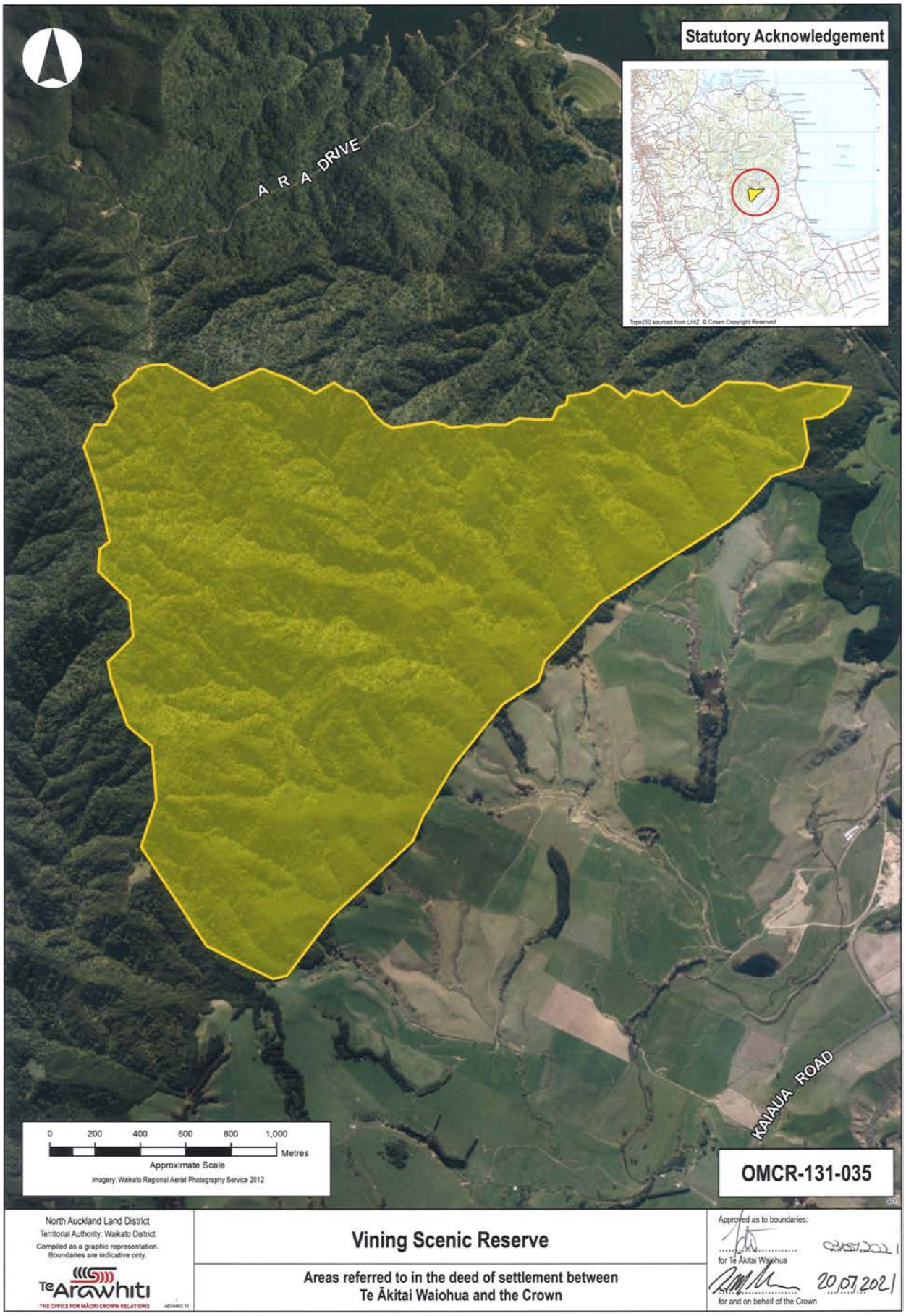

Te Akitai

CULTURAL VALUES ASSESSMENT ADDENDUM BY TE ĀKITAI WAIOHUA

for

HUNUA QUARRY LONG TERM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

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ADDENDUM NOTE

This Cultural Values Assessment (CVA) Addendum contains recommendations for the quarry in Hunua. The original quarry CVA was produced in April 2024.

This addendum has been developed to supplement the original CVA with formal project recommendations after Te Ākitai Waiohua received more detailed information and technical reports to provide further feedback. The process has also been clarified in relation to the Fast Track Approvals Act 2024 (FTAA), which was still a Bill when the original CVA was developed.

It is also noted that the Assessment of Environmental Effects (AEE), draft consent conditions and project management plans have not been received or considered for the purposes of this addendum.

HUNUA

1. This project involves expanding the quarry at 489 Hunua Road, Hunua to increase annual aggregate quarry production and extraction for the next 80 years. It requires a 50-hectare expansion of land for quarry operations and the deepening of an existing pit to access greywacke.

2. The project is spread across 8 stages with significant effects on te taiao anticipated at stages 1, 3, 4 and 7. Environmental impacts include the realignment of Mangapū (Symonds) stream and changes to water take, treatment and discharge locations, the clearance of indigenous and exotic vegetation as well as earthworks, haul road development and overburden management.

3. Mangapū stream is a culturally significant waterway that forms part of the Slippery Creek catchment incorporating Waipokapū and Waihoihoi streams that discharge to the Pahurehure in the Manukau harbour.

4. The project is listed in Schedule 2 of the FTAA as it involves the delivery of infrastructure and development with significant regional or national benefits by meeting regional demand for construction materials. This acknowledges the high demand but limited supply of aggregate in Tāmaki Makaurau to meet existing and future development needs.

5. The quarry is currently located in a Special Purpose Quarry Zone and intends to expand operations into a Rural Mixed Rural Zone that features a Quarry Buffer Area, High Use and Natural Stream Management Areas, Outstanding Natural Landscape (ONL) at Area 60 Ponga Road and Significant Ecological Area (SEA) at T-5323 and T-7032.

PROJECT RECOMMENDATIONS

Te Ākitai Waiohua Kaitiaki Team intends to be involved in the project. The Kaitiaki Team exists to support the traditional role of Te Ākitai Waiohua as kaitiaki (guardians) over the environment and natural resources of Tāmaki Makaurau, by representing Te Ākitai Waiohua in various environmental and resource management forums.

It achieves this by protecting wāhi tapu (sites of significance) in Tāmaki Makaurau, providing advice on Te Ākitai Waiohua cultural values, history, whakapapa (genealogy), tikanga (protocol), kawa (ceremony) and korero (talk), as well as responding to and representing Te Ākitai Waiohua in resource management matters, including projects that feature issues around environmental sustainability, ecological science, local government planning, architecture or design and archaeology.

Te Ākitai Waiohua Kaitiaki Team utilises an Environmental Kaitiaki Plan that is available upon request.

Te Ākitai Waiohua are committed to sustainable development. Given the history of Te Ākitai Waiohua within the project area and the principles it follows in terms of the environment, kaitiakitanga, consultation and relevant legislation, the following recommendations can be offered for this CVA addendum:

1. The ongoing participation, consultation and involvement of Te Ākitai Waiohua must be ensured in all phases of the project including project design through to implementation. This allows the sharing of information about the project as it becomes available, which assists the Kaitiaki Team to amend or make further recommendations based on any new material. This also provides the foundation for a broader relationship between Te Ākitai Waiohua as an iwi and the applicant.

2. Te Ākitai Waiohua makes the following recommendations that will allow the Kaitiaki Team to understand and gauge the project's environmental impact with the attempts at mitigating adverse effects.

Access to information

3. The draft reports make reference to management plans and other assessments that the Kaitiaki Team considers important to understanding the impact of the project on Te Ākitai Waiohua cultural values. They also provide an opportunity for the Kaitiaki Team to review and participate in the implementation of any management plans.

4. The Kaitiaki Team requests access to the following:

a. Cultural Values and Consultation Summary Report, prior to public release;

b. Archaeological Management Plan;

c. Mangapū Stream Tributary Realignment Management Plan;

d. Landscape and Ecology Rehabilitation Strategy and Management Plan;

e. Draft Conditions

5. A request has been made by the Kaitiaki Team to receive draft conditions for review. As at the time of providing this addendum, the conditions have not been received. However, the Kaitiaki Team recommends that this occurs to provide for Te Ākitai Waiohua feedback on the management plans and as a record of iwi feedback in any final documents.

Cultural values

6. The CVA describing Te Ākitai Waiohua cultural values and associations with the area has been provided before and is attached again to this addendum. The quarry expansion is part of a significant cultural landscape for Te Ākitai Waiohua that includes the ridgelines, waterways and other significant sites such as Pukekōiwiriki pā, so the CVA should be reflected in the AEE.

7. It should be noted that Te Ākitai Waiohua opposes in principle the proposed quarrying activity as it will have significant adverse cultural effects that cannot be avoided or fully mitigated with the removal of indigenous vegetation in SEA and ONL areas and reclamation, diversion and modification of a local stream and wetlands.

8. The Kaitiaki Team recommends a further assessment of the landscape character and visual effects of the project from Pukekōiwiriki pa in Red Hill as a site of cultural significance and Red Hill Scenic Reserve as a public park and cultural redress statutory acknowledgement site in the Te Ākitai Waiohua Treaty settlement package.

9. Given the significance and historical associations of Te Ākitai Waiohua with the project area, archaeological discoveries are possible, particularly around the local waterways. Recording information on archaeological discoveries does not mitigate adverse effects on cultural values and the authority process from the New Zealand Heritage Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 is not supported in this case.

10. The Kaitiaki Team recommends that any:

    a. Archaeological Management Plans are staged and information shared with Te Ākitai Waiohua for feedback prior to approval;
    b. Discovery protocols are agreed with Te Ākitai Waiohua ensuring a tikanga process is followed and appropriate assessments are made before determining whether a discovered site can be destroyed;

    c. Opportunities are made for Te Ākitai Waiohua to undertake cultural inductions prior to any earthworks commencing and iwi monitoring during earthworks.

Mangapū Stream and Wetlands

11. In principle, Te Ākitai Waiohua opposes the reclamation or diversion of streams and wetlands. Where this cannot be avoided, best practice management measures are expected including offset mitigation and compensation.

12. The Kaitiaki Team recommends that ecological monitoring of the Mangapū Stream Tributary area be undertaken for a minimum of 10 years.

13. The Kaitiaki Team also recommends the use of management plans as consent conditions that also provide opportunity for Te Ākitai Waiohua to participate in the development and implementation of the plans, such as iwi monitoring of the capture and release of native wildlife species.

Indigenous vegetation

14. In principle, Te Ākitai Waiohua does not support removal of indigenous vegetation particularly in a SEA. The Kaitiaki Team acknowledges the proposed use of offset mitigation, but these measures will take many years to establish and do not address the short-term impact and loss of older established trees such as the kauri on the western extent of the project site.

15. The Kaitiaki Team recommends that the age of older trees be determined prior to removal so that Te Ākitai Waiohua have the opportunity to repurpose any native trees over 100 years old.

16. The Kaitiaki Team also supports the following outcomes:

    a. The 52.5 hectares of indigenous forest revegetation as offset mitigation, which should be supported by legal structures that protect the areas in perpetuity;

b. The indigenous forest revegetation at 118 Judge Richardson Drive (3.7 ha), 484 Hunua Road (11.5 ha), 397 Hunua Road (2.41 ha) and 411 Hunua Road (0.6 and 0.2 ha);

c. Existing covenants or similar encumbrances applying to offset mitigation for existing consents are not affected;

d. Management plans as conditions of consent that can be amended so Te Ākitai Waiohua can participate in the development and implementation of these plans, such as assessing appropriate plant species and iwi monitoring of riparian margin planting, and that also take into account the outcomes from consultation with Mana Whenua;

e. Monitoring of restoration measures and pest management over offset mitigation areas for a minimum of 10 years, and long-term monitoring to assess the effectiveness of ecological enhancements.

17. The Kaitiaki Team are not opposed to indigenous forest revegetation at Meremere Quarry, but do not support the majority of offset mitigation (34 ha) being located at Meremere Quarry outside of the Te Ākitai Waiohua area of interest. It is recommended that most of the mitigation should remain within the urban boundaries of Tāmaki Makaurau where it is needed and to allow Te Ākitai Waiohua to meet its responsibilities as kaitiaki within the actual iwi area of interest.

Sedimentation

18. Te Ākitai Waiohua is concerned with potential sedimentation effects on the downstream freshwater receiving environments. This can be caused by the stream realignment and bulk earthworks associated with removing overburden in the initial stage of project works.

19. The Kaitiaki Team recommends erosion and sediment control measures above GD05 minimum requirements for initial earthworks, including within 20m of streams and wetlands.

20. The Kaitiaki Team also recommends:

a. Double silt fences within 20m of watercourses, streams and wetlands;

b. Clean water diversion bunds to reduce risk of sediment discharge;

c. Not using flocculant, but if required, then preferably utilising organic flocculants;

d. Achieving 85-90% Total Suspended Solids for any sediment ponds;

e. Ongoing monitoring of sediment within the Mangapū Stream to ensure that any additional discharge during stream realignment is minimal and immediate action is taken in the event of any additional increases above existing levels.

Groundwater

21. The Kaitiaki Team supports ongoing monitoring of groundwater and surface water samples to analyse water quality that establishes a water quality baseline and augmentation to avoid effects on the baseflow of streams.

Restoration

22. Rehabilitation after quarrying operations is critical to addressing the effects of the project on te taiao. The Kaitiaki Team acknowledges that a Closure and Rehabilitation Management Plan is required although it won't be received for many years. However, the principles of this plan should be established and agreed prior to quarry expansion.

23. The Kaitiaki Team recommends:

    a. Further engagement on principles and high-level outcomes for rehabilitation as part of the current project; and

    b. A condition of consent to confirm that the Closure and Rehabilitation Management Plan will be developed in collaboration with and approved by Te Ākitai Waiohua to allow the iwi to undertake its kaitiaki responsibilities.

TE ĀKITAI WAIOHUA CONTACT DETAILS

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The concerns, issues, agreed outcomes and recommendations outlined in this Cultural Values Assessment Addendum are provided as a means for the participation and ongoing involvement of Te Ākitai Waiohua, but does not constitute written approval of the project.

CULTURAL VALUES ASSESSMENT BY TE ĀKITAI WAIOHUA

for

HUNUA QUARRY LONG TERM DEVELOPMENT

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“Te toto o te tangata he kai, te oranga o te tangata he whenua”
Food is the blood of the people, but the welfare of the people lies in the land

TE ĀKITAI WAIOHUA STRUCTURE

Te Ākitai Waiohua Waka Taua Incorporated (‘the Society’) is a not for profit tribal organisation that aims to promote kaitiakitanga as well as cultural and environmental values with regard to the wider needs of the community. The Society represents Te Ākitai Waiohua in matters relating to the environment, sustainable resource management and the protection of wāhi tapu. Waiohua are the tangata whenua of this region who traversed their tribal domain (rohe) in a seasonal cycle of shared harvesting, gathering and fishing.

Te Ākitai Waiohua Settlement Trust (‘the Trust’) is the main representative iwi entity that has an interest in resource management projects in the rohe with regard to redress received for settling Te Ākitai Waiohua historical claims. An example of this includes vesting of ownership and co-management of the remnant maunga or volcanic cones of Auckland with the Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau Collective, of which the Trust is a member.

Te Ākitai Waiohua Investment Trust is a charitable entity that is responsible for progressing economic development opportunities and mandated to represent the iwi in commercial matters. Te Ākitai Waiohua Community Development Trust is also charitable but focuses on community and cultural activities that enhance the social wellbeing of iwi members. Both entities maintain interest in resource management matters in the rohe based on the various commercial, cultural or community activities they engage in.

Other entities involved in the operation and governance of Pūkaki Marae may also have an interest in kaitiakitanga from time to time. Pūkaki marae is a meeting place that acts as an open forum for Te Ākitai Waiohua members to raise any issues including cultural and environmental matters.

These interrelated entities together form the foundation for the involvement of Te Ākitai Waiohua in resource management issues at various levels.

PRINCIPLES OF THE ENVIRONMENT

The earth is a living entity. All living entities have a mauri or life force. Māori are connected to the land, forests, mountains, sky, ocean and waterways. Sustainable management of the land and protection of its productive capacity are vital. Since Māori need access to flora and fauna for cultural harvest and craft, they are required to protect indigenous resources and facilitate the regeneration of the related eco-systems.

Māori are natural scientists who use environmental indicators as a guide to the wai ora (health) of an eco-system. In doing so, they complement but do not replace the work of technical scientists. The reverse is also true.

A major natural indicator for Māori includes the life sustaining properties of an eco-system. Does a forest or bush area produce food and shelter that sustains bird and animal life? Does a waterway have sufficient bio-diversity and health that it can provide sustainable harvests of kai moana (sea food) of a standard fit for human consumption? Shellfish, berries, fish, medicinal herbs, flax and birdlife are all important indicators for Māori that reveal the strength and health of an eco-system.

As with certain other cultures, Māori holistically view human beings as an integral part of the eco-system and not as a separate entity. All living things share a natural balance, an ‘interconnectedness and oneness’ akin to a web of which humanity is only a part of. An imbalance in this complex network has a flow on effect that impacts the entire eco-system and ultimately humanity.

These values, passed from generation to generation, are a significant part of the intangible heritage of Māori and overall culture of New Zealand. Like the haka, these values help to make the country a place that is unique internationally.

Te Ākitai Waiohua adheres to these core principles in relation to the environment and applies the philosophies contained within when examining any issues that involve natural resources and eco-systems. Te Ākitai Waiohua believes it is essential that spiritual and cultural concepts are recognised as key factors in the management of the environment with programmes that actively enhance and facilitate these concepts.

KAITIAKITANGA

The term “tiaki” means to guard, keep, preserve, conserve, foster or watch over, while the prefix “kai” with a verb conveys the agent of the act. Therefore, a Kaitiaki is a guardian, preserver, conservator, foster parent and protector.

The suffix “tanga” added to the noun means guardianship, sheltering, preservation, conservation, fostering and protecting.[1] In essence, Kaitiakitanga is the role played by kaitiaki.

All of the elements of the natural world - the sky father (Ranginui) and earth mother (Papatuanuku) as well as their offspring the seas, sky, forests and birds, food crops, winds, rain and storms, volcanic activity, humankind and wars – are often referred to as taonga or elements that are to be treasured and respected.

To watch over these natural resources, kaitiaki manifest themselves in physical forms such as fish, animals, trees, reptiles or sea creatures. Each kaitiaki is imbued with mana or prestige, although that mana can be removed if violated or abused. There are many forms and aspects of mana of which one, is the power to sustain life.

Māori are careful to preserve the many forms of mana held and, in particular, to ensure that the mana of kaitiaki is preserved. Humans are also kaitiaki, being the minders of physical elements of the world.

As guardians, kaitiaki ensure the protection of the mauri or life forces of their taonga. Tangata whenua are warned of the impending depletion of their ancestral lands in a similar way for any major development.

A taonga whose life force becomes severely depleted, as in the case of the Manukau harbour which has experienced many years of pollution, presents a major task for kaitiaki in restoring the mauri of the taonga to its original strength.

Each whanau or hapū are kaitiaki for the area over which they hold mana whenua, that is, their ancestral lands and seas. Thus, a whanau or a hapū who still hold mana in a particular area take their kaitiaki responsibilities very seriously. The penalties for not doing so can be particularly harsh. Apart from depriving the whanau or hapū of the life sustaining capacities of the land and sea, failure to carry out kaitiakitanga roles adequately may result in the premature death of members of that whanau or hapū. Kaitiaki is a right, but it is also a responsibility for tangata whenua.[2]

The mana (prestige) of Te Ākitai Waiohua is represented in its manaakitanga (hospitality) and kaitiakitanga (guardianship) over the environment.[3]

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[1] Paper by Marsden, Rev Maori & Henare, Te Aroha “Kaitiakitanga, A Definitive Introduction to the Holistic World View of the Maori” November 1992 at p15

[2] McCully, Matiu & Mutu, Margaret “Te Whanau Moana Nga Kaupapa Me Nga Tikanga” Reed NZ 2003

[3] Waikato Iwi Management Plan Manukau 1996, Huakina Development at p97

The capacity to exercise kaitiakitanga is dependent upon prudent sustainable management and the protection of natural resources which requires the careful monitoring and safeguarding of the environment.

Te Ākitai Waiohua welcomes any opportunity to fulfil its role as kaitiaki in a relationship that also provides for future progression and development.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACT

Part 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991 ("RMA") considers the "purpose and principles" of the statute, which provide the foundation for persons to exercise their functions and powers using this legislation.

The purpose of the RMA is to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources according to section 5 of the RMA.

To achieve this purpose, one of the matters that must be recognised and provided for is the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu and other taonga under section 6 of the RMA.

Particular regard must also be given to kaitiakitanga and the ethic of stewardship following section 7 of the RMA. Kaitiakitanga is defined in the RMA as the exercise of guardianship by the tangata whenua of an area in accordance with tikanga Māori, in relation to natural and physical resources and includes the ethic of stewardship. Tangata whenua also exercise kaitiakitanga over the coastal environment.[4]

However, one should note the difference between kaitiakitanga as stewardship or 'guarding property' in the definition of the RMA as opposed to kaitiaki protecting the communal usage of natural resources.

Finally, the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi must also be taken into account under section 8 of the RMA.

PRINCIPLES OF THE TREATY OF WAITANGI

In addition to the RMA, the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi are also referred to in section 4 of the Local Government Act 2002.

[4] New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010, Policy 2

This has an express impact on Part 2 (purpose, role and powers of local government) and Part 6 (planning, decision making and accountability of local government) of the statute.

In its engagement with the Crown, local government and parties under the RMA, and through its development of other relationships, Te Ākitai Waiohua recognises the most relevant principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.

Reasonable Cooperation
In recognition of the unity of the parties involved, consultation with Te Ākitai Waiohua is encouraged to facilitate an effective partnership where all members act reasonably and in good faith with each other.

Rangatiratanga
Te Ākitai Waiohua retains control and enjoyment of the resources and taonga it wishes to retain and benefits from the active protection of these interests by the Crown.

Equality
Te Ākitai Waiohua has legal equality with all citizens of New Zealand, including the right to pursue its customary interests to the extent recognised in the law and seek redress for the historical actions of the Crown.

"Whatungarongaro te tangata toitū te whenua"
As man disappears from sight the land remains

CULTURAL VALUES ASSESSMENT

For Te Ākitai Waiohua, a Cultural Values Assessment (CVA) represents an opportunity to provide a unique cultural lens over our affairs that can be shared with others. This exclusive perspective allows Te Ākitai Waiohua to address the issues, interests and concerns it has in a way that is consistent with its own history and core principles.

The main interests of Te Ākitai Waiohua include:

- The recognition and acknowledgment of Te Ākitai Waiohua and its history in Tāmaki Makaurau (Auckland);

- The opportunity for Te Ākitai Waiohua to exercise its role as Kaitiaki in Tāmaki Makaurau;

- The ability for Te Ākitai Waiohua to protect and preserve its interests, resources and taonga in Tāmaki Makaurau.

The CVA is an invaluable tool to obtain a better understanding of Te Ākitai Waiohua, its history and aspirations, which can be considered and applied in various other forums. Through these opportunities, there is plenty of scope for Te Ākitai Waiohua to work together productively with other parties. However, the CVA is not deemed a consultation or part of consultation between Te Ākitai Waiohua and an applicant.

The CVA's purpose is primarily to provide information before consultation so that all parties are fully informed of our position. Appreciating this position is essential to understanding our responses if ongoing consultation occurs. Although there is no general obligation to consult, it is undoubtedly useful to do so and Te Ākitai Waiohua adheres to a key set of principles in the consultation process.

PRINCIPLES OF CONSULTATION

Consultation, to be meaningful, requires that:

- Genuine efforts are made to consult with Te Ākitai Waiohua in good faith;

- An application has not already been finally decided upon before or during consultation; the applicant must have an open mind throughout and be ready to modify the application or even start again if necessary;

- The applicant provides all relevant information to Te Ākitai Waiohua (including further material if requested); but the act of presenting, supplying or sending out information alone is not deemed consultation[5];

- The applicant allows sufficient time for the information supplied to be properly considered by Te Ākitai Waiohua;

- A response is prepared and offered by the applicant to Te Ākitai Waiohua.

This report is not a consultation. It is a presentation of information to facilitate a written response prior to a future consultation meeting.

TE ĀKITAI WAIOHUA GENEALOGY

Hua-Kai-Waka
Eponymous Ancestor of Waiohua
\/
Te Ikamaupoho = Te Tahuri
\/
Kiwi Tamaki
\/
Rangimatoru
\/
Pepene te Tihi
\/
Ihaka Wirihana Takaanini
\/
Te Wirihana
\/
Wirihana Takaanini of Pūkaki

"Te Pai me te whai rawa o Taamaki"
The luxury and wealth of Taamaki

[5] Ngati Hokopu Ki Hokowhitu v Whakatane District Council, 9 ELRNZ 125

TE ĀKITAI WAIOHUA TIMELINE SUMMARY

Pre-history – Te Ākitai Waiohua tupuna inhabit Tāmaki Makaurau.

1000 – First radio carbon dating of occupation in New Zealand.

1100 – Portage at Ōtāhuhu between Manukau Harbour and Tamaki River in use.

1200 – First radio carbon dating of occupation of Te Ākitai Waiohua sites at Wiri Mountain and Puhinui Estuary, Māngere.

1300 – Tainui canoe from Hawaiki travels up Tamaki River to the Ōtāhuhu portage and crosses to the Manukau Harbour and Motu a Hiaroa/Puketutu Island.

1620-1690 – Huakaiwaka (Hua) forms Waiohua. He lived and died at Maungawhau (Mt Eden).

Early 1600's – Maki, the leader of an immigrant group from the South known as Kawerau a Maki, attack and defeat their Nga Oho (pre-Waiohua) hosts at the Rarotonga (Mt Smart) pa. Kawerau a Maki then leave the district for North and West Auckland and Waiohua reoccupies the area.

Late 1600's – Kawharu from Kaipara engages in raids down to Maungarei and Wiri.

1690-1720 – Ikamaupoho, son of Hua, leads Waiohua. He lived and died at Maungakiekie (One Tree Hill).

Late 1600's-early 1700's – Ngapuhi raiders attack Rangikaimata of Waiohua at Maungakiekie.

1720-1750 – Kiwi Tamaki, grandson of Hua, son of Ikamaupoho and progenitor of Te Ākitai Waiohua leads Waiohua at Maungakiekie before he is killed in battle by Te Taou Ngāti Whatua.

1750-1754 – Waiohua lose a series of pa in Tāmaki Makaurau to Ngāti Whatua and retreat to Drury, Pokeno, Kirikiri/Papakura and other parts of South Auckland. The last Waiohua pa in Tāmaki is taken in 1755.

1760 – Te Taou Ngāti Whatua settle in Tāmaki having defeated Waiohua tribes who withdraw south from Tāmaki to Papakura, Ramarama and surrounding areas.

1769 – Cook visits the Hauraki Gulf in the Endeavour. The canoe Kahumauroa is hollowed out by Ngāti Pou Waiohua and hauled across the portage to the Tamaki River where it is beached and finished.

Mid 1780's – Te Tahuri from Nga Iwi gifts land at Tauoma (western bank of the Tamaki River) to the wife of a chief of Ngāti Paoa. During this time Te Ākitai Waiohua re-establish themselves at their traditional residences at Wiri, Pūkaki and Ōtāhuhu. They include Ngai Tahuhu, Ngai Marama and Ngāti Huatau hapū.

Late 1700's – Ngāti Whatua consolidate their hold on central Tāmaki but are unable to maintain this on the whole of south east Tāmaki.

1790-1793 – Ngāti Whatua and Waiohua fight together as allies against Ngāti Paoa.

1793 – Rangimatoru, son of Kiwi Tamaki, is killed fighting alongside Ngāti Whatua against Ngāti Paoa. He is succeeded by his son Pepene Te Tihi.

1795 – Tuperiri of Ngāti Whatua dies at Maungakiekie. Ngāti Whatua, who have occupied for less than fifty years, cease residing there and move to coastal kainga at Ōrākei, Māngere and Kauri Point.

1821 – All volcanic cone pa of Tāmaki Makaurau have been virtually abandoned as defensive fortresses with the introduction of the musket. Ngapuhi war parties from Northland begin to raid the region and come into conflict with Te Ākitai Waiohua, Ngāti Whatua and Ngāti Paoa, which creates a period of great instability in Tāmaki Makaurau.

1822-1825 – Te Ākitai Waiohua and Ngāti Whatua continue to stay in Tāmaki.

1825 – One of a series of Ngapuhi expeditions arrives in Tāmaki. The threat of Ngapuhi forces armed with muskets eventually leads to Tāmaki being abandoned.

1828-1835 – No one is attempting to reside in Tāmaki.

1830-1835 – Te Ākitai Waiohua and Ngāti Whatua are based in Waikato under the protection of Waikato Chief Potatau Te Wherowhero. They only return to parts of Tāmaki for short periods of time.

1831 – Te Ākitai Waiohua including Chief Pepene Te Tihi are observed by Charles Marshall at Pūkaki.

1835 – After nearly ten years in exile, Te Ākitai Waiohua and Ngāti Whatua return to Tāmaki under the protection of Potatau Te Wherowhero, who makes peace with Ngāti Paoa at Puneke on the east side of the Tamaki river mouth.

Te Ākitai Waiohua re-establish themselves at Pūkaki, Papakura, Red Hill and Pokeno.

1857-1858 – Potatau Te Wherowhero becomes the first Māori King. Te Ākitai Waiohua become a part of Kiingitanga or the Māori King Movement, which aims to unite Māori, authorise land sales, preserve Māori lore and deal with the Crown on more equal terms.

1861 – Ihaka Takaanini is chief of Te Ākitai Waiohua along with his father Pepene Te Tihi and they reside at Pūkaki, Māngere and Ramarama (Red Hill near Papakura). Ihaka is a significant landowner, land assessor for the Crown, keeper of the Māori hostels at Onehunga and Mechanics Bay. [6]

1863-1864 – Before the invasion of Waikato in the time of the New Zealand Land Wars, Ihaka is stripped of his roles and accused of being a Kiingitanga sympathiser and rebel. Tribal land at Māngere is confiscated due to the allegiance of Te Ākitai Waiohua to the King Movement. Ihaka and several whanau members, including his three children, wife Riria and father Pepene Te Tihi are arrested at Ramarama and held without charge by the Crown at a military camp in Ōtāhuhu. Pepene Te Tihi and two of the children of Ihaka die while in custody. Ihaka is moved to Rakino Island in the Hauraki Gulf and held there without charge or trial until his death in 1864. It is still not known to this day where Ihaka Takaanini is buried. Ihaka is succeeded by his son Te Wirihana Takaanini, the only survivor of the three children originally held in custody.

1866-1969 – Although most of the land had been confiscated and sold into private ownership, Te Ākitai Waiohua returned to Māngere and built a new marae in the 1890's. The marae and associated community remained until the 1950's when the proposed construction of Auckland Airport in Māngere created zoning restrictions, forcing many Te Ākitai Waiohua members to move and live in other areas.

1970-Today – Te Ākitai Waiohua and the Waiohua tribes as mana whenua re-establish their ahi kaa in the central and southern areas of Tāmaki Makaurau. A new marae is built at Pūkaki, Māngere and opened in 2004.

"Kei Taamaki te rua o Te Waiohua"
The storepit of Te Waiohua is at Taamaki

[6] Return of the Native Secretary's Department, Appendix to the Journals of the House of Representatives (AJHR), 1861, E-05

TE ĀKITAI WAIOHUA HISTORICAL SUMMARY

According to korero, Waiohua descend from the original people of the area and trace their whakapapa in this region back before recorded time. Radio carbon dating has established occupation in New Zealand as far back as 1000 AD.[7]

In the rohe (district) of Te Ākitai Waiohua), which the project area forms a main part, the earliest radio carbon dates have been at the ancestral maunga (mountains) at Wiri near Papatoetoe and at the Puhinui estuary on the Manukau harbour. They are consistent with the view that the Ōtāhuhu portage between the Waitemata and the Manukau harbours was in use at this time.[8]

In the era of Huakaiwaka (Hua), the eponymous ancestor of the Waiohua confederation of iwi, Waiohua owned all of Tamaki in the 17th century.[9] This continued until the time of Hua's grandson, Kiwi Tamaki, in the 18th century.

The historical interests of Te Ākitai Waiohua[10] extend from South Kaipara in the North West across to Puhoi and Wenderholm Park in the North East and follows the coast down to Tapapakanga Regional Park and the Hunua Ranges in the South East. The boundary continues from the Hunuas across Mangatawhiri, Mercer, Onewhero and Port Waikato in the South West before moving North to Pukekohe and Patumahoe while excluding Awhitu and Waiuku. The boundary continues North along the coast, including the islands of the Manukau Harbour, past the Waitakere Ranges in the West of Auckland and back up to South Kaipara.

The territory of Waiohua was established throughout Tamaki Makaurau with pa located at Maungakiekie (One Tree Hill) and Maungawhau (Mt Eden).[11.] There were Waiohua pa located on other cones and hills as well, including Te Tātua a Riukiuta (Three Kings), Te Kopuke (Mt St John), Remuwera (Mt Hobson), Owairaka (Mt Albert), Puketāpapa (Mt Roskill), Rarotonga (Mt Smart), Taurere (Mt Taylor) and Maungarei (Mt Wellington). At that time, hilltop pa made ideal locations defensively. These sites had constructed terraces, walls, banks and storage pits on the outer slopes of the maunga, as well as kumara and food plantations that extended into the surrounding areas.

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[7] Sullivan supra at p2
[8] Sullivan supra at p3
[9] Paora Tuhaere, Chief of Ngāti Whatua at the hearing on Ihumatao, RDB Vol 103, p3917
[10] The historical area of interest is subject to change.
[11] Kay, Richard & Bassett, Heather "Maori Occupation of Land within the Boundaries of Auckland City Council 1800-1940 - An Historical Report for the Auckland City Council", August 1997, pg 10

Waiohua also held pa at Onehunga, Hillsborough, Remuera, Omahu (near Remuera), Orakei, Kohimarama, Taurarua (Judge's Bay), Te To (Freeman's Bay) and other places[12].

Although Kiwi Tamaki was based at Maungakiekie he seasonally stayed at different pa throughout Tāmaki, as it came time to harvest various types of food – fish, shellfish, birds, bird's eggs and vegetables.

These pa were places of protection and sustenance for generations of Waiohua and were occupied through to the end of Kiwi Tamaki's leadership, at a time when the community was at its height in strength, unity and stability. Waiohua engaged in traditional and symbolic cultural practices, but they were also homes where the people lived, fought and died.

TE HUNUA

The interests of Te Ākitai Waiohua in South Auckland/Manukau City are particularly strong. Historically, it is the only area in Tāmaki Makaurau since the 19th Century raupatu (land confiscations), where Te Ākitai Waiohua people managed to retain land. The areas Te Ākitai Waiohua occupied were found around various parts of South Auckland, but almost all of it was confiscated by the Crown in 1863 during the Land Wars. Today, half of the registered population of Te Ākitai Waiohua still live in South Auckland/Manukau City.

Te Ākitai Waiohua have occupied Māngere and Ihumātao including Papahīnau (also misspelled as Papahinu) opposite the Waokauri Creek along the Puhinui Peninsula. In this region are ancient settlements including Mimiti Te Arero and Te Ararata as well as urupa (burial sites), wāhi nohoanga (temporary living sites), wāhi tapu (sacred sites) and waka hauling and portage sites. Archaeological evidence reveals that the area was settled from at least 1200AD. However, the interests of Te Ākitai Waiohua extend even further south.

Drury is a region of significance to Te Ākitai Waiohua that provided access to the Manukau harbour and its wealth of natural resources. Karaka, Drury, Opaheke and Hingaia featured seasonal settlements, fishing and kaimoana (seafood) gathering sites and waka (canoe) landing areas utilised by Waiohua at key points, leading out to the wider Pahurehure inlet. This included the pā and settlements at the mouth of Slippery Creek (Opaheke) and Waipapa at the head of the Pahurehure inlet.

Due to its location, Drury was also an important transport corridor to the harbour from kāinga (settlements) in Ramarama, Tuhimata and even Kirikiri, with a network of tracks and waterways used extensively to facilitate travel by waka.

[12] Fenton J F D, Important Judgments delivered in the Compensation Court and Native Land Court 1866 to 1879, Orakei, 22 December 1869, Auckland

Larger defended settlements were located on the hilltop pa at Pukekōiwiriki in Red Hill, Papakura and Te Maketū and Kārearea pa in Ramarama. Hingaia is the name given to the stream and has been applied to the wider area. It is also thought to be the name of a Waiohua Chieftainess who was buried at Te Maketū.

Te Maketū pa was also an important hilltop pa site in Ramarama with a trail leading south to Pokeno and waka portage routes to the Waikato river. It featured māra kai food gardens fed by the Maketu and Hingaia streams. In the 19th Century the hilltop site, suitable for warfare, was abandoned in favour of the fertile flatlands below the maunga. This land was more useful for food cultivation and trade given its closer location to resources and transport routes.

A notable Waiohua tūpuna (ancestor) associated with the pa is Noia, who fought battles with the Marutūahu iwi at Te Maketū. This connection is acknowledged in the Treaty settlement of Te Ākitai Waiohua, through a geographic name change recognising Te Maketū Falls as the official name for that particular natural feature. Te Ākitai Waiohua were also permitted to officially submit Noia Falls as an alternate original Māori name, which is recorded in the Deed of Settlement.

Waiohua utilised seasonal fishing settlements on the small Drury Creek islands in the Pahurehure inlet, which include the main motu (island) of Paraurekau (Pararekau Island), Kopuahingahinga Island and the tiny eastern islet of Orewa. These motu are all located at the mouth of Drury Creek in Bottle Top Bay (Waikirihinau) which features historical kaimoana gathering sites. The fishing resources in this specific region were so significant to Te Ākitai Waiohua that, when the islands were purchased by the Crown in 1853, a witnessed note was added to the deed of sale to specifically acknowledge and preserve customary fishing rights.

Although populated, the area was not as extensively used for occupation and cultivation as other parts of the western coastline of South Auckland. This is due mainly to the physical landscape and openness of its resources and the frequent use by travellers passing through the area either from or to the Manukau harbour, making the area vulnerable to attack. The region was a crossroads between the Manukau harbour as far as Awhitu to the west, Te Hunua in the east and the Waikato (and Waikato river) to the south, so any party wishing to travel between these places usually had to pass through to get to the most south-eastern section of the harbour.

Mangatāwhiri forest in Te Hunua was a crucial Te Ākitai Waiohua resource that supplied food, including kereru (wood pigeon), and materials for building and medicinal purposes. The forest was also a shelter and place of refuge in times of conflict. The Mangatāwhiri contains multiple waterways and waka portage routes to facilitate travel to the Waikato river.

In Papakura, Te Ākitai Waiohua built and maintained other kāinga (settlements) and cultivations. The eastern section of Papakura closer to Te Hunua is known as Kirikiri which incorporates Pukekōiwiriki (Red Hill) a defensive hilltop pa site occupied by Waiohua and their Waiohua ancestors. This connection continued through to the time of Te Ākitai Waiohua led by paramount chiefs' Ihaka Takaanini and his father Pepene Te Tihi.

The name Pukekōiwiriki or 'hill of the small skeleton' is said to relate to the remains of ancient chiefs at this site that permanently stained the earth red. The name Red Hill is also a reference to the naturally red soil found in the region. As a fortified settlement, many battles were also waged on the site between Waiohua and other tribal taua (war parties) where fallen warriors also stained the soil red with blood.

The location of Pukekōiwiriki looking out to the Manukau harbour in the west and Te Hunua in the east made it a strategically important landmark. The soils surrounding the maunga also offered opportunities to grow māra kai food gardens supported by nearby waterways at Hays Creek and Kirikiri Stream. Proximity to the Manukau Harbour for food and transport and Te Hunua for refuge and forest materials also made the maunga ideal for settlement.

By the 19th Century fortified hilltop pā had been abandoned in favour of kāinga suitable for food cultivation that were closer to resources and transport routes. In this time Te Ākitai Waiohua settled mainly at Te Aparangi located at the base of Pukekōiwiriki. After the arrival of settlers, the people of Te Aparangi grew fruit, vegetables and other produce to trade and take advantage of the burgeoning Auckland market.

In the mid-19th Century land blocks were sold by various iwi at Pukekohe, Te Mara o Hinewai (which includes parts of Runciman), Ramarama and Ngarurunui. Parts of Papakura and Karaka (Whatāpaka) were specifically reserved from subsequent land sales so the people of Te Ākitai Waiohua could remain in the area. Some sections such as Puketakauere (Shark Island) were excluded from sale altogether. In 1856 Te Ākitai Waiohua are recorded as opposing plans for a road to be constructed through reserve land at Papakura and Karaka, revealing just how sensitive the people were to retaining at least some land for tribal use.

Eventually many remaining land blocks held by iwi in the South Auckland region at Pukekohe, Tuhimata, Pokeno, East Wairoa and Tuakau were subsequently confiscated by the Crown without compensation following the Land Wars of 1863. No land taken in these blocks was ever returned to Te Ākitai Waiohua, even when a successful case had been made for restitution at the Compensation Court in 1865 for Pukekohe and Pokeno. Eventually, all of these landholdings fell into private ownership and out of the hands of iwi. Land confiscated in Papakura was used in the Waikato Immigration Scheme by the Crown in 1864 and 1865 to house military settlers.

Te Ākitai Waiohua has never collectively owned or occupied land as an iwi in East Wairoa, Pokeno, Pukekohe, Tuakau or Tuhimata since this time, which has restricted the iwi geographically to Pūkaki and Māngere, where tribal members actually did recover a fraction of confiscated land during Compensation Court hearings.

Raupatu Land Confiscation Blocks 1863

In recognition of the loss of land important to Te Ākitai Waiohua in the region, the iwi received several statutory acknowledgements as Treaty of Waitangi settlement redress. They include:

- Kirikiri (Children's Forest Settlement Road) Reserve and Red Hill Scenic Reserve in Papakura;
- Drury Creek Islands Recreation Reserve and Drury Conservation Area in Drury;
- Te Maketu Historic Reserve, Raventhorpe Conservation Area and Raventhorpe Scenic Reserve in Ramarama;
- Paparimu Conservation Area, Mangatāwhiri Forest Conservation Area, Richard Sylvan Memorial Scenic Reserve and Vining Scenic Reserve in Te Hunua.

The statements of association for these statutory acknowledgement sites describing the link between Te Ākitai Waiohua and the land have been **attached** to the CVA as an appendix.

SPIRITUAL AND CULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS

Te Ākitai Waiohua have a strong spiritual (Taha wairua) association with the land which provide its people with a sense of meaning, connection and purpose. Tribal landmarks and resources such as maunga and waterways that were present in the time of our ancestors, impact upon the descendants that exist today. If those landmarks and resources are damaged, contaminated or even destroyed the consequences can manifest themselves in the spiritual, physical and mental detachment of the people, leading to cultural disassociation, ill health and even death. These traditional associations are still expressed today in a modern context.

As an iwi, Te Ākitai Waiohua has experienced historical events that can be interpreted as manifestations of the degradation of the environment in the region. As Mana Whenua of Tāmaki Makaurau, the people of Te Ākitai Waiohua live in and originate from Auckland by whakapapa (genealogy). This does not and will not change. Te Ākitai Waiohua has a clear vested interest in how the local environment is preserved.

DEVELOPMENT HISTORY

It is crucial that any party dealing with Te Ākitai Waiohua be properly informed so that all interaction can be understood and viewed within a historical and cultural context. Historically the land in the area has been used for fishing, travel, occupation and cultivation. Settlement was seasonal as the people stayed at main sites during winter, moved to smaller camps to plant gardens during spring, fished and collected kaimoana from fishing camps during summer and then returned to the main settlements again during autumn to harvest and store crops in preparation for winter.

Te Ākitai Waiohua are not against development. Indeed, our ancestors were still accomplished fishermen and farmers of food gardens and livestock by the 1860's. However, the Waikato Raupatu Land Wars changed everything. Te Ākitai Waiohua has a strong history with Waikato through Chief Potatau Te Wherowhero, who escorted our people from Waikato to Tāmaki Makaurau to resettle the land and offer protection against rival tribes such as Ngapuhi and Ngāti Paoa. Potatau Te Wherowhero became the first Māori King in 1857-1858 and Te Ākitai Waiohua readily pledged its allegiance to Kiingitanga (the Māori King movement).

In 1863 the people of Te Ākitai Waiohua were accused of being rebels of the King Movement and delivered an ultimatum by Governor George Grey - swear allegiance to Queen Victoria thereby reneging on its allegiance to the Māori King or move off their lands. Before any such decision could be made by Ihaka Takaanini, he and those of his people with him were arrested. Pūkaki, Ihumātao

and its surrounding areas were looted and razed to the ground. Any waka found around the Manukau Harbour was smashed or burned. Those individuals that did not swear an oath of allegiance were deemed to be rebels against the Crown and subsequently had their lands taken by statute.

As strong adherents of Kiingitanga, most of the people from Te Ākitai Waiohua reluctantly left their kāinga and travelled south to Waikato. However, not everybody managed to make the journey. A total of 23 Te Ākitai Waiohua members were arrested at Kirikiri in Papakura by the Crown just as the 1863 Land Wars began. Ihaka Takaanini was sick at the time, travelling with a group of relatives including his elderly father Pepene Te Tihi, wife Riria and their three children. These individuals along with 17 other relatives did not travel to the Waikato and were subsequently incarcerated by Crown troops and marched to a military camp in Drury and then a stockade in Ōtāhuhu. Some Te Ākitai Waiohua members including Ihaka Takaanini, his father Pepene Te Tihi and two of Ihaka's three children died while being held in the military stockade without charge or trial. Most of the registered iwi members of Te Ākitai Waiohua today are descended from Te Wirihana the surviving son of Ihaka Takaanini.

Ultimately various land interests in the Manukau region were confiscated (raupatu) by the Crown in 1864 and most of it sold into private ownership. Over the course of Compensation Court hearings some land was returned to individual Māori rangatira (leaders), some of whom were not Te Ākitai Waiohua, if they could prove they had not been in 'rebellion' against the Crown during the Land Wars. Without land to provide an economic base, the tribal structure of Te Ākitai Waiohua deteriorated.

Since this time many of the natural resources of the area have been seriously depleted in the name of progress and as a direct result of Auckland's rapid growth. These events and experiences have led Te Ākitai Waiohua to view development with a degree of caution and apprehension.

Local maunga (mountains) and volcanic cones have been lost either partially or entirely due to mining and quarrying developments. These landmarks inhabited or used by ancestors of Te Ākitai Waiohua are mostly or completely gone now in the name of progress.

The Manukau Harbour has been and is still affected by environmental concerns arising from multiple projects including stormwater, piggery, farmland or other waste runoff and the discharge of raw sewerage into its waters through emergency overflow points around the harbour. Commercial fishing and various types of infrastructure running around, under and through the harbour have also impacted upon its integrity as a natural resource.

These experiences have shaped the views of Te Ākitai Waiohua on modern development and encouraged involvement in various projects that potentially have a significant impact on the environment.

FAST TRACK APPROVAL

It may be useful to note Te Ākitai Waiohua has made a submission in opposition to the recent Fast Track Approvals Bill 2024 (the FTA Bill).

From an iwi perspective, the potential benefits from faster development are offset by the reduced certainty and additional risk resulting from the processes in the FTA Bill. The approach taken by the proposed legislation is inconsistent with the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi, which is a component of previous legislation and also raised in this CVA.

The FTA Bill focuses on development instead of taking a balanced approach that considers the environment and sustainable management of resources like the RMA, which has been in place since 1991. The processes in the new legislation are not completely independent and look susceptible to perceived political interference, exploitation and misuse.

Rather than improving existing development planning processes and adequately resourcing them, the FTA Bill seems to bypass or restrict them with:

- Limited timeframes for engagement;
- Limited protection of cultural interests beyond Treaty settlement property and customary land interests – offers of Treaty redress only apply to Crown owned land, not sites of cultural significance owned by Auckland Council or private interests; and
- Limited opportunities to engage with Te Ākitai Waiohua – iwi are involved at specific points during the process.

Te Ākitai Waiohua Settlement Trust is a Treaty Settlement Entity as defined under the FTA Bill, but it's not designed or equipped to manage the technical details of a development project at a kaitiaki level. Development projects under the FTA Bill may involve potentially detailed information establishing why they should be fast-tracked, being of a size, nature or scale and/or level of complexity that provides regional or national benefits. This potentially places a heavy burden on iwi including Te Ākitai Waiohua to adequately respond to a number of significant and complex projects across Tāmaki Makaurau over a relatively short period of time.

The FTA Bill offers only some protection over Te Ākitai Waiohua interests. The process expressly refers to Treaty settlement land, but this only involves property owned by the Crown that can be negotiated and returned to iwi. Privately owned land is not available as Treaty settlement redress and not all sites of cultural

significance are owned by the Crown. This means important sites owned and managed by Auckland Council or other private landholders must be recognised or protected in other ways such as planning instruments (Auckland Unitary Plan scheduled sites) or court decisions and appeals through the RMA process.

The sites listed in the appendix of this CVA may be protected in the FTA Bill as official statutory acknowledgements in the Te Ākitai Waiohua Treaty settlement, but other more relevant sites for development are still vulnerable.

These notes have been included to highlight (as early as possible) the expectations of Te Ākitai Waiohua and limitations iwi must manage politically, as a Treaty Settlement Entity and practically as kaitiaki over Tāmaki Makaurau, which involve the applicant, Auckland Council and other agencies included in the FTA Bill process.

To mitigate these issues the Kaitiaki team expects early and consistent engagement with Te Ākitai Waiohua, and taking a more considered and balanced approach to the project as it relates to the environment and sustainable management of resources.

TE ĀKITAI WAIOHUA CONTACT DETAILS

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Te Ākitai Waiohua Kaitiaki Manager
PO Box 59-185
Mangere Bridge
[redacted]

The concerns, issues, agreed outcomes and recommendations outlined in this Cultural Values Assessment (CVA) shall be provided for as a means for the participation and ongoing involvement of Te Ākitai Waiohua, but does not constitute written approval of the project. The CVA is limited to the information currently available and cannot be relied upon if publicly notified. The CVA is intended to be an initial assessment and a further addendum may be required to review all available information.

DOCUMENTS
1.1: STATEMENTS OF ASSOCIATION

The Raventhorpe blocks are also close to the northern kainga (settlement) at Tuhimata, which grew produce for trade in the 19th Century, allowing Te Ākitai Waiohua to take advantage of the burgeoning Auckland market by selling their produce throughout the region.

The historical, cultural and spiritual association of Te Ākitai Waiohua with the Raventhorpe blocks is essential to the preservation and affirmation of its tribal identity, as the Ramarama region serves as a record of the stories and experiences that have shaped Te Ākitai Waiohua to this day and will continue to do so in the future.

Red Hill Scenic Reserve (as shown on deed plan OMCR-131-028)

Papakura is of great significance to Te Ākitai Waiohua as a place of continued occupation and cultivation.

The eastern section of Papakura is also known as Kirikiri that incorporates Pukekōiwiriki (Red Hill) a maunga (mountain) pā (settlement) site occupied by Waiohua and their Ngā Oho, Ngā Iwi and Ngā Riki ancestors. This connection continued through to the time of Te Ākitai Waiohua in the 19th Century led by paramount chiefs Ihaka Takaanini and his father Pepene Te Tihi. The name Pukekōiwiriki or 'hill of the small skeleton' relates to the remains of ancient chiefs at this site that permanently stained the earth red with blood. The name Red Hill is also a reference to the naturally red soil found in the region.

The numerous maunga in Tāmaki Makaurau made ideal pā sites in their time, providing protection to the people living there with defensive measures that took full advantage of higher ground. The location of Pukekōiwiriki overlooking the Manukau Harbour to the west and Hunua ranges to the east made it a strategically important landmark. The adaptable, fertile soils surrounding the maunga also offered opportunities to grow food gardens supported by nearby waterways at Hays Creek and Kirikiri Stream. The proximity to the Manukau Harbour for food and transport and Hunua ranges for refuge and forest materials also made the maunga suitable for settlement.

By the 19th Century fortified hilltop pā had been abandoned in favour of kainga (settlements) suitable for food cultivation that were closer to resources and transport routes. In this time Te Ākitai Waiohua settled mainly at Te Aparangi located at the base of the former pā at Pukekōiwiriki, After the arrival of settlers, the people of Te Aparangi grew fruit, vegetables and other produce to trade and take advantage of the burgeoning Auckland market.

The historical, cultural and spiritual association of Te Ākitai Waiohua with Papakura, Pukekōiwiriki and Kirikiri is essential to the preservation and affirmation of its tribal identity.

The region was a place of protection and sustenance for generations of Waiohua in ancient times through to the 19th Century, when the community was set to take part in a new world through the emerging Auckland economy. Waiohua engaged in traditional and symbolic cultural practices at Papakura, but it was also home to the people who lived, fought and died there. Thus, the history of Papakura serves as a record of stories and experiences that will continue to guide the people of Te Ākitai Waiohua into the future.

ATTACHMENTS
2: DEED PLANS

DOCUMENTS
1.1: STATEMENTS OF ASSOCIATION

Hikurangi was also useful to Te Ākitai Waiohua for collecting forest based raw materials, alternative food sources and fishing the numerous waterways.

Te Ākitai Waiohua asserted its ancestral interests in Hikurangi well into the 1850s through paramount chief Ihaka Takaanini and land transactions that occurred in the region.

The historical association of Te Ākitai Waiohua with Goldie's Bush as a place of protection and sustenance is important to the preservation and affirmation of its tribal identity in Tāmaki Makaurau.

Kirikiri (as shown on deed plan OMCR-131-016)

Papakura is of great significance to Te Ākitai Waiohua as a place of continued occupation and cultivation.

The eastern section of Papakura is also known as Kirikiri that incorporates Pukekōiwiriki (Red Hill) a maunga (mountain) pā (settlement) site occupied by Waiohua and their Ngā Oho, Ngā Iwi and Ngā Riki ancestors. This connection continued through to the time of Te Ākitai Waiohua in the 19th Century led by paramount chiefs Ihaka Takaanini and his father Pepene Te Tihi. The name Pukekōiwiriki or 'hill of the small skeleton' relates to the remains of ancient chiefs at this site that permanently stained the earth red with blood. The name Red Hill is also a reference to the naturally red soil found in the region.

The numerous maunga in Tāmaki Makaurau made ideal pā sites in their time, providing protection to the people living there with defensive measures that took full advantage of higher ground. The location of Pukekōiwiriki overlooking the Manukau Harbour to the west and Hunua ranges to the east made it a strategically important landmark. The adaptable, fertile soils surrounding the maunga also offered opportunities to grow food gardens supported by nearby waterways at Hays Creek and Kirikiri Stream. The proximity to the Manukau Harbour for food and transport and Hunua ranges for refuge and forest materials also made the maunga suitable for settlement.

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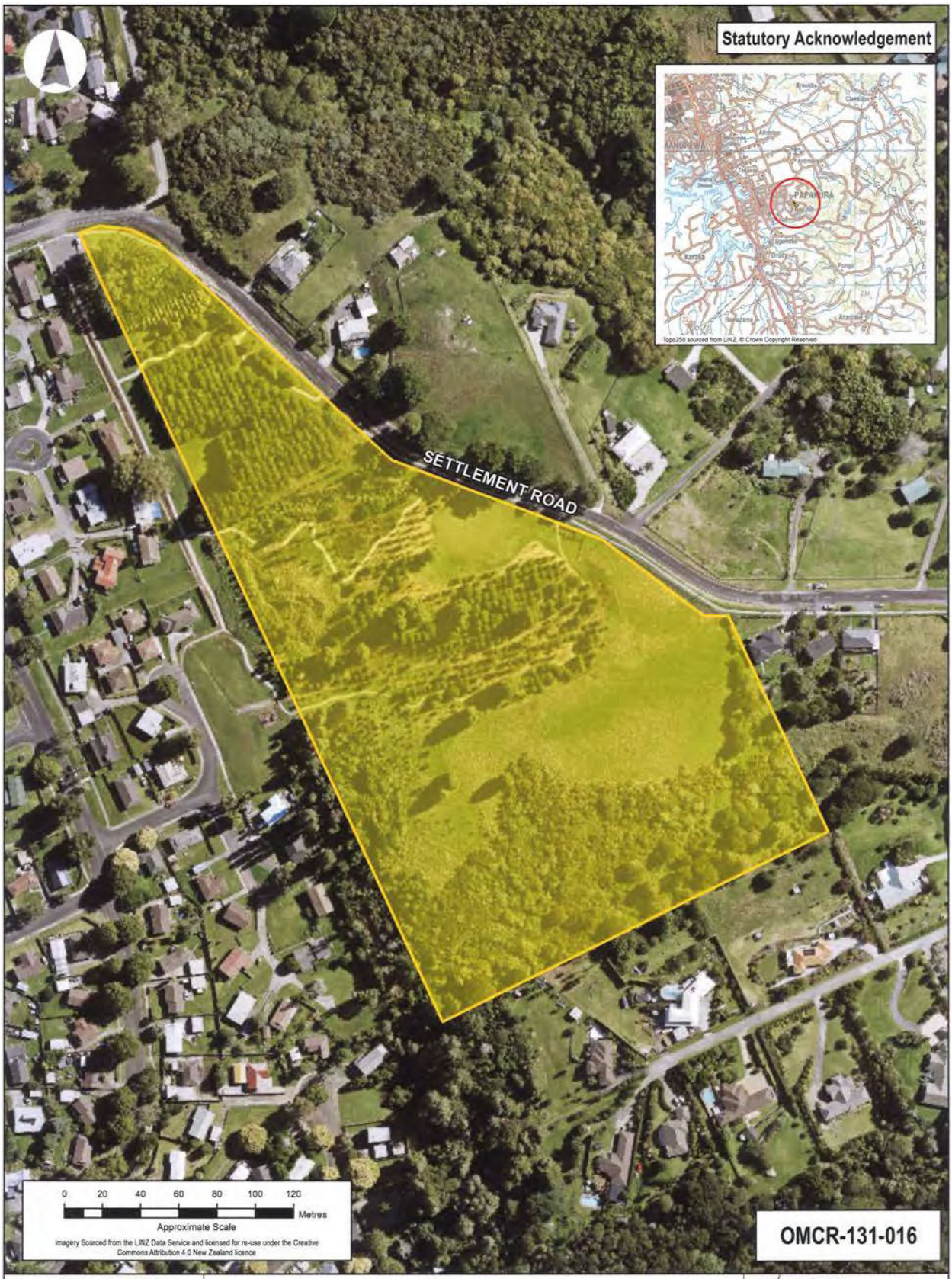
The historical, cultural and spiritual association of Te Ākitai Waiohua with Papakura, Pukekōiwiriki and Kirikiri is essential to the preservation and affirmation of its tribal identity.

The region was a place of protection and sustenance for generations of Waiohua in ancient times through to the 19th Century, when the community was set to take part in a new world through the emerging Auckland economy. Waiohua engaged in traditional and symbolic cultural practices at Papakura, but it was also home to the people who lived, fought and died there. Thus, the history of Papakura serves as a record of stories and experiences that will continue to guide the people of Te Ākitai Waiohua into the future.

ATTACHMENTS
2: DEED PLANS



DOCUMENTS
1.1: STATEMENTS OF ASSOCIATION

Kaiwhare is a taniwha associated with the Manukau Harbour and the Hikurangi coast at Piha that takes the form of a colossal sting ray. Kaiwhare is said to have formed the Manukau Harbour with its various sand banks and channels by the thrashing of his tail. Ureia is a taniwha that takes the form of a whale and is associated with the Waitematā Harbour and Hauraki Gulf, south to the Firth of Thames. The taniwha Taramainuku guards the entrance to the Manukau Harbour. The taniwha Te Mokoroa watches the tuna (eels) and fish of Waitakere through to the western reaches of the Waitematā Harbour from his lair at Te Mokoroa. Paikea, a taniwha guarding the Hikurangi coastline, is said to stay at Anawhata and venture as far south as the Manukau heads. Te Moko Ika Hikuwaru is the reptilian guardian taniwha of Te Wai o Taikehu or Te Waimokoia (Tāmaki River) that resides at Te Kai o Hikuwaru or Te Wai Roto o Moko Ika (Panmure Basin).

These taniwha provide important tohu or signs that, although the Coastal Area sustains the people of Te Ākitai Waiohua by providing them with invaluable food and resources, the region can also be a dangerous place if it is not valued or afforded the appropriate respect.

Taniwha and the ancient ancestors of Te Ākitai Waiohua associated with the Coastal Area are still recognised today through pepeha, karakia, waiata and traditional stories. They are also cultural representations of tikanga, kawa and kaitiakitanga that continue to be expressed and applied by the people of Te Ākitai Waiohua today.

Te Ākitai Waiohua hold an ancient customary association with the coastal marine area, which has eternally sustained the existence of the people of Tāmaki Makaurau, as a means of transport, by obtaining food and other basic necessities of life. There is a corresponding cultural perspective that such a crucial relationship demands ongoing respect and recognition. Thus the historical and spiritual connection of Te Ākitai Waiohua with the coastal marine area is viewed as essential to the preservation of its very existence and an affirmation of its identity as a people.

Drury Conservation Area (as shown on deed plan OMCR-131-013)

Drury is a region of significance to Te Ākitai Waiohua that provided access to the Manukau Harbour and its wealth of natural resources.

Drury featured seasonal settlements, fishing and kaimoana (seafood) gathering sites and waka landing areas at key points around Drury Creek leading out to the wider Pahurehure inlet. Due to its location, Drury was an important transport corridor to the Manukau Harbour from the kainga in Ramarama and Tuhimata including Te Maketu.

Waiohua also utilised seasonal fishing settlements based mainly on the motu (islands) in the Pahurehure inlet, which include Paraurekau (Pararekau Island), Waikirihinau (Kopuahingahinga Island) and the eastern islet of Orewa. These motu are all located at the mouth of Drury Creek in modern day Bottle Top Bay. The fishing resources in this specific region were very significant to Te Ākitai Waiohua.

The historical, cultural and spiritual association of Te Ākitai Waiohua with Drury is important to the preservation and affirmation of its tribal identity.

DOCUMENTS
1.1: STATEMENTS OF ASSOCIATION

The region was a place of sustenance for generations of Waiohua in ancient times providing access to the Manukau Harbour and its resources right through to the 19th Century when the community was set to take part in the emerging Auckland economy. Thus the history of Drury serves as a record of stories and experiences that will continue to guide the people of Te Ākitai Waiohua into the future.

Drury Creek Islands Recreation Reserve (as shown on deed plan OMCR-131-014)

Drury is a region of significance to Te Ākitai Waiohua that provided access to the Manukau Harbour and its wealth of natural resources.

Drury featured seasonal settlements, fishing and kaimoana (seafood) gathering sites and waka landing areas at key points around Drury Creek leading out to the wider Pahurehure inlet. Due to its location, Drury was an important transport corridor to the Manukau Harbour from the kainga in Ramarama and Tuhimata including Te Maketu.

Waiohua also utilised seasonal fishing settlements based mainly on the motu (islands) in the Pahurehure inlet, which include Paraurekau (Pararekau Island), Waikirihinau (Kopuahingahinga Island) and the eastern islet of Orewa. These motu are all located at the mouth of Drury Creek in modern day Bottle Top Bay. The fishing resources in this specific region were very significant to Te Ākitai Waiohua.

The historical, cultural and spiritual association of Te Ākitai Waiohua with Drury is important to the preservation and affirmation of its tribal identity.

The region was a place of sustenance for generations of Waiohua in ancient times, providing access to the Manukau Harbour and its resources right through to the 19th Century when the community was set to take part in the emerging Auckland economy. Thus the history of Drury serves as a record of stories and experiences that will continue to guide the people of Te Ākitai Waiohua into the future.

Goldie Bush Scenic Reserve (as shown on deed plan OMCR-131-015)

Goldie Bush (also known as Goldie's Bush) is located in Hikurangi (Waitakere), an area that Te Ākitai Waiohua has had an association with since the time of its Waiohua ancestors Ngā Oho and Ngā Iwi.

Goldie's Bush is fed by the Mokoroa Stream which flows from the nearby Mokoroa Falls. Mokoroa is also the name of the local taniwha or spiritual guardian associated with the Waitakere ranges. This taniwha is said to watch over the tuna (eels) and fish in the region.

Goldie's Bush is bordered by Muriwai and Te Henga (Bethells Beach) to the west, Kumeu and Taupaki to the north, Anawhata to the south and Massey to the east. Due to its location, interests in the area have at times been contentious and vigorously defended by different iwi. Goldie's Bush was also a place of refuge during periods of conflict that occurred in Tāmaki Makaurau right through to the mid-19th Century.

ATTACHMENTS
2: DEED PLANS

ATTACHMENTS
2: DEED PLANS

DOCUMENTS
1.1: STATEMENTS OF ASSOCIATION

Mangatāwhiri Forest Conservation Area (as shown on deed plan OMCR-131-017)

The valleys and forests of Hunua and Mangatāwhiri are areas of significance to Te Ākitai Waiohua that provided access to shelter and a wealth of natural resources. This region also has a deeply sensitive connection to Te Ākitai Waiohua with the Land Wars of 1863 as the Mangatāwhiri Forest Conservation Area forms a part of the East Wairoa block.

Te Hunua is associated with inland pā (settlements) and kainga (villages) of Te Ākitai Waiohua at Papakura, Kirikiri and Pukekōiwiriki (Red Hill). Takapau Totara, the general area below Hunua, is closely connected to inland pā and kainga based in Paparimu (Happy Valley), Paparata, Te Ararimu and Ramarama.

The Hunua ranges and Mangatāwhiri forest were significant sites that supplied the people of Te Ākitai Waiohua living in the region with vital resources, including food - particularly kereru (wood pigeon) - as well as medical and building materials. It was also an important place of refuge in times of conflict. Further into the valley and forests, occupation was seasonal due to the difficult terrain that rendered it unsuitable for enduring cultivation.

The region features a series of significant waterways including the Wairoa and Mangatāwhiri rivers and smaller tributaries. These life sustaining watercourses provided food and resources. Waka portage routes also followed the waterways south along the Mangatāwhiri river through to the Waikato river and north from Mangatāwhiri and Pokeno through to Paparimu and Te Ararimu.

These portages were defended with pā and kainga deliberately built close to the trails.

Te Ākitai Waiohua occupied and cultivated at Te Ruahine, a kainga based in Paparimu (Happy Valley) located in the upper reaches of Mangatāwhiri.

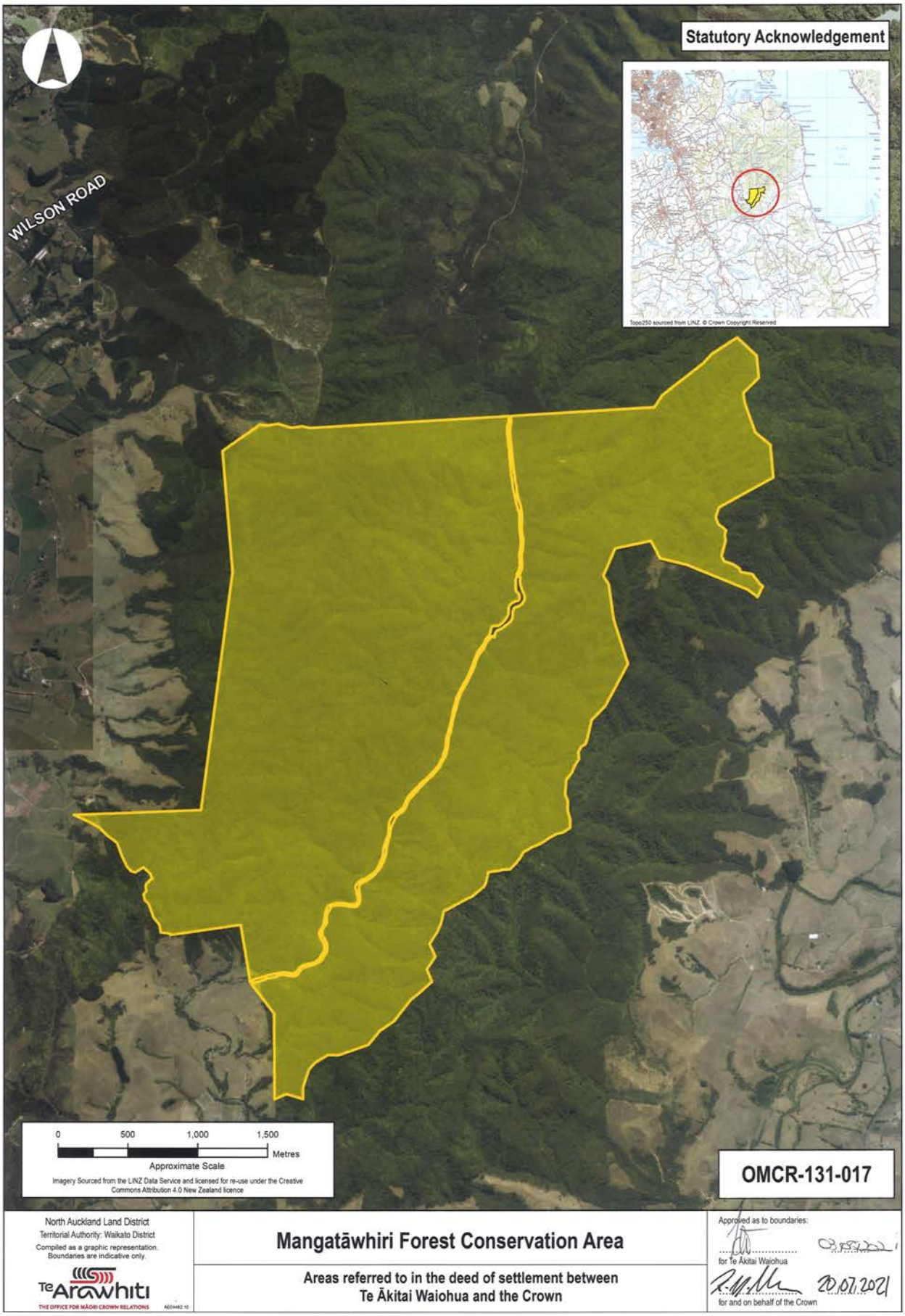
The historical, cultural and spiritual association of Te Ākitai Waiohua with Hunua and Mangatāwhiri is important to the preservation and affirmation of its tribal identity. The region was a place of protection, sustenance and resource collection for generations of Waiohua and their ancestors. Thus the history of Hunua and Mangatāwhiri serves as a record of stories and experiences that will continue to guide the people of Te Ākitai Waiohua into the future.

Mangere Conservation Area (as shown on deed plan OMCR-131-018)

Māngere is of fundamental importance to Te Ākitai Waiohua as a place of continued occupation and cultivation, which can be expressed through the coastal site at Mangere Conservation Area that overlooks the Manukau Harbour.

Māngere is named after Ngā Hau Māngere or 'the gentle (lazy) breezes' and features a series of significant sites. A pā (settlement) was built on Te Pane-o-Mataaoho (Māngere Mountain) to the south of Mangere Conservation Area and Rose Garden Reserve with gardens and cultivations extending down to the coast of Manukau Harbour that were sectioned off with stone boundaries. Remnants of such stonefields still exist today at Ambury Park in Māngere and other nearby places.

ATTACHMENTS
2: DEED PLANS



DOCUMENTS
1.1: STATEMENTS OF ASSOCIATION

The region was a place of protection and sustenance for generations of Waiohua in ancient times through to the 19th Century when the community was set to take part in the emerging Auckland economy. Waiohua engaged in traditional and symbolic cultural practices at Ihumātao in ancient times, but it was also home to the people who lived, fought and died there.

Thus the history of Ihumātao serves as a record of stories and experiences that will continue to guide the people of Te Ākitai Waiohua into the future.

Paerata Scenic Reserve (as shown on deed plan OMCR-131-024)

Pukekohe is of great significance to Te Ākitai Waiohua as a place of continued occupation and cultivation.

Pukekohe is a place that has been inhabited and cultivated by Te Ākitai Waiohua and its ancestors through to the 19th Century. The adaptable, fertile soil and moist climate is appropriate for growing food gardens and the region is strategically placed between the Manukau Harbour to the north and Waikato River to the south. It also features important urupā (burial grounds) to inter Te Ākitai Waiohua ancestors.

The historical, cultural and spiritual association of Te Ākitai Waiohua with Pukekohe is essential to the preservation and affirmation of its tribal identity.

The region was a place of protection and sustenance for generations of Waiohua in ancient times through to the 19th Century when the Te Ākitai Waiohua community was set to take part in the emerging Auckland economy. Thus the history of Pukekohe serves as a record of stories and experiences that will continue to guide the people of Te Ākitai Waiohua into the future.

Paparimu Conservation Area (as shown on deed plan OMCR-131-025)

The valleys and forests of Hunua and Mangatāwhiri are areas of significance to Te Ākitai Waiohua that provided access to shelter and a wealth of natural resources. This region also has a deeply sensitive connection to Te Ākitai Waiohua with the Land Wars of 1863 as the Paparimu Conservation Area forms a part of the East Wairoa block.

Te Hunua is associated with inland pā (settlements) and kainga (villages) of Te Ākitai Waiohua at Papakura, Kirikiri and Pukekōiwiriki (Red Hill). Takapau Totara is closely connected to inland pā and kainga based in Paparimu (Happy Valley), Paparata, Te Ararimu and Ramarama.

The Hunua ranges and Mangatāwhiri forest were significant sites that supplied the people of Te Ākitai Waiohua living in the region with vital resources, including food - particularly kereru (wood pigeon) - as well as medical and building materials. It was also an important place of refuge in times of conflict. Further into the valley and forests, occupation was seasonal due to the difficult terrain that rendered it unsuitable for enduring cultivation.

The region features a series of significant waterways including the Wairoa and Mangatāwhiri rivers and smaller tributaries. These life sustaining watercourses provided food and resources.

DOCUMENTS
1.1: STATEMENTS OF ASSOCIATION

Waka portage routes also followed the waterways south along the Mangatāwhiri river through to the Waikato river and north from Mangatāwhiri and Pokeno through to Paparimu and Te Ararimu.

These portages were defended with pā and kainga deliberately built close to the trails.

Te Ākitai Waiohua occupied and cultivated at Te Ruahine, a kainga based in Paparimu (Happy Valley) located in the upper reaches of Mangatāwhiri.

The historical, cultural and spiritual association of Te Ākitai Waiohua with Hunua and Mangatāwhiri is important to the preservation and affirmation of its tribal identity. The region was a place of protection, sustenance and resource collection for generations of Waiohua and their ancestors. Thus the history of Hunua and Mangatāwhiri serves as a record of stories and experiences that will continue to guide the people of Te Ākitai Waiohua into the future.

Raventhorpe Conservation Area (as shown on deed plan OMCR-131-026)

Raventhorpe Conservation Area is in Ramarama, which was a region of continued occupation for Te Ākitai Waiohua. The Raventhorpe blocks contain access to food and other traditional resources, fed by significant waterways and fresh water springs or puna.

The Ngakoroa Stream runs through the area from the Pahurehure inlet out to the Manukau Harbour and provided an obvious means for fishing and transportation. The Raventhorpe blocks gave Te Ākitai Waiohua access to forest based food sources and raw materials for medical or building purposes.

The Raventhorpe blocks are also close to the northern kainga (settlement) at Tuhimata, which grew produce for trade in the 19th Century, allowing Te Ākitai Waiohua to take advantage of the burgeoning Auckland market by selling their produce throughout the region.

The historical, cultural and spiritual association of Te Ākitai Waiohua with the Raventhorpe blocks is essential to the preservation and affirmation of its tribal identity, as the Ramarama region serves as a record of the stories and experiences that have shaped Te Ākitai Waiohua to this day and will continue to do so in the future.

Raventhorpe Scenic Reserve (as shown on deed plan OMCR-131-027)

Raventhorpe Scenic Reserve is in Ramarama, which was a region of continued occupation for Te Ākitai Waiohua. The Raventhorpe blocks contain access to food and other traditional resources, fed by significant waterways and fresh water springs or puna.

The Ngakoroa Stream runs through the area from the Pahurehure inlet out to the Manukau Harbour and provided an obvious means for fishing and transportation. The Raventhorpe blocks gave Te Ākitai Waiohua access to forest based food sources and raw materials for medical or building purposes.

DOCUMENTS
1.1: STATEMENTS OF ASSOCIATION

The Raventhorpe blocks are also close to the northern kainga (settlement) at Tuhimata, which grew produce for trade in the 19th Century, allowing Te Ākitai Waiohua to take advantage of the burgeoning Auckland market by selling their produce throughout the region.

The historical, cultural and spiritual association of Te Ākitai Waiohua with the Raventhorpe blocks is essential to the preservation and affirmation of its tribal identity, as the Ramarama region serves as a record of the stories and experiences that have shaped Te Ākitai Waiohua to this day and will continue to do so in the future.

Red Hill Scenic Reserve (as shown on deed plan OMCR-131-028)

Papakura is of great significance to Te Ākitai Waiohua as a place of continued occupation and cultivation.

The eastern section of Papakura is also known as Kirikiri that incorporates Pukekōiwiriki (Red Hill) a maunga (mountain) pā (settlement) site occupied by Waiohua and their Ngā Oho, Ngā Iwi and Ngā Riki ancestors. This connection continued through to the time of Te Ākitai Waiohua in the 19th Century led by paramount chiefs Ihaka Takaanini and his father Pepene Te Tihi. The name Pukekōiwiriki or 'hill of the small skeleton' relates to the remains of ancient chiefs at this site that permanently stained the earth red with blood. The name Red Hill is also a reference to the naturally red soil found in the region.

The numerous maunga in Tāmaki Makaurau made ideal pā sites in their time, providing protection to the people living there with defensive measures that took full advantage of higher ground. The location of Pukekōiwiriki overlooking the Manukau Harbour to the west and Hunua ranges to the east made it a strategically important landmark. The adaptable, fertile soils surrounding the maunga also offered opportunities to grow food gardens supported by nearby waterways at Hays Creek and Kirikiri Stream. The proximity to the Manukau Harbour for food and transport and Hunua ranges for refuge and forest materials also made the maunga suitable for settlement.

By the 19th Century fortified hilltop pā had been abandoned in favour of kainga (settlements) suitable for food cultivation that were closer to resources and transport routes. In this time Te Ākitai Waiohua settled mainly at Te Aparangi located at the base of the former pā at Pukekōiwiriki, After the arrival of settlers, the people of Te Aparangi grew fruit, vegetables and other produce to trade and take advantage of the burgeoning Auckland market.

The historical, cultural and spiritual association of Te Ākitai Waiohua with Papakura, Pukekōiwiriki and Kirikiri is essential to the preservation and affirmation of its tribal identity.

The region was a place of protection and sustenance for generations of Waiohua in ancient times through to the 19th Century, when the community was set to take part in a new world through the emerging Auckland economy. Waiohua engaged in traditional and symbolic cultural practices at Papakura, but it was also home to the people who lived, fought and died there. Thus, the history of Papakura serves as a record of stories and experiences that will continue to guide the people of Te Ākitai Waiohua into the future.

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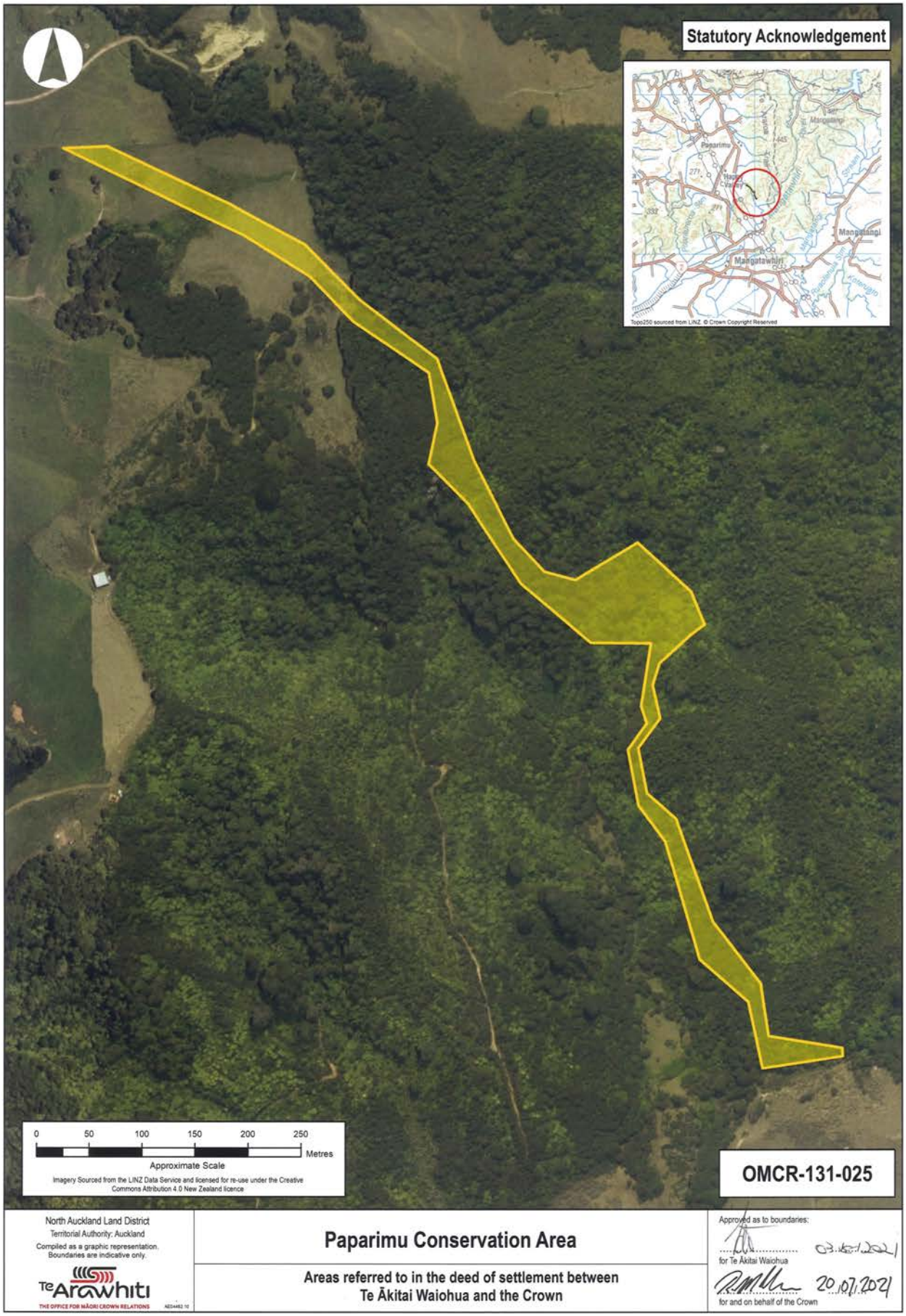

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1.1: STATEMENTS OF ASSOCIATION

Richard Sylvan Memorial Scenic Reserve (as shown on deed plan OMCR-131-029)

The valleys and forests of Hunua and Mangatāwhiri are areas of significance to Te Ākitai Waiohua that provided access to shelter and a wealth of natural resources. This region also has a deeply sensitive connection to Te Ākitai Waiohua with the Land Wars of 1863 as sections of Richard Sylvan Memorial Scenic Reserve form a part of the East Wairoa block.

Te Hunua is associated with inland pā (settlements) and kainga (villages) of Te Ākitai Waiohua at Papakura, Kirkiri and Pukekōiwiriki (Red Hill). Takapau Totara is closely connected to inland pā and kainga based in Paparimu (Happy Valley), Paparata, Te Ararimu and Ramarama.

The Hunua ranges and Mangatāwhiri forest were significant sites that supplied the people of Te Ākitai Waiohua living in the region with vital resources, including food - particularly kereru (wood pigeon) - as well as medical and building materials. It was also an important place of refuge in times of conflict. Further into the valley and forests, occupation was seasonal due to the difficult terrain that rendered it unsuitable for enduring cultivation.

The region features a series of significant waterways including the Wairoa and Mangatāwhiri rivers and smaller tributaries. These life sustaining watercourses provided food and resources. Waka portage routes also followed the waterways south along the Mangatāwhiri river through to the Waikato river and north from Mangatāwhiri and Pokeno through to Paparimu and Te Ararimu.

These portages were defended with pā and kainga deliberately built close to the trails.

The historical, cultural and spiritual association of Te Ākitai Waiohua with Hunua and Mangatāwhiri is important to the preservation and affirmation of its tribal identity. The region was a place of protection, sustenance and resource collection for generations of Waiohua and their ancestors. Thus the history of Hunua and Mangatāwhiri serves as a record of stories and experiences that will continue to guide the people of Te Ākitai Waiohua into the future.

Rose Garden Reserve (as shown on deed plan OMCR-131-030)

Māngere is of fundamental importance to Te Ākitai Waiohua as a place of continued occupation and cultivation, which can be expressed through the Rose Garden Reserve site close to the Manukau Harbour.

Māngere is named after Ngā Hau Māngere or 'the gentle (lazy) breezes' and features a series of significant sites. A pā was built on Te Pane-o-Mataaoho (Māngere Mountain) to the south of Māngere Conservation Area and Rose Garden Reserve with gardens and cultivations extending down to the coast of Manukau Harbour that were sectioned off with stone boundaries. Remnants of such stonefields still exist today at Ambury Park in Māngere and other nearby places.

The adaptable, fertile soils surrounding the maunga also offered opportunities to grow food gardens supported by nearby freshwater springs (puna) and waterways such as Māngere lagoon and Te Ararata Creek (Tarata or Blackbridge Creek), which lies immediately east of Mangere Conservation Area and Rose Garden Reserve.

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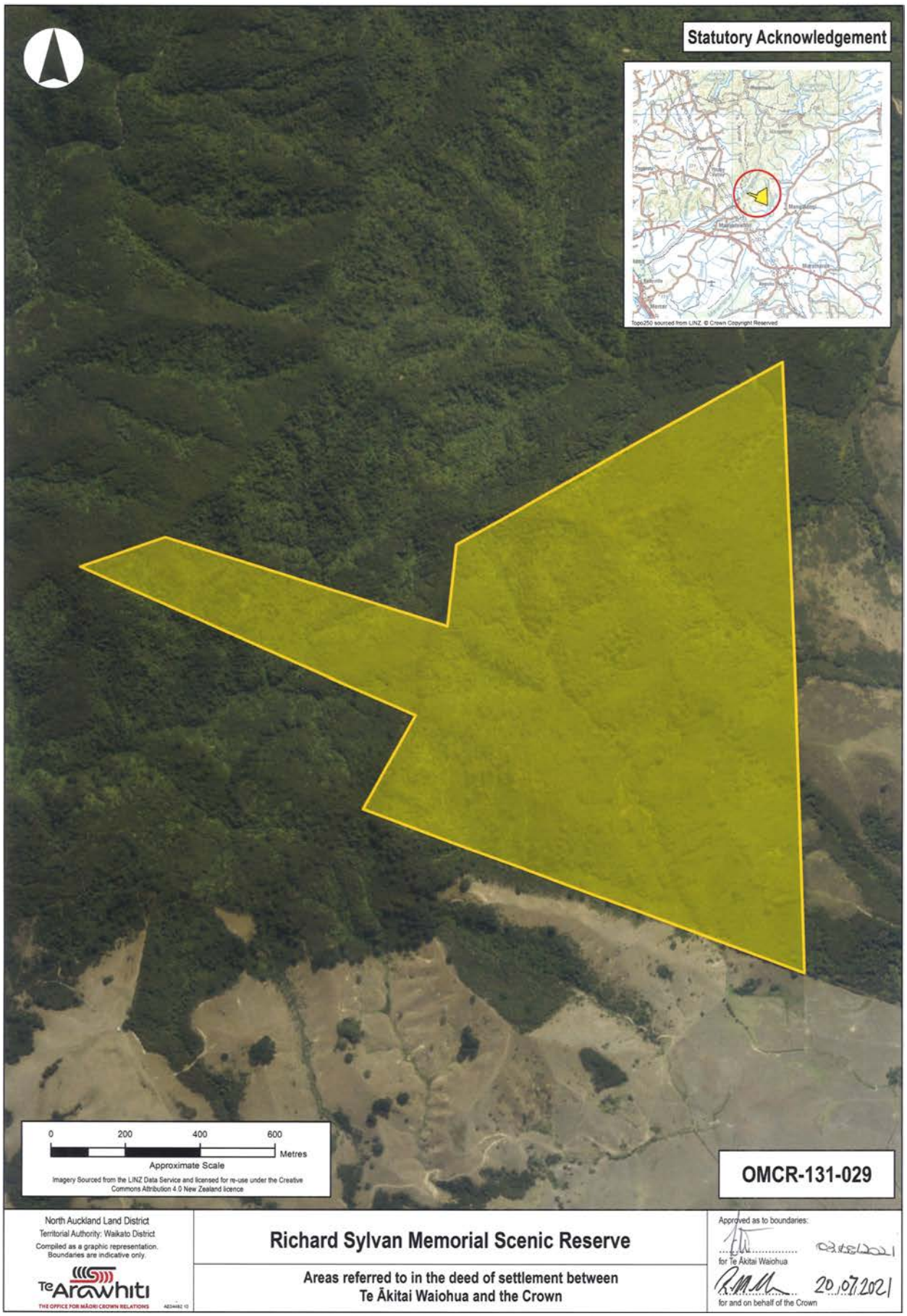

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1.1: STATEMENTS OF ASSOCIATION

The historical, cultural and spiritual association of Te Ākitai Waiohua with Tuakau is important to the preservation and affirmation of its tribal identity. The region was a place of occupation and cultivation that provided access to the Waikato River and its resources right through to the 19th Century, when the Te Ākitai Waiohua community was set to take part in the emerging Auckland economy. The history of Tuakau serves as a record of stories and experiences that will continue to guide the people of Te Ākitai Waiohua into the future.

Te Maketu Historic Reserve (as shown on deed plan OMCR-131-033)

Te Maketu (Peach Hill) is a defended hilltop pā in Ramarama with a clear view of the surrounding area including the Manukau Harbour to the north-west.

The numerous maunga in Tāmaki Makaurau made ideal pā sites in their time, providing protection to the people living there with highly defensive measures that took full advantage of higher ground and the natural features of the area. The adaptable and fertile soils surrounding Te Maketu also offered opportunities to develop smaller kainga (settlements) and urupā (burial grounds) while growing food gardens, sustained by nearby waterways including the Maketu and Hingaia streams.

Te Maketu was strategically close to main transport and waka portage routes, including a trail leading south to Pokeno where other defended settlements were located. This made it an ideal place for trade. Waka portage routes ran from the Waikato River and Mangatāwhiri, up to Paparimu and Te Ararimu leading through to Ramarama, Drury and the Manukau Harbour.

By the 19th Century, fortified hilltop pā had been abandoned in favour of kainga better suited for food cultivation rather than warfare, which were closer to resources and transport routes. In the 1840's a 'new' Te Maketu settlement was built below the hill of the 'old' Te Maketu hilltop pā site on the flatlands which is where in part Te Maketu Historic Reserve is located today.

Both Pepene Te Tihi and Ihaka Takaanini of Te Ākitai Waiohua were recognised rangatira (chiefs) of Te Maketu. Te Ākitai Waiohua made better use of the land for farming and growing produce. After the arrival of settlers, the people of Te Ākitai Waiohua actively sought to take advantage of the burgeoning Auckland market by engaging in trade and selling their produce throughout the region.

The historical, cultural and spiritual association of Te Ākitai Waiohua with Te Maketu is essential to the preservation and affirmation of its tribal identity.

Te Maketu was a site of protection and sustenance for generations of Waiohua. It was not just a community where Waiohua engaged in traditional and symbolic cultural practices, but it was home to the people that lived, fought and died there. Thus the history of Te Maketu serves as a record of the stories and experiences that have shaped Te Ākitai Waiohua to this day and will continue to do so in the future.

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1.1: STATEMENTS OF ASSOCIATION

Thorne Bay Recreation Reserve (as shown on deed plan OMCR-131-034)

Thorne Bay Recreation Reserve overlooks the waters of Tīkapa Moana (Hauraki Gulf), which are of great significance to the people of Te Ākitai Waiohua as a natural resource, means of transport and living entity in its own right.

Further inland lies Pupukemoana (Lake Pupuke), a volcanic crater lake in Takapuna that falls within the boundaries directly west of Thorne Bay Recreation Reserve.

Along with other volcanic craters in Tāmaki Makaurau, Pupukemoana is linked to the vulcan deity Mataaoho who is said to have created them. Pupukemoana is a footstep of Mataaoho and a 'twin' that at one time closely resembled Te Pūkakītapu o Poutūkeka (Pukaki Lagoon), the historic tidal lagoon and volcanic crater in Māngere.

Other local sites of significance related to the vulcan deity sit close to Thorne Bay Recreation Reserve along the coast of Oneoneroa (Shoal Bay) including Te Kopua a Matakamokamo, the traditional name for Tank Farm or Tuff Crater and Te Kopua a Matakerepo, the historic name for Onepoto basin. Matakamokamo is a descendant of Mataaoho who married Matakerepo.

The historical, cultural and spiritual association of Te Ākitai Waiohua with the natural features of Tāmaki Makaurau is essential to the preservation and affirmation of its tribal identity. This coastal site overlooks Tīkapa Moana while Pupukemoana forms an important part of Waiohua mythology and there are traditional and symbolic cultural practices that follow from this.

Vining Scenic Reserve (as shown on deed plan OMCR-131-035)

The valleys and forests of Hunua and Mangatāwhiri are areas of significance to Te Ākitai Waiohua that provided access to shelter and a wealth of natural resources. This region also has a deeply sensitive connection to Te Ākitai Waiohua with the Land Wars of 1863 as the boundaries of Vining Scenic Reserve form a part of the East Wairoa block.

Te Hunua is associated with inland pā (settlements) and kainga (villages) of Te Ākitai Waiohua at Papakura, Kirikiri and Pukekōiwiriki (Red Hill). Takapau Totara is closely connected to inland pā and kainga based in Paparimu (Happy Valley), Paparata, Te Ararimu and Ramarama.

The Hunua ranges and Mangatāwhiri forest were significant sites that supplied the people of Te Ākitai Waiohua living in the region with vital resources, including food - particularly kereru (wood pigeon) - as well as medical and building materials. It was also an important place of refuge in times of conflict. Further into the valley and forests, occupation was seasonal due to the difficult terrain that rendered it unsuitable for enduring cultivation.

The region features a series of significant waterways including the Wairoa and Mangatāwhiri rivers and smaller tributaries. These life sustaining watercourses provided food and resources. Waka portage routes also followed the waterways south along the Mangatāwhiri river through to the Waikato river and north from Mangatāwhiri and Pokeno through to Paparimu and Te Ararimu.

These portages were defended with pā and kainga deliberately built close to the trails.

DOCUMENTS
1.1: STATEMENTS OF ASSOCIATION

The historical, cultural and spiritual association of Te Ākitai Waiohua with Hunua and Mangatāwhiri is important to the preservation and affirmation of its tribal identity. The region was a place of protection, sustenance and resource collection for generations of Waiohua. Thus the history of Hunua and Mangatāwhiri serves as a record of stories and experiences that will continue to guide the people of Te Ākitai Waiohua into the future.

Wairoa Gorge Scenic Reserve (as shown on deed plan OMCR-131-036)

The valleys and forests of Te Hunua are areas of significance to Te Ākitai Waiohua that provided access to shelter and a wealth of natural resources. This region also has a deeply sensitive connection to Te Ākitai Waiohua with the Land Wars of 1863 as the south-eastern tip of the Wairoa Gorge Scenic Reserve forms a part of the East Wairoa block.

Te Hunua is associated with inland pā (settlements) and kainga (villages) of Te Ākitai Waiohua at Papakura, Kirikiri and Pukekōiwiriki (Red Hill).

The Wairoa Gorge Scenic Reserve on the north-western fringe of the Hunua ranges was a significant site that supplied the people of Te Ākitai Waiohua to the west with important resources, including food - particularly kereru (wood pigeon) - as well as medical and building materials. It was also an important place of refuge in times of conflict.

The region features a series of significant waterways including the Wairoa river and smaller tributaries. These life sustaining watercourses provided food and resources when needed.

The historical, cultural and spiritual association of Te Ākitai Waiohua with the Wairoa Gorge Scenic Reserve and Te Hunua is important to the preservation and affirmation of its tribal identity. The region was a place of protection, sustenance and resource collection for generations of Waiohua and their ancestors. Thus the history of Te Hunua serves as a record of stories and experiences that will continue to guide the people of Te Ākitai Waiohua into the future.

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