



WINSTONE
AGGREGATES

Boffa Miskell



Part
B

Appendix B12.4.10d

Landscape Effects Assessment Appendix 4
Graphic Supplement



Existing Hunua Pit OBDA

Site Photograph 1 is located on the northern edge of the quarry development area, looking in a northerly direction.



Hays Paddock

Site Photograph 2 is located on the northern edge of the quarry development area, looking in an easterly direction.



Site Photograph 3 is located on the existing access road, looking in a southwesterly direction.



Site Photograph 4 is located near the eastern edge of the existing Symonds Hill Pit, looking in a northwesterly direction.



Site Photograph 5 is located near the eastern edge of the existing Symonds Hill Pit, looking in a southerly direction.



Site Photograph 6 is located near the eastern edge of the existing Symonds Hill Pit, looking in a southerly direction.



Site Photograph 7 is located south of the existing Symonds Hill Pit on a haul road, looking in a westerly direction.



Site Photograph 8 is located south of the existing Symonds Hill Pit on a haul road, looking in a southerly direction.



Site Photograph 9 is located near the southern edge of the quarry development area within the Ponga Road ONL, looking in a westerly direction. Existing vegetation will be removed during Stages 1 and 3.

Upper benches of the existing Symonds Hill Pit



Site Photograph 10 is located near the western edge of the existing Symonds Hill Pit, looking in a southeasterly direction.



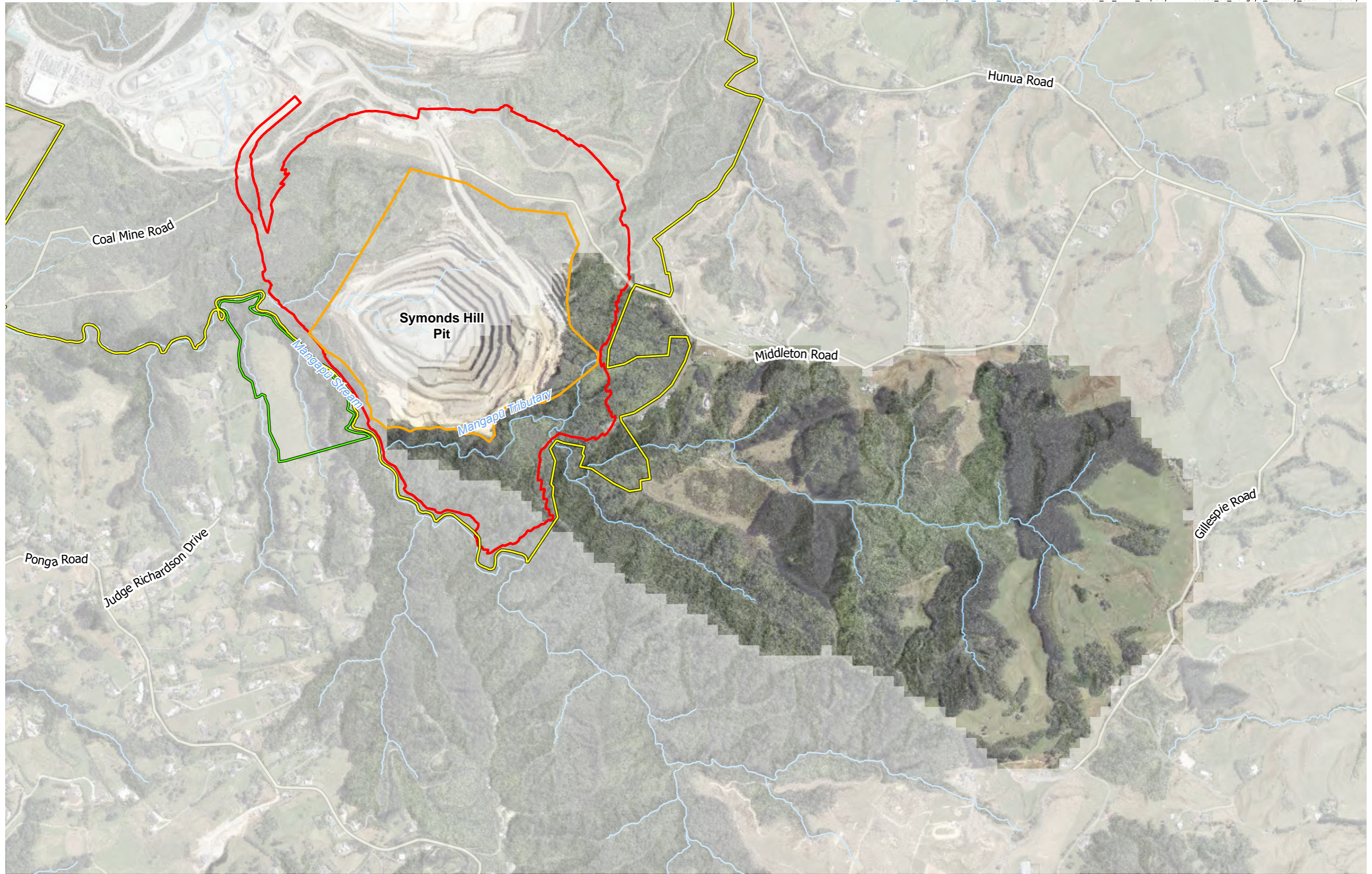
Existing haul road

Upper benches of the existing Symonds Hill Pit

Site Photograph 11 is located near the western edge of the existing Symonds Hill Pit, looking in a northeasterly direction.



Site Photograph 12 is located near the western edge of the existing Symonds Hill Pit, looking in a southwesterly direction. Mangapū Stream is located at the base of this vegetation.

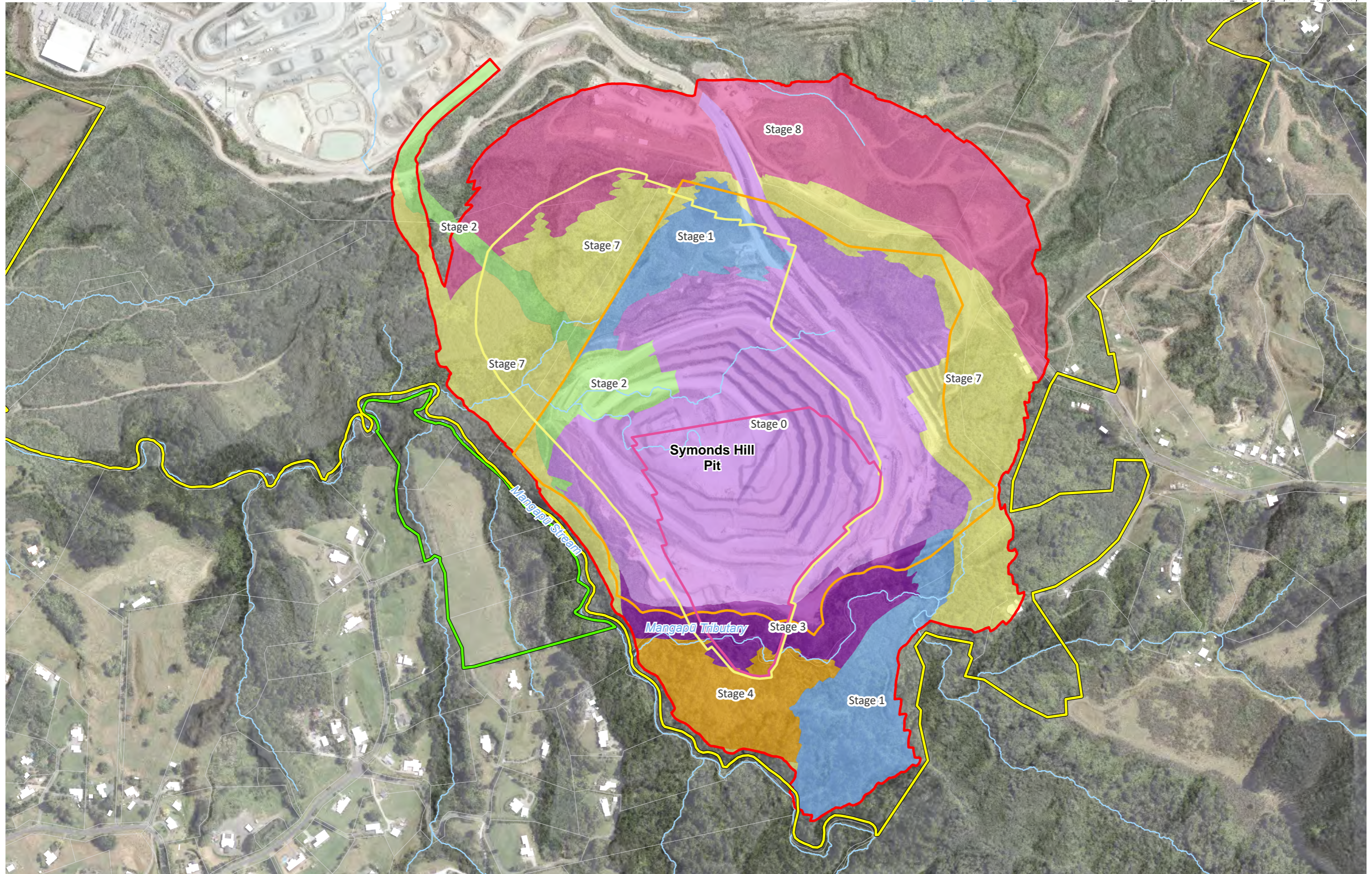


The character photographs of the Mangapū Stream Tributary illustrate the diverse range of geomorphic features present along its length, as well as the variation in riparian and adjacent vegetation types. Together, these images demonstrate changes in channel form, substrate, bank condition, and diverse habitats.



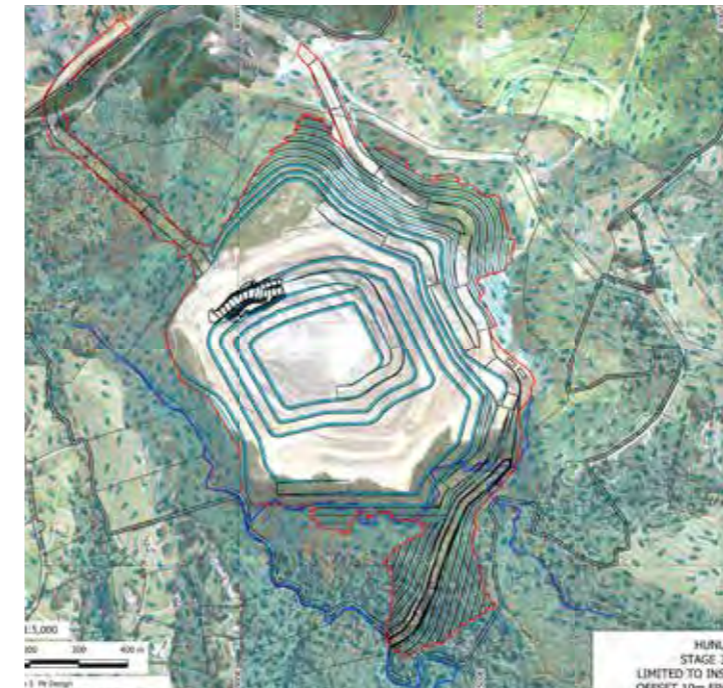
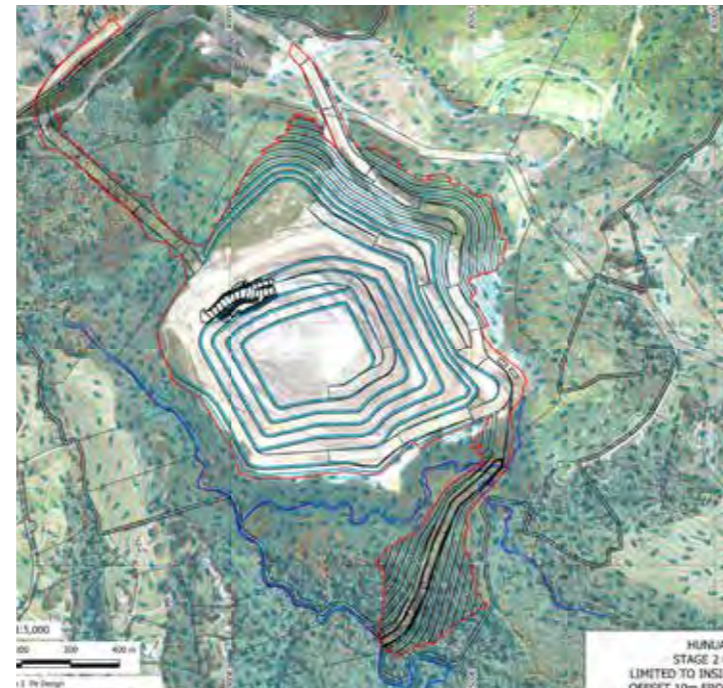
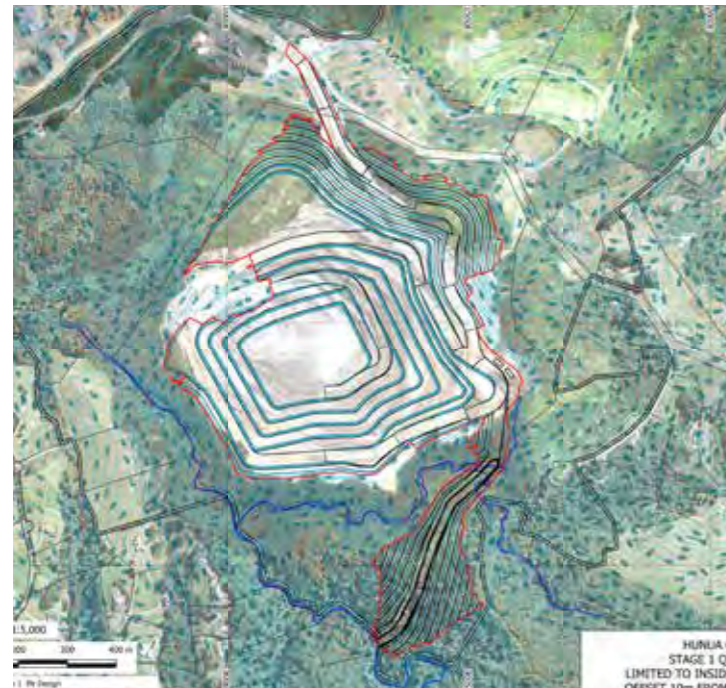
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Note*: Stage 5 and 6 have the same extent as Stage 4

Figure 18

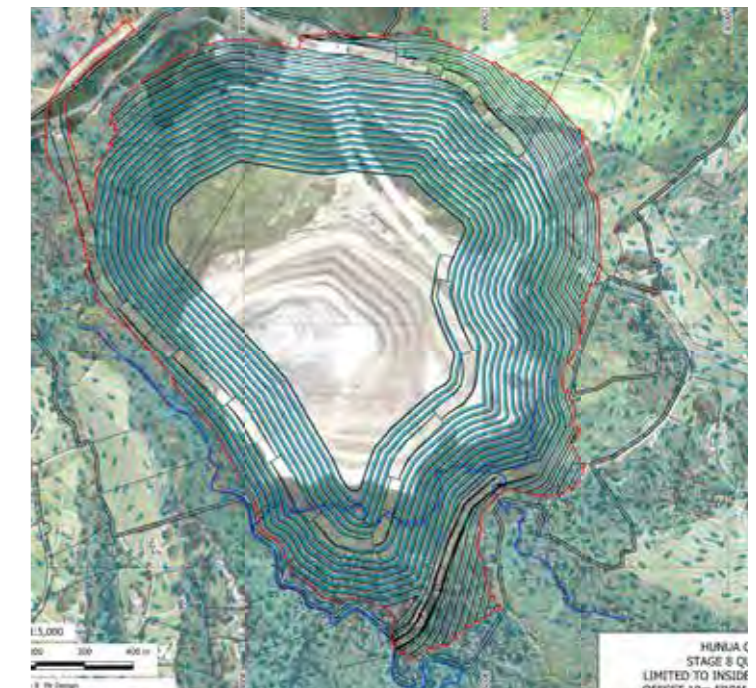
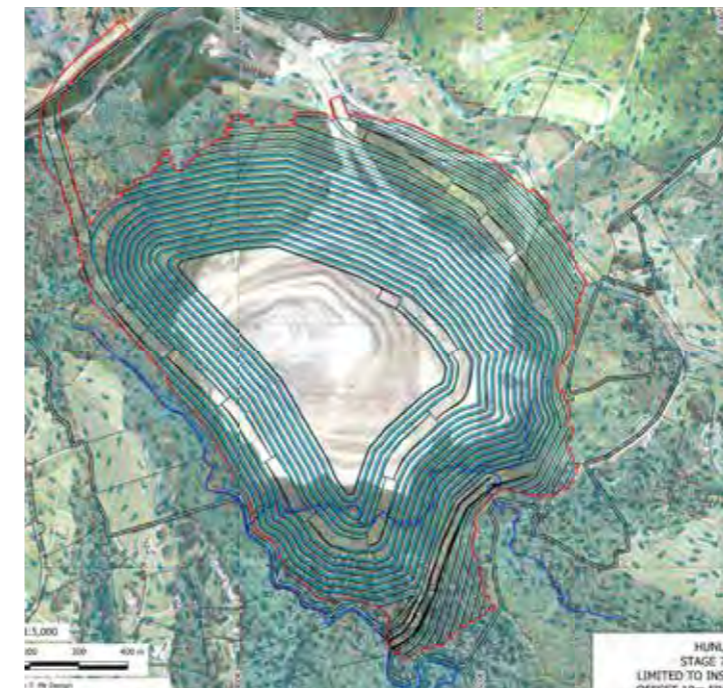
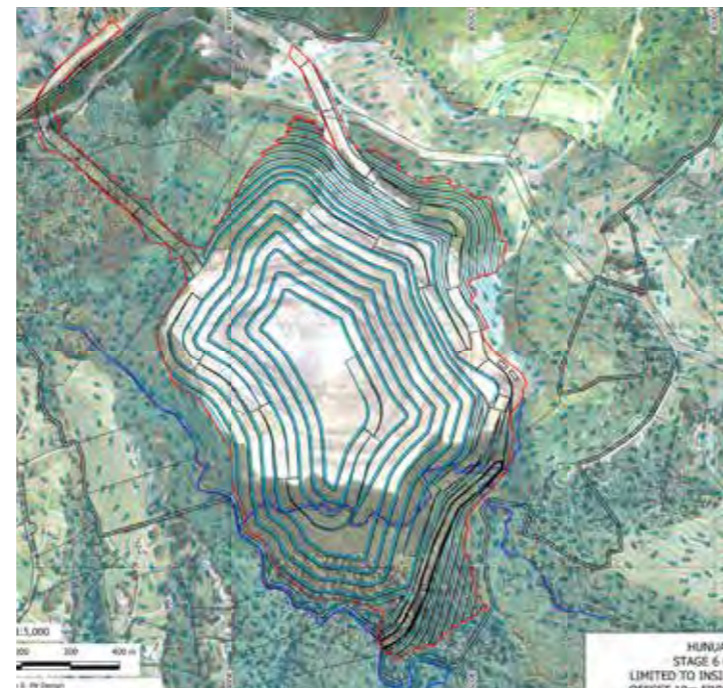
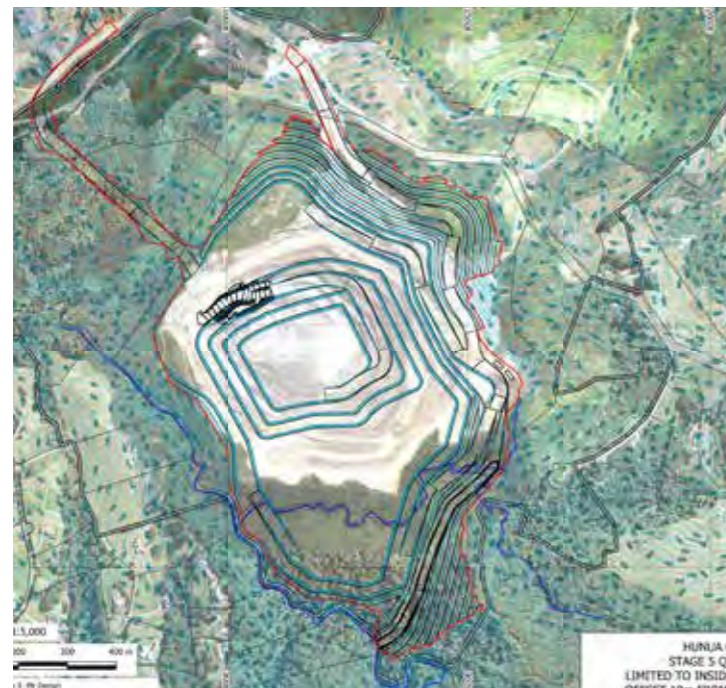


Stage 1

Stage 2

Stage 3

Stage 4

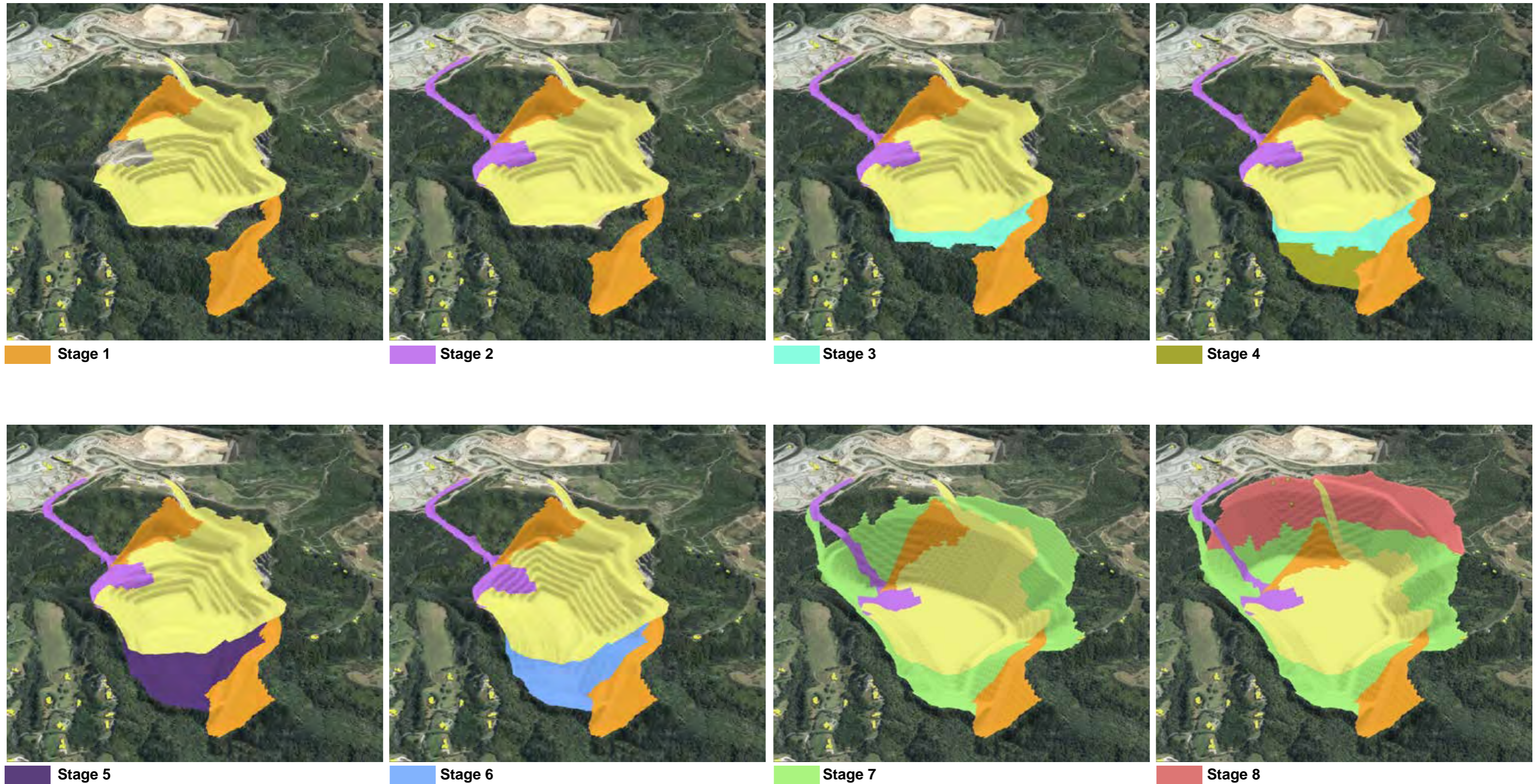


Stage 5



Stage 6

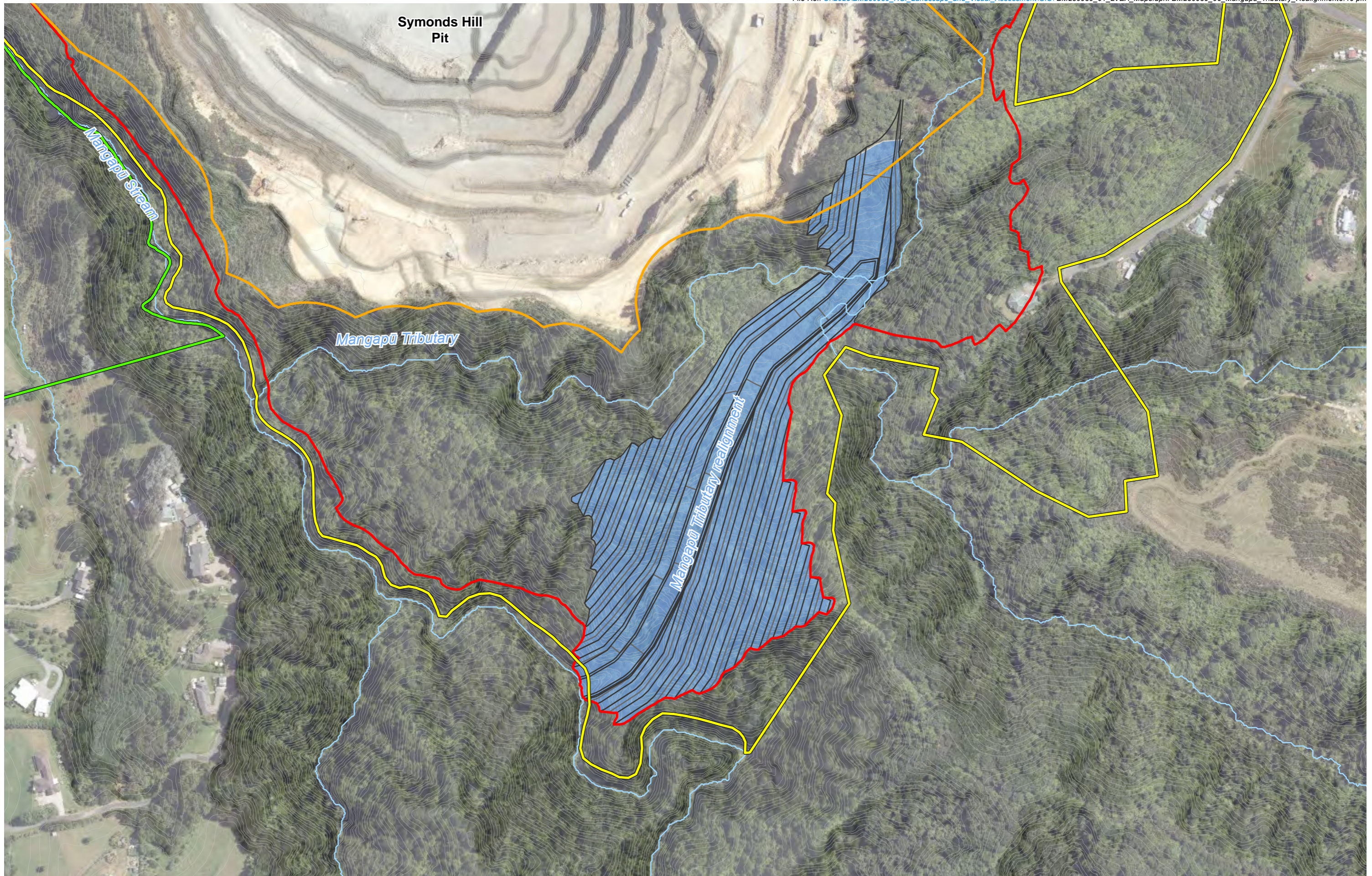
Stage 7

Stage 8



LEGEND

 Stage 0 (consented)	 Stage 3	 Stage 6
 Stage 1	 Stage 4	 Stage 7
 Stage 2	 Stage 5	 Stage 8





MITIGATION & OFFSET PLANTING		
LOCATIONS	AREA (HECTARES)	
1	484 Hunua Road	11.5
2	397 Hunua Road	2.1
3	411 Hunua Road	0.6
4	411 Hunua Road	0.2
5	118 Judge Richardson Drive	3.7
Total (ha)		18.1

PROPOSED NATIVE REVEGETATION	
TYPE OF PLANTING	AREA (HECTARES)
Mitigation/Offset Planting Areas	18.1
Hunua Pit OBDA Planting Area	25.8
Rehabilitation Planting Areas	20.372
Total (ha)	64.272

Refer to the **Landscape Rehabilitation Strategy and Management Plan** and the **Ecology Management Plan** for further details.



2012

**PRECEDENT IMAGES OF QUARRY BENCH REHABILITATION:
BELMONT QUARRY, LOWER HUTT, WELLINGTON**

The images to the left and below illustrate how quarry bench rehabilitation can be successfully “re-greened” over time, helping to soften the appearance of exposed quarry faces. These examples show bench rehabilitation at Belmont Quarry, operated by Winstone Aggregates in Lower Hutt, Wellington, with photographs from 2012, 2016, and 2025.

landform. When care is taken with contouring, soil placement, and species selection, these benches can support hardy plant communities that soften visual impacts and accelerate landscape integration. In this way, well-planned treatment of each bench makes a measurable difference in the long-term appearance and performance of the rehabilitated quarry face.

Quarry bench rehabilitation can have a significant influence on how successfully the landscape recovers, even when viewed from a distance. The way benches are shaped, treated, and planted determines how well vegetation can establish, blend, and eventually naturalise into the wider



2016



2025



2010



2012



2014



2016

PRECEDENT IMAGES OF OBDA REHABILITATION: BELMONT QUARRY, LOWER HUTT, WELLINGTON

The images above illustrate how OBDA rehabilitation can be successfully “re-greened” over time, helping to integrate the exposed soil and earth. These examples show OBDA rehabilitation at Belmont Quarry, operated by Winstone Aggregates in Lower Hutt, Wellington,

with photographs from 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2016. OBDA rehabilitation can strongly influence how well the surrounding landscape recovers and integrates over time. The way batter slopes are shaped, stabilised, and planted determines how successfully vegetation can

establish, blend, and eventually naturalise across the modified landform. When care is taken with contouring, soil placement, and appropriate species selection, these slopes can support hardy, resilient plant communities that reduce visual contrast and promote long-term landscape

cohesion. In this way, well-planned treatment of each batter slope makes a measurable difference in the overall appearance, stability, and landscape integration of the rehabilitated OBDA.

